"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, probably local snows today; fair tomorrow; moderate northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,877. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

H. BOOCOCK KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Astor Trust Company Treasurer the Principal in a Strange Double Tragedy.

TWO SHOTS AFTER DINNER

Mrs. Boocock Playing Piano Just Before Slaying in East 74th Street Home.

FELLOW-OFFICIALS AMAZED

Know No Motive, Financial or Domestic, for Act—Search for Letters Futile.

Dinner was ended last evening in the home of Howard Boocock, Treasurer of the Astor Trust Company, and Mrs. Adele Boocock, his wife, was at the piano in the drawing room on the first floor of the house, 36 East Seventy-fourth Street, when servants at work in the kitchen beneath noticed that her playing stopped in the midst of a bar. An instant later the reports of two revolver shots sounded through the house, and several terrified maids rushed upstairs screaming.

The piano was in the front of the drawing room facing toward the rear of the house. Before it lay Mr. Boocock. There was a bullet wound back of his right ear. Behind the piano, where she had slipped from the bench, lay Mrs. Boocock. She was wounded over the left eye and was still breathing. Mr. Boocock was dead. Beside him lay an old revolver of heavy calibre.

Children Asleep Upstairs.

The children of the couple, Mollie, 11 years old, and Kenyon, 9, were asleep in rooms on the third floor. Neither the shot nor the cries aroused them, and they slept on while the frightened servant telephoned to Mrs. Boocock's closest friend, Mrs. Henry P. Davison of 12 West Fifty-second Street, wife of the banker, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. At their urgent plea Mrs. Davison hurried to the house, and from there telephoned Dr. Norman E. Ditman of 24 East Forty-eighth Street. Dr. Ditman reached the house in a few minutes, but already Mrs. Boocock had joined her husband in death.

The physician telephoned to the police and the Coroner's office, and Inspector Bolan, Lieut. Glocester, Detectives Gallagher and Skelly, and Coroner Healy, with his physician, Dr. Edgar Ray, arrived presently at the house. Meantime Mrs. Davison had notified those of Mr. and Mrs. Boocock's relatives, whom she could reach by telephone.

His Relatives Summoned.

From his home at 87 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, came Samuel W. Boocock, father of the dead man and a Trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Company, at 177 Montague Street. James T. Shaw, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Boocock, also was reached and hurried to the house. Other relatives and intimate friends came as soon as they learned of the tragedy, and several constituted themselves guardians over the children to see that they were not aroused to learn of their double loss.

Coroner Healy held an examination of the servants, and from them learned that Mr. Boocock had returned unusually early from his office. Both he and his wife dressed for dinner and sat down about 7:30 o'clock, the children already having been put to bed. As they took their seats Annie Mugson, a waitress, told the Coroner she had noticed that Mr. Boocock seemed strangely nervous and unlike himself.

No Sign of Quarrel.

Husband and wife ate their dinner without any manifestation of lack of harmony between them and afterward Mr. Boocock ascended to the library on the second floor. There he busied himself with a newspaper as was remarked by a servant who crossed the room. Meantime Mrs. Boocock was at the piano.

At what time her husband descended to the drawing room no one in the house could tell the Coroner. Apparently, however, it was when Mrs. Boocock's music stopped so suddenly. Apparently, too, the couple exchanged no words, as the reports of the shots followed so quickly on the cessation of Mrs. Boocock's playing.

The revolver Mr. Boocock used was of a type used in the United States Army and was capable of killing at half a mile, the police said. It had been fired at such close range that Mrs. Boocock's face was stained with powder, while the bullet with which the banker had killed himself had torn through his head and embedded itself in the wall.

The Coroner thought that Mr. Boocock might have left some note explanatory of the murder and suicide, but a search of the library failed to disclose one. Apparently he had done nothing but read his paper until he descended the stairs to kill his wife and himself.

Couple Ideally Happy.

On the table lay a copy of "Pilgrim's Progress," closed, and the evening newspaper. There was not a scrap of writing. Relatives of the dead man who were in the house said they had always believed the couple were almost ideally happy, and they could not imagine any catastrophe great enough to drive Mr. Boocock to such lengths.

Mrs. Boocock was the daughter of George Kenyon, a lumber man, living at the Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. He also could throw no light on the cause of the tragedy. He was broken up by the news of it, and exclaimed:

"It's untrue. It can't be true. I won't believe it. Why, nothing could have caused such a terrible thing. They were perfectly happy."

Clarence Kenyon of 170 St. Mark's Avenue, an uncle of Mrs. Boocock, said also that he could conceive of no reason for the tragedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Boocock were married about a dozen years ago. Mr. Boocock, who was 39 years old, was a graduate of Yale, 1900, and was a member of

Continued on Page 4.

DERAILS A TRAIN TO STOP BAD WRECK

New Haven Apparatus Prevents Boston Express from Running Into Open Drawbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 22.—Passengers on the Boston Express leaving New York at 4 o'clock were thrown into a panic when the train narrowly escaped plunging into the Housatonic River about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The train was saved from running through an open drawbridge by the automatic device which threw engine and cars upon a switch track beside the main rails. Three cars just behind the engine failed to follow it and were derailed. They were the baggage and express coaches and the first passenger coach, which was not completely derailed.

When the engine was finally brought to a standstill it was less than a hundred yards from the Housatonic River and the open draw. The fireman was frightened and leaped from the cab, breaking his thumb. This was the only injury. The passengers escaped with a severe fright, and a thorough shaking up. The derailed cars were lifted back upon the irons with less than an hour's delay.

The draw was open to allow the steam tug John Glen of Bridgeport to pass up the river with a couple of barges in tow. The train was running about forty miles an hour when it received a signal to stop.

The accident occurred immediately in front of the little station, Devon, formerly Naugatuck Junction, just above the mouth of the Housatonic River.

NO TRACE OF A. M. ABBEY.

His Name Not on Records of Junior Constitutional Club.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—Efforts to discover the identity of Arthur M. Abbey, whose name was signed to a note to Senator Walsh at Washington declaring that he had heard in the Junior Constitutional Club of London gossip to the effect that English interests had some share in the ownership of THE NEW YORK TIMES, have so far been unavailing. His name does not appear in the membership list of the club, nor is there any record in the visitors' book of his having been the guest of a member there.

It does not follow from this that Abbey, if there is such a person, has not visited the club, for the regulation as to members entering in the visitors' book the names of visitors they may bring to the club probably is not observed any more strictly at the Junior Constitutional than it is at several other London clubs which are run on more or less wide-open-door lines.

The Junior Constitutional is one of London's big clubs—big in the way that easy conditions of membership may make a club big. These clubs are sometimes irreverently dubbed "caravanserais by members of the more exclusive organizations. Though it has a political name it has no particular standing as a political organization, and the leading members of the Tory Party who go in for club life frequent more select establishments.

A well-posted Londoner would smile at the idea of the red brick walls of the Junior Constitutional being considered the centre of political or other secrets.

SHOT BY BERMUDA SENTRY.

G. B. Montgomery of Buffalo Loses a Foot—Inquiry Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 22.—George B. Montgomery, a wealthy lumber dealer of this city, is in a hospital in Hamilton, Bermuda, having lost his left foot as the result of a shot from a British sentry, according to a cablegram received by relatives today.

Mr. Montgomery is spending the Winter in Bermuda. Last Saturday, with his wife, two women friends, and a negro pilot, he went sailing. The boat got too close to a camp where German prisoners are interned, and the boat was challenged by a sentry. It is said that the pilot failed to heed the warning, and that the sentry fired. A bullet struck Mr. Montgomery in the foot.

Mr. Montgomery is 50 years old and a member of the firm of Montgomery Brothers. His brother said tonight that he had been informed that the Governor of Bermuda had ordered an investigation into the shooting, and that the pilot of the boat had been previously warned to keep away from the concentration camp.

A cablegram from Hamilton says that the condition of Mr. Montgomery tonight is favorable, and that he will probably recover.

LEAVES HOUSE TO HER PETS

Dead Woman's Dogs and Cats Occupy Home That Was Hers.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—Occupying a house in Ashwood Avenue, East Summit, a company of dogs and cats, which were the pets of the late Mrs. Mary Romaine Wright, will be allowed to enjoy undisturbed their present abode until they voluntarily seek another home. Such request is contained in the will of Mrs. Wright, made known for the first time today. Mrs. Wright's daughter, Mrs. Frederick C. Kelley, is named to see that the strange request is carried out.

In accordance with the dead woman's desires, her late home is kept heated and the animals fed regularly. Mrs. Kelley said today she hoped the animals would become sufficiently attached to her to make their abode at her house, which is only a short distance from the Wright homestead. Mrs. Wright was well known in this vicinity as a friend of dumb animals. With her husband, the late Seaman L. Wright, she lived for more than forty years in the old homestead.

FRANK'S JUDGE DYING HERE.

L. S. Roan, Who Presided at Atlanta Trial, Suffering from Cancer.

Judge L. S. Roan, who presided at the trial of Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan in Atlanta, is critically ill of cancer at the Polyclinic Hospital. The hospital authorities would not admit last night that Judge Roan was dying, but members of his family have been summoned by telegraph from Atlanta. Judge Roan went to the hospital a week ago, and his condition has grown worse from day to day.

Judge Roan presided at Frank's original trial, and on Aug. 25, 1913, sentenced him to die on Oct. 10, 1913. An appeal for a new trial automatically caused a stay of execution, and when Frank was arraigned for resentence on March 7, 1914, Judge Benjamin H. Hill had succeeded Judge Roan in the case. But it was Judge Roan who presided throughout the trial when the demonstrations of persons who believed Frank guilty attracted such attention.

ASSEMBLY BLOCKS SCANDAL INQUIRY

Lower House Resents Interference by Senate and Plays for Delay.

WILL STUDY THE CHARGES

Defers Committee Appointment and Will Review Accusations of "Sinister Influences."

SENATE POWER QUESTIONED

Minority Leader Charges That Constitutional Rights of Members Are Threatened by the Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Resentment of Assemblymen at virtual orders by the Senate blocked the passage tonight of the Senate resolution for an investigation of the charges made on last Thursday night on the floor of the Assembly by John L. Sullivan and Hamilton Fish, Jr., to the effect that "sinister influences" worked for the passage of the direct settlement amendment to the workmen's compensation law. Baffled by a point of constitutional law raised by Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith, Republican leaders postponed reporting the resolution until tomorrow. Meanwhile they will study the situation.

The Democrats in the Legislature for some reason do not seem to welcome the investigation. In debating the Compensation bill last week, Assemblyman Sullivan said that he was told last Summer by an insurance official that the passage of the Direct Settlement bill had been arranged regardless of which party was in power in Albany this year.

When the resolution came on the floor of the Assembly tonight Mr. Smith raised the point that inasmuch as it carried an appropriation for the expense of the investigation the resolution should go to the Ways and Means Committee.

"The point is well taken," ruled Speaker Sweet, "the resolution is referred to the Ways and Means Committee and the House will now take a recess while the committee meets."

To the committee Mr. Smith read Section 12, Article III., of the Constitution, "For any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature the members shall not be questioned in any other place," and raised the point that the Senate had no right to start an investigation of anything done in the lower house.

"It is no affair of the Senate what is done on this side," he said, "and I resent what is either an attempt on its part to butt in on us or to dictate to us. It is unprecedented in the history of the Legislature."

Mr. Sullivan, storm centre of the situation, moved that the whole matter be turned over to a committee of three to be named by Gov. Whitman. This motion was defeated on the ground that the Constitution gave the Governor no power in the premises. After further debate Mr. Sullivan made a motion that consideration of the resolution go over until tomorrow, when the committee could have before it the minutes of the debate of last Thursday night and see just what had been said. This motion prevailed.

It is argued by the Democrats and a number of Republicans in the Assembly that a joint committee would have no power to investigate the Sullivan and Fish charges. The plan of the Assembly Republicans to study the minutes is a play for time to see just what program can be carried through.

It was brought out by Speaker Sweet that if Sullivan and Fish chose they could claim their constitutional privilege and refuse to testify before a committee of either House or a joint body.

"I am willing to waive my rights!" shouted Sullivan. "I don't want to hide behind anything. I can prove what I have said."

Assemblyman Fish asserted after the session tonight that it was high time the Assembly showed the Senate that it was not subservient to the upper body.

"The origin of this resolution is an insult to the Assembly," he said. "The Senate has no concern in our affairs. The Senate was so sure that the majority of this House would hasten to do its bidding that it named the members of a Joint Committee before the resolution creating it had ever appeared on the floor of the Assembly.

"I shall fight to have the resolution reported out of the Ways and Means Committee and shall show on the floor just what the situation is at Albany when a select council of Senators attempts to rule the lower body in this manner. The Assembly has the right to investigate itself if it wishes. If it does not wish it is nobody's prerogative to have it done."

Interest was added to the situation tonight when it was learned that the resolution introduced last Friday in the Senate was drafted by Majority Leader Hinman of the Assembly and sent to the office of President Pro Tem. Brown of the Senate. Later it appeared on the floor of the upper house.

The action of the Assembly means that Gov. Whitman probably will be forced to act on the direct settlement measure before he can get a report on the result of any investigation. The constitutional limit of ten days given to the Executive for consideration of a bill will expire next Monday. The resolution cannot come on the floor of the Assembly before Wednesday. If the investigating committee were able to organize on Thursday it is not believed the investigation could be completed by Monday.

Gov. Whitman today fixed next Monday at noon for the hearing, which he promised the representatives or organized labor on the direct settlement amendment. Should the Governor not wish to sign the measure, concerning which of late he sent two special messages, before an investigation is made he can have the bill recalled by the Legislature for purpose of amendment.

Senator William M. Bennett of New York tonight introduced a concurrent resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and four Assemblymen to investigate the workings of the workmen's compensation law and report desirable amendments to the Legislature of 1916. The resolution provides that there be no further amendments to the compensation law until the committee reports.

Continued on Page 4.

"The France That Prays."

Jules Bois, well-known French writer now here, tells of the new religious spirit sweeping over France in this war. Read what he says IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

FIND NEW EVIDENCE IN CLEARY MURDER

A Score of Witnesses Heard in District Attorney Gagan's Hearing on Charges.

SAY SLAYER WAS NORMAL

Murderer's Plea That He Was in "Twilight Sleep" Attacked—Commissioner Criticises Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., March 22.—An effort to prove that much evidence was suppressed at the recent trial of William V. Cleary, Democratic leader of Haverstraw, Rockland County, for the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman, and that a conspiracy existed to obtain Cleary's acquittal, was made today by Lloyd P. Stryker, counsel for the State, when District Attorney Thomas Gagan was placed on trial before Commissioner William H. Hotchkiss on charges brought to the attention of Gov. Whitman by Frederick E. Newman, the father of the boy.

Witness after witness was called by Mr. Stryker for the purpose of showing not only that Mr. Gagan had been derelict in the performance of his duty, but also that plans to permit Cleary to escape the responsibilities for his act were known to others and were participated in by others who have political influence or hold office by political favor.

Mr. Gagan, who, it was reported, had been seriously ill, was in the little courtroom usually presided over by Justice Tompkins when the hearing began this morning. He was nervous and a bit sallow, but otherwise did not show very tellingly the effect of his reported poor health. His nervousness was best illustrated by his efforts to take part in the proceedings. Several times he had to be admonished by his attorneys, Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss of New York and Judge A. F. H. Seeger of Newburg.

Once he jumped from his seat to enter a heated denial to a statement made by a witness and Mr. Moss pushed him back with a word of reproach. He continually spoke and offered suggestions to the other attorneys.

The courtroom was crowded almost to suffocation with friends of Gagan, Cleary and Newman. Perhaps a third of those in attendance were women, including relatives of the murdered boy. At the outset Mr. Stryker made it apparent that he would endeavor to show a number of things bearing vitally upon the murder which were not brought out when Cleary was tried and acquitted. One point which Mr. Stryker made was that Cleary, instead of appearing irrational after he committed the crime, had given no evidence either that he was under the influence of liquor or was unbalanced mentally. He produced a dozen witnesses who gave testimony to that effect. Several of them said that they were not called at the trial. Cleary's defense was that he shot young Newman while in a "twilight state," and did not know the nature of his act.

More important than this, perhaps, was an attempt on the part of Mr. Stryker to prove that Cleary did not shoot young Newman with a revolver owned by Chief of Police Ford of Haverstraw, which, it was asserted, had been left in Cleary's desk in the Corporation Building at Haverstraw, where the murder was committed on July 23, 1914. Mr. Stryker endeavored to show that Cleary had obtained a revolver at least an hour before the crime was committed, and that that revolver after the murder was taken from the building through the instrumentality of others and disposed of.

At the trial of Cleary, Chief Ford testified that his revolver had been left in the Corporation Building by him and was the weapon used by Cleary. Mr. Stryker today produced witnesses who testified that Chief Ford immediately after the shooting had told quite a different story, and had said that he had his revolver in his pocket and had not left it at the building. Mr. Stryker endeavored to show by such testimony, which did not appear in the Cleary trial, that Mr. Gagan had not attempted to bring out the facts in an effort to show that the crime was premeditated and that Cleary instead of finding a revolver by chance, at a time when he was mentally unbalanced, had in fact obtained the revolver some time before.

Calls Rebuttal "Weak."

Soon after the first witness was called Commissioner Hotchkiss caused some excitement among Mr. Gagan's lawyers when, during a legal tilt over the introduction of witnesses called in rebuttal at the murder trial, he said:

"I have read all of the evidence given by witnesses called in rebuttal and my conclusions are that the rebuttal was very weak."

Mr. Moss objected to the statement and Mr. Hotchkiss added:

"The rebuttal of the people in this case was weak, and unless something arises to the contrary I will so report to the Governor. Of course I have been referring strictly to the evidence at the trial. I may have been premature in saying what I did, but my impression is based on the records I read in the cold atmosphere of my office."

Mr. Stryker said that he would endeavor to show that while Mr. Gagan had the opportunity to bring before the jury the character of the actions of Cleary at the time of the murder, he failed to do so. Mrs. Abbie Kennedy, grandmother of young Newman, was on the stand and counsel for Gagan objected to testimony from her concerning the character of the boy, Mr. Stryker said:

"There was much testimony by the defense along that line in connection with Cleary. Cleary was even permitted to tell how much he loved his daughter, but there was no more effort made to show that this boy was a good boy than if a dog had been shot down. Mr. Gagan, in summing up, simply went as far as to say that some of his dissolute acts had not been proved."

Lewis G. Rose, a liveryman of Haverstraw, was the first of the eighteen witnesses called by Mr. Stryker today. He testified that when he saw Cleary just before the murder he seemed rational.

A witness on whose testimony Mr. Stryker placed much weight was Michael F. Hughes, a saloonkeeper of 183 Broadway, Haverstraw. He swore that at noon of the day of the murder he had seen Bernard J. Fox, another saloonkeeper and a close friend of Cleary, give the latter a small package, which Cleary put in his pocket. Mr. Stryker asked Mr. Hughes many questions about the package, its shape, color, and size. Next he brought out that Mr. Hughes was not called as a witness at the murder trial. He is a nephew of Mr. Fox.

Through the testimony of Mrs. Mabel Defriest of 423 West 158th Street, Manhattan, with whom Mrs. Jessie Appleton, the divorced wife of Frederick E. Newman, lived, Mr. Stryker next at-

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MRS. VANDERBILT SAW ZEPPELIN RAID

Dragged to Cellar by Terrified Daughter, She Refused to Stay in Place of Safety.

SAW INVADER FROM WINDOW

Airship Dropped Trail of Sparks in Her Paris Garden—Returning for Funds for American Ambulance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—After a thrilling experience in Paris, where she saw the Zeppelin raid of Sunday morning, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., arrived last night at the Ritz, preliminary for leaving for New York. Mrs. Vanderbilt spent a month in Paris supervising the work of the American Ambulance Hospital.

Awakened by her daughter, Miss Rutherford, at 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning, Mrs. Vanderbilt heard the whirr of the Zeppelin over her home at 10 Rue Leroux.

"At the same time I heard the sound of a bugle alarm in the streets," said Mrs. Vanderbilt to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "My daughter, rushing into my bedroom, cried: 'Run for the cellar, Mamma! The Zeppelins are over Paris.' Much against my will I was fairly dragged to the cellar. I insisted, however, on going upstairs. I wanted to see the Zeppelin. I went into my bedroom again and, looking out of the window, saw the Zeppelin steering almost over my home. It was a weird sight. The Zeppelin dropped a trail of sparks that fell into my garden.

"I could distinctly make out the form of the Zeppelin in the sky half a mile overhead. I was not a bit frightened but felt a thrill. I watched until the Zeppelin moved away and then back to bed. My daughter stayed up and saw another Zeppelin later.

"No bombs were dropped in our neighborhood. Our hospital is in the Rue Chaveaux, where several bombs fell. I wonder if the Germans, incensed at the Americans, intended damaging our hospital; it seems incredible."

The members of the Vanderbilt party were held up at Boulogne last night, and had to go to the French Consulate to get their passports viseed. They left the servants with the luggage, coming to London without a scrap of baggage. Mrs. Vanderbilt was obliged to buy a toothbrush in London this morning, she took the experience good-naturedly.

It was with some reluctance that Mrs. Vanderbilt talked with THE TIMES correspondent about her work in the American Ambulance, saying it was the first interview she ever gave.

"I saw terrible sights in the hospital," she said. "Dr. Debouchet and Dr. Blacke of New York and Dr. Loewer of Cleveland are doing wonder work among the soldiers mangled by shrapnel. Since the opening of the hospital in August, 1,000 soldiers, most of them dreadfully injured, have been skilfully treated, so that their disfigurements are largely effaced. One hundred nurses with the doctors are working heroically and without pay. I went daily among the wounded soldiers, trying to comfort them. They warmly appreciate the work of the Americans.

"The neutral attitude of the American Government the French can't understand, but the moral support given by the Americans in the ambulance work softens their feeling in the matter. Strong financial support from America in the work is urgent. When I get back home I intend asking renewed aid from all Americans."

Mrs. Vanderbilt is carrying home some striking photographs taken in the hospital, showing the effective work of the American surgeons performed among the wounded men.

ZEPPELINS DISAPPOINT PARIS.

People, Warned, Watch in Rain and Dark—Airship on French Lines.

PARIS, March 22.—Paris received warning tonight of another impending Zeppelin raid, but up to midnight no hostile aircraft had made its appearance. The weather conditions were most unfavorable for an aerial raid, in strong contrast with Sunday morning; rain fell steadily and at times a strong south wind blew.

As on Sunday morning, the city was notified quickly and almost immediately the capital was in absolute darkness. Again all eyes were turned toward the sky. Despite the warning of possible danger to those who remained in the streets, knots of people gathered in front of the restaurants and cafés, in doorways, in windows, and on balconies, while others sought vantage points in the open places and on the roofs.

One Zeppelin was sighted on the French lines tonight. It was first seen at Tracy-le-Val, about eighty miles northeast of Paris, in the Department of the Oise, then at Creil, in the Oise, twenty-five miles north of Paris, and later at Villers-Cotterets, about thirty miles east of Creil and forty-five miles northeast of Paris in the Aisne. At Villers-Cotterets the Zeppelin dropped a bomb.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—The morning newspapers contained little other than accounts of the Zeppelin raid of Sunday morning. The consensus of opinion is that it was a total failure. The railway stations show no exodus as a result of the raid. Paris faces a reappearance of the Zeppelins with the confident statement: "The next time they come they will stay. A broken Zeppelin would make a fine trophy at the Hôtel des Invalides."

THINKS ZEPPELIN WAS HIT.

Eye-Witness Near Paris Saw Airship Dive Suddenly, but It Escaped.

PARIS, March 22.—An eyewitness of the flight of the Zeppelin airships over St. Leu Tavenais toward Paris Sunday morning declares that one of the airships suddenly made a dive toward the earth as if it had been hit by a fragment of shell. This man saw the first Zeppelin at 1:35 o'clock, clearly outlined in the rays of a searchlight, flying at a height estimated at 2,500 yards. The forts at Cormeilles opened a heavy fire, but the shells burst too low, and the aircraft rose out of searchlight range.

The man saw another Zeppelin, forty-five minutes later, and at the same time the cannonading was resumed. The bursting shells resembled a pyrotechnic display. The powerful searchlights never quit the hulk of the Zeppelin, which seemed to navigate with greater difficulty than the first, the helmsman apparently being blined by the rays.

The shells, according to the eyewitness, began to burst nearer and nearer the huge envelope, and finally the aircraft began to descend rapidly. It seemed as though it would come to the ground, but after descending several hundred yards it straightened out on an even keel. Several times it endeavored to attain a higher altitude, but was unable to do so, and made off eventually at reduced speed.

PRZEMYSL, IN RUINS, CAPITULATES; DEFENDERS, EXHAUSTED BY HUNGER, DESTROY FORTS, GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Przemysl and the Road to Cracow

Following the capture of Przemysl, (1,) military experts believe, the Russians will turn their attention to the investment of Cracow, the former siege of which was raised a couple of months ago by a rapid advance of large Austrian forces through the Carpathian passes.

SECOND SPY SHOT IN LONDON TOWER

Unknown German Emissary Was Secretly Executed There at Daylight on March 5.

ANOTHER UNDER SENTENCE

Made Desperate Effort to Escape, but Was Caught—A Third Man Is Under Arrest.

The utmost secrecy is maintained in official circles in London with regard to the recent arrests of several German spies in the Metropolitan District, and the fact that, after court-martial sentences had been imposed, in at least one case the extreme penalty of death had been carried out.

Not many days prior to the sailing of the Tuscania from Liverpool on March 12 the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard had arrested three men, alleged to be German spies. Their names were stated to be John Hann, [Johann?] Muller, and Meyer. The former was taken into custody in High Street, Deptford, and one of the others was arrested at Victoria Station. They were taken to a police station in the West End and held, pending court-martial proceedings.

It is stated that when these were completed the sentence of death on one man was confirmed by the War Office and he was removed in a cab under an armed escort to the Tower, where on Friday morning, March 5, he was put to death.

Soon after daylight he was taken from the guardroom to the moat, where he was blindfolded. A shooting squad of six picked marksmen of the Honorable Artillery Company was in attendance. Three of their number had their carbines loaded with ball cartridges, the others were blank. At the word of command from the Sergeant Major the six men fired. The lifeless body of the spy was removed for burial.

It is stated that a second prisoner, who was also taken to the Tower, and is awaiting confirmation of his sentence, (death or imprisonment,) has given considerable trouble to the authorities. His trial was held on March 11. During that time, although the public were allowed to enter in the usual way, the Tower was cut off from telephonic communication with the outside world, and other measures were taken to insure the strictest secrecy as to the proceedings.

The presence of a well-known Scotland Yard detective and certain naval and military staff officers were the only indications that an event out of the ordinary was taking place there. Indeed, so successful were the efforts of the authorities to suppress details as to the trial that none of the Honorable Artillery Company, stationed in the Tower, or the Beefeaters was aware of the identity of the prisoner or the charge preferred against him.

The man had been closely watched, but four days before his trial he made a daring attempt to escape from custody. His two guards were unaware that he was a spy, and had been led to believe that he was under arrest on a simple charge of desertion. This explains why he was not shot when he attacked him.

While he was in a small compartment overlooking the moat he suddenly turned upon his guards and dealt them violent blows. Before they recovered from their surprise he had clambered through the window and dropped into the moat. There he found that he was as securely confined as if he were in the stoutest of cells, for all his efforts to obtain a hold upon the moat wall and climb from the ditch were unavailing. The surface presented not the slightest chink or crack to give his fingers a purchase.

Unaware of the desperate character of the man, a sentry watched his hopping up and down "like a frog in a well" for a few moments, and then called to him that he might as well surrender, as if he "lived to be a hun-

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ITALIAN DEFENSE LAW IS SIGNED

Parliament Adjourns Until May, Leaving Final Preparations to the Government.

SUSPECTS NOT DRAFTED

Expulsion Decrees for Others, Supposedly Sent to Watch Events, Already Prepared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 22.—King Victor Emmanuel yesterday signed the decree promulgating the national defense law, which became operative today, and will be applied immediately.

Special instructions have been issued relating to espionage, which is to be repressed energetically.

Many suspected men of foreign origin, especially German and Austrian, have been purposely exempted from military service. Others, who were supposedly sent here to watch the war preparations, will be expelled shortly, in fact, the expulsion decrees have already been drawn up.

The Government is empowered by the new law to prohibit the publication of news regarding the strength of the army, as to war preparations, and as to the military defenses of the country. This prohibition will shortly be enforced, and the concentration of troops, the calling out of additional reserves, and the eventual mobilization will be kept secret.

Parliament adjourned this evening until the middle of May, and the Government will be free to attend to the final preparation as a prelude to intervention.

Over 100 members of Parliament, representing all the political parties and Democratic associations, will, it is expected, attend a meeting next Sunday in the Adriano Theatre here with the object of advocating the freedom of Trent and Triest and urging intervention and the return of the provinces to Italy.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—The Central News states that the Italian Government today stopped all railway freight traffic with Germany by way of Switzerland.

The Italian Embassy here had no confirmation of this report last night, nor was there any confirmation of the reported massing of Austrian and German troops along the Austrian littoral or of the assembling of artillery at Triest.

The defense measure which has been passed by the Italian Parliament was introduced on March 1 by Premier Salandra, acting in collaboration with the Ministers of Justice, War, Marine, and Finance.

In spite of the restrictions it places on the press, the majority of the papers received it with enthusiasm, particularly The Secolo, Messaggero, Giornale d'Italia and Tribuna.

The new law contains ten clauses and aims at the stoppage of contraband and the prevention of communication of news and information to the "enemy." It also gives power to the Government to appropriate inventions and discoveries made by Italians.

Clause V. forbids members of the press, under pain of imprisonment, from publishing anything pertaining to the defense of the realm.

When the bill was introduced the Roman papers, in their comments, declared that the contraband question called for immediate treatment, as the royal decree on the subject was not sufficient, and that the presence of

Continued on Page 2.

Pinehurst, N. C. Open until May 1. Superb Climate, Delightful Hotels, Three 18-hole Links, Tennis, etc. Inquire 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

Russians Get 9 Austrian Generals, 300 Officers, and 50,000 Men.

WAY NOW OPEN TO CRACOW

Great Fortress Also Barred Advance Over the San River to Passes Into Hungary.

ALLIED CAPITALS REJOICE

Victory Expected to Hasten the Decision of Rumania and Bulgaria to Join the War.

TRIBUTES TO GARRISON

Resistance in Face of Starvation, Disease, and Repeated Assaults, the Longest in Modern History.

PETROGRAD, March 22.—After a siege which lasted for six months, the garrison of the great Galician fortress of Przemysl surrendered to the Russian army today without a fight.

War Office advices report that the prisoners comprise 9 Austrian Generals, more than 300 officers, and 50,000 men.

It is also announced officially that "in consequence of the joyful event of the capture of the fortress of Przemysl the Generalissimo, Grand Duke Nicholas, has been decorated with the St. George's Cross of the Second Degree and the commander of the army before Przemysl, General Selivanoff, with the St. George's Cross of the Third Degree."

The hoisting of the white flag over the fortress, which was said to be on the point of surrender on a number of occasions, caused little surprise, as it was generally known that it was in a terribly weakened condition, without food or ammunition, and its endurance only a question of days.

Nevertheless, intense enthusiasm prevails in Petrograd, and a heavy snowstorm failed to check the demonstrations, in which the civil and military populations united, when the fall of the fortress was announced. The crowds, floundering in deep drifts which tied up street traffic, cheered the officers and soldiers who remained to participate in the celebrations.

From the Kazan Cathedral the strains of the national anthem swelled in volume as the crowd gathered, and from other points throughout the city, mysteriously hidden behind the dense curtain of falling snow, music burst forth and added to the general spirit of enthusiasm.

The moral effect of the victory on Russia, it is expected, will be very great, awakening hopes that this will be the turning point in the Galician and Carpathian campaign and will open the way for the Russian Army not only to Cracow, but to Vienna.

ALL FORTS BLOWN UP.

Vienna Says Defenders Destroyed the Fortress Before Surrendering.

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam to London,) March 23.—Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army, has issued an army order announcing the fall of Przemysl, after all the works, bridges, arms, ammunition, and war material had been destroyed.

"Greetings and thanks to the unconquered heroes of Przemysl, your comrades in arms," the Field Marshal's order continues. "The powers of nature, but not of the enemy, have conquered them. They continued to fulfill their loyal duty to the extreme limit of human strength. The defense of Przemysl will remain forever a bright page in the book of honor of our army."

The following official communication was issued prior to that of the Archduke:

"When, in the middle of the week, provisions were running short, General von Kusmanek, commander of the garrison of Przemysl, decided on a last attack. On the 19th, early in the morning, his troops sortied across the line of forts and withstood to the utmost, in a seven hours' battle, strong Russian forces.

"Numerical superiority finally forced the Austrians to retreat behind the line of forts. The following nights the Russians attacked Przemysl from several sides, but the attacks broke down in the face of the fire of the heroic defenders.

"After the sortie of the 19th it was found that the provisions could last

only three days, and the commander received an order to surrender the fortress after these three days and after all the war material had been destroyed. According to reports from an airman from the fortress, the commander did in fact succeed in destroying the forts, including guns, ammunition, and fortifications.

"Not less praise is due to the sacrificing perseverance and the last fight of the garrison than to their bravery during the storming of the fortress and the fighting on previous occasions. This recognition the enemy himself will not refuse to the heroes of Przemysl.

"The fall of the fortress, with which the higher command reckoned for a long time, has no influence on the situation in general.

"The battle in the Carpathians, from Uzsok Pass to the ridge of Konieczna, is progressing."

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO RELIEVE PRZEMYSL

Austrians and Germans Beaten Back and Thousands in Lupkow Pass Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 22, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—At dawn today Russian infantry struck the last breath from the defense of Przemysl, and the commandant, General Kusmanek, surrendered the fortress and garrison to the Russians.

The defenders had been hopeless since Friday, when in a sortie the best Honved division was cut to pieces eastward of Przemysl, where the Russian guns from behind a crest 400 feet high were smashing the inner citadel.

Death, wounds, sickness, destitution, and loss in prisoners reduced the garrison until it was unable to defend the twenty-six miles' circumference of the forts. The Russians making rapid progress yesterday from the southwest struck through the inner circle from the right bank of the River San and secured cover for the decisive coup. At dawn they burst through the passages between the last forts, making further resistance utterly useless. Throughout yesterday the inner forts had conducted a tremendous cannonade in the direction of the Russian outer lines without damaging the sheltered positions that had been got ready over night.

General Kusmanek ordered a last desperate sortie to the northeast before dawn on Sunday, but it was driven back with terrible losses. The Austrians in the Lupkow Pass and the Germans in Kosmnooka Pass yesterday responded to a wireless signal of despair and struggled furiously to the right of the San Valley in a forlorn hope to effect a sortie from the south. The Russian trenches, however, met each wave with merciless rifle volleys, and toward dusk they charged with the bayonet.

There was great bloodshed, especially among the germans on the Munkacz Road. Several thousand Austrians surrendered at Lupkow.

It is believed that General Dmitrieff asked permission several times during the earlier period of the siege to storm and capture the fortress, but the supreme command decided it was unnecessary to incur heavy losses, seeing that the besieging army was not then requirged for other operations.

The fall of the stronghold, coming close upon the utter failure of the Austrians to initiate the campaign in Eastern Galicia and the terrible losses inflicted on the Austrians and Germans among the snow-bound passes in the Carpathians means that the Galician campaign is crowned with complete victory. There is nothing left for the Austrians and their Germans supports to effect a swift backward through Hungary or attempt along the lines of the Dunajec to resist the Russian advance on Cracow.

WAY NOW OPEN TO CRACOW.

Przemysl Regarded in London as War's Most Important Conquest.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—Depleted by disease, subsisting on horse flesh, and surrounded by a superior force of Russians, the garrison of Przemysl has surrendered to the besieging army after a defense lasting many months, which up to the present is recorded as Austria's most noteworthy contribution to the war.

Petrograd, London, and Paris are celebrating the event tonight—Petrograd and Paris in the spontaneous manner characteristic of those cities, London with silent and grim satisfaction, which is the Briton's way.

The newspapers assert that the fall of the fortress marks the most important capture of the war, not excepting Antwerp, in that it not only releases considerable Russian forces which can be thrown into the fluctuating struggle in the Carpathians, but opens the door to Cracow and the plains of Hungary.

It is argued, moreover, that the moral effect of the surrender will be tremendous, the theory of the Allies being that it will stimulate feeling in their favor both in Rumania and Bulgaria, just as the operations in the Dardanelles are causing an agitation in Greece and Italy.

Przemysl fell with honor, the British press concedes, for it withstood the onslaughts longer than any place during the war, the investment having begun about Sept. 16, something more than six months ago. The duration of the siege, compared with the length of time it took the Germans to capture such strongholds as Liége, Namur, and Antwerp, was due to two causes, one being the desire of the Russians to keep the loss of life among the besieging army at a minimum, the other to the lack of great guns, which the Germans had in Belgium.

According to the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post, the Przemysl garrison opened negotiations for surrender on Saturday, but nothing came of this; then, during the course of the night of March 20-21, a sortie was attempted. This was the last straw. Throughout Sunday negotiations for terms proceeded and the surrender was effected yesterday morning. The garrison consisted of 100,000 men, this correspondent says.

The mention in the Russian official statement of the decoration of General Seliwanoff as commander of the army besieging Przemysl has created considerable surprise in London as it was understood that the Bulgarian General Radko Dimitrieff was in command. Whether he was transferred or removed is not known

STRATEGIC VALUE OF PRZEMYSL GREAT

Fortress Commanded Lemberg-Cracow Railroad and Barred Way to Carpathian Passes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says that Przemysl will count among the famous sieges of history, both for the tenacity of the defense and for the service the garrison rendered to its own side in the large operations in the western theatre. He continues:

"The strategic importance of Przemysl was that it commanded the passage of the San River in the direction of that key to the Carpathians, the Dukla Pass. It commanded the great trunk railway line of Galicia from Cracow to Lemberg, and guarded the approach to the Carpathian passes to the south—Lupkow Pass and Uszok Pass.

"Thus, the fortress played a double function by threatening the Galician Railway line; it hampered the Russian advance upon Cracow, which in its turn is the entrance gate of Silesia, that highly industrial region that is the Achilles heel of Germany, and at the same time it barred the Russian advance over the Carpathians into the plains of Hungary beyond. The latter was its more important function, for the political and economical consequences of a Russian invasion in force of Hungary would be enormous. Hence, the fall of the city will facilitate the Russian offensive westward against Cracow and Silesia and southward against Hungary.

"The large containing force that has been immobilized by the stubborn defense of the garrison is now released, together with its powerful equipment of artillery, and at the present moment batteries are more important to our ally, perhaps, than regiments.

"The snows are already beginning to melt in the Polish and Galician plains. A week or two hence the Carpathian passes will be becoming practicable for large armies. The fall of Przemyszl coincides with the entry of Spring, and both events are important factors in the great developments that may shortly be expected in the east."

Opens a Path to Victory.

The Morning Post in an editorial on the fall of Przemysl says:

"The echoes of this great achievement will make a hollow sound in Budapest, in Vienna, and even in Berlin and Constantinople, and will be heard also in Venice and Rome, in Bucharest and in Athens. In war events more than arguments influence men, and the fall of Przemysl is an event of the first magnitude. To Austria it is a toll of doom, to Russia a happy portent of victory.

"And there is this great difference between the fall of Antwerp and the fall of Przemysl, that whereas Antwerp led nowhere but to a closed sea, the Galician fortress opens a path to victory."

Congratulates the Russians.

The Times says: "The fall of Przemysl is the most welcome and the most important episode of the war which happened since the New Year dawned. We congratulate the Russian Army on this new vindication of their prowess and invincible determination, which will stimulate the whole of Allies to fresh and still more vigorous endeavors. The fall of Przemysl comes just at the right time at the opening of the Spring campaign. Its first result should be the rapid weakening of the new Austrian offensive in Bukowina, which Rumania is watching with such intense interest. The Russians can now push forward their operations in the Carpathians, where they are already meeting with increasing success. The Austrians in Czernowitz will have to think about their line of communications, which may soon be in danger.

"The end of the siege, coinciding with the end of Winter, should, in short, quickly produce a general clearing up of the situation in eastern Galicia and in the mountain ranges. It also leaves the way open, providing events go well elsewhere, for the renewal of the advance upon Cracow, an operation upon which the whole scheme of Russian strategy has long depended."

LONG ON VERGE OF FAMINE.

Officers' Horses the Only Animals Left in Przemysl.

LEMBERG, Galicia, March 22.—Austrian prisoners from Przemysl, captured shortly before the garrison surrendered, say that the fortress for a long time was in a condition of semi-famine, lacking bread and other foods.

Except for the horses of the Austrian officers no animal, they say, was visible in the town, all having been killed to feed the soldiers, who recently had little to eat except conserves, which led to much typhoid and other sickness.

Conditions were such, the prisoners add, that they almost led to a mutiny of the troops, who urged that the city be surrendered.

FORTRESS A MIGHTY ONE.

Comprised 19 Up-to-Date Forts and 16 Field Fortifications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—A Russian correspondent of the Morning Post writes:

"The capture of Przemysl is without doubt one of the most splendid feats of the Russian Army which has been accomplished during the present war. Six months is also a comparatively short period for it to have taken place, if we take into consideration the size and strength of the fortifications.

"Przemysl lies on the line of railway and on the River San, and is surrounded by nine large forts, ten smaller forts and sixteen field fortifications. It was also the centre where were kept all the supplies for the Austro-German armies operating in Galicia during the Balkan wars. When Austria seemed likely to be dragged into the war the forts were remodeled and provided with the most modern guns and all the most up-to-date munitions of war. Thirteen and fourteen inch guns were mounted in armored towers operated by electricity and disappearing automatically after the gun discharged its shot. The smaller forts were furnished with mortar batteries, armored machine guns, and a great number of quick-firers. These forts were of the strongest concrete, with special devices to conceal them from the enemy.

"In addition to the sixteen permanent field fortifications mentioned above numerous temporary fortifications were added after the war began. These were constructed with trench and wire entanglements and subterranean mines, worked from the forts by means of electricity. The German engineers who helped in the construction said contemptuously that if Russia were to attempt to take the position she would smash her army against its walls in vain.

"Against all this Russia had the disadvantage of inferior artillery. The Russian siege guns being of much smaller calibre than those of the fortress, the Russians did not dream of having the smallest chance of overcoming the armored forts, as the Germans did at Liége. They had to rely upon the dogged perseverance of the troops and the skill and initiative of their officers.

"What the excellence of their artillery and the undaunted courage of their troops could accomplish was done quickly. After a few weeks of siege the outer forts and the field fortifications fell into the hands of Russians, all the skillfully arranged devices giving way before the undaunted will and self-sacrifice of the besiegers. The Russians were able to push forward with their trenches so near as to bring the churches and roofs of the houses in the main fortress actually into view; but a further advance was not practicable.

"The Russian commander did not think it advisable to take the risks or run the chance of sacrificing his men. He therefore surrounded the fortress with a ring of iron and took care to cut it off completely from communication with the outer world. He also placed artillery in such a way as to prevent the garrison from scoring any success from whatever side they might attempt a sortie. The Russian trenches were built by special devices perfected by the Russians during the progress of the present war, devices which effectually protected them even from the weighty Austrian projectiles.

"Having done all this, nothing remained but to wait patiently, and, while waiting, to draw the ring closer and closer. Owing to the inferiority of the Russian siege artillery these were the only possible tactics.

"This is not the first time Przemysl has been taken by a Russian force. It was captured for the first time by the Russian Duke Oleg the Wise in the year 907 on his way to Constantinople. The town was abandoned later, but was again besieged and retaken in 1031 by Grand Duke Jaroslau the Wise.

"From that date for 300 years onward Przemysl was held by the Russians, but in 1340, after a long struggle, it came into the hands of the Polish King Kasimir, and up to the time of the division of Poland it belonged to the Polish Crown. After the division the town became Austrian."

LONGEST MODERN SIEGE.

Vain Attempt to Provision the City by Means of Aeroplanes.

The siege of Przemysl has been the longest in modern warfare. It began on Sept. 2, 1914, on the very day that the Russians defeated the Austrians before Lemberg, and has, with few intervals of rest, been exchanging shots with the enemy for 201 days—or for 100 days longer than the siege of Port Arthur in 1904; seventy-one days longer than the siege of Paris in 1870-71, and fifty-one days longer than the siege of Adrianople in 1912-13.

If by siege, however, is meant the investment of the place, that began soon after Sept. 25, when the Austrians evacuated Jaroslau. From that time on, although the Russian line in Galicia has several times been pressed northward and eastward of Przemysl, the Russian circle around the fortress has not been broken.

From Dec. 25 until Dec. 22 the Russian left wing rested upon the place. From Dec. 25 on the Russian line has moved steadily on—eastward toward Cracow, 135 miles away, and southward through the Carpathian passes. It has been driven back again and again, but has never released its hold on Przemsyl, even though several attempts have been made to raise the siege. When, on Dec. 25, the advancing line severed its connection with the besiegers for the last time a large covering force estimated at 250,000 men was left strongly intrenched around the city.

There are two railways which lead from Jaroslau and Przemysl to Cracow, and the Austrians on evacuating Jaroslau availed themselves of them, but how many men of the Second and Fourth Armies which left Jaroslau for Cracow were diverted to Przemysl is not known precisely very few, if any. No evidence has been given by the besiegers to show that the besieged army of the two small army corps which held the place in August had been perceptibly increased.

These and the under the command of General Meixner von Zweienstämm, the head of the Tenth Corps, which was permanently stationed at Przemsyl, and General Kralowetz von Hohenrecht, who commanded the Second Division at Jaroslau.

Fall Reported Many Times.

The siege has been the most picturesque and doubtful event of the war in the eastern area, and the fortress from first to last has been defended by the Austrians with vigor and resourcefulness. At the most heated periods of the assault rumors from Petrograd of its fall have succeeded rumors from Vienna of the siege being raised. With the falling back of the Russian Army came the rumor that the siege had been abandoned, while sorties, which invariably cost the Russians dearly, were taken to mean that the city was being relieved.

It was believed, however, that the state of the besieged was desperate, for, in the middle of January, the non-combatant paupers were sent out of the city to the Russian lines, and these reported that there was not enough food to last another fortnight; yet the city held out for over two months more.

The only communication with the outside world was by means of a wireless station erected on an elevation known as Casimir Hill, above the city, and by an occasional aeroplane flight to and fro between the city and beyond the gradually retreating Austrian armies.

News obtained in this way, in spite of the revelations of the expatriated non-combatants, described the conditions as nearly normal except for the regulations imposed by the military authorities.

All supplies of food had been taken over by the army officials early in January. They issued rations to soldiers and civilians alike. The last direct word from Przemysl before the announcement of its surrender was that the Russian attacks were growing infrequent and that the defenders had little to do. This was on March 12, just before the Russians began their final series of assaults.

At one period of the siege an attempt was made to provision the city by means of aeroplanes making daily trips from Cracow to Przemysl. Last week the Russians brought down an aeroplane said to have been laden with canned beef.

The fall of Przemysl was forecast in a Petrograd dispatch on March 17, which said that the capitulation of the fortress was a matter of a few days. Just previous to this Austrians captured in sorties said that the garrison was living on starvation rations, and that the hospitals were crowded. Plague and typhus were also reported to have gained a foothold in the city.

By military experts Przemysl has been described as the key to Budapest and Vienna, but this opinion has, in recent years, been discounted by the growing strength of Cracow.

Przemysl, which, had the seige been raised, could have supplied the Austrians with the badly needed petrol, of which it had a great store and a refining plant, is on the River Say, sixty miles from Lemberg. It had a population of 50,000, mostly Poles, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop and a Greek Uniat Bishop. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, begun in 1460 and never finished. The hill on which the wireless station was erected once held the castle of Casimir the Great, the city's legendary founder, in the eighth century.

In the Middle Ages the place was a great industrial and commercial exchange between Central and Southeastern Europe, but in the seventeenth century its importance was destroyed by successive invasions of Tartars, Cossacks, and Swedes.

Cracow Already Partly Besieged.

Cracow, which now becomes the objective of the Russian armies operating in Galicia, is already partialy besieged; that is, its outer works have been invested. The city stands at the head of navigation of the Vistula, and is built on a plain which extends along the foothills of the Carpathians to the valley of the Oder. It thus commands entry from the east to the rich industrial district of Silesia. The gap between the Sudeten Mountains and the Carpathians is the gate by which railway and road run from the east to Moravia, Bohemia, and the heart of Austria itself.

At the eastern opening of that gap stand the walls of Cracow. It is the headquarters of the First Corps of the Austrian Army and ranks as a fortress of the first class.

Cracow has two circles of forts, fourteen in number, circling Kosciuszko Hill, which is a huge mound sixty-five feet high covering an area of five acres and provided with the most approved modern artillery.

From Cracow Vienna is approached in two ways: In a direct line taking advantage of the northern slopes of the Little Carpathians and the valley of the March or through the Jablunka Pass and along the southern slopes of the mountains and the valley of the Waag. In the first line of advance the strongly fortified city of Brünn would be encountered; in the second, the famous and historical fortress of Pressburg.

Brünn is seventy miles north and a little east of Vienna and Pressburg is thirty-four miles almost due east.

The northern route would have the advantage of a comparatively extensive railway system, while the southern route could only avail itself of the double line along the Waag until Pressburg had been reached.

Official Reports of War Operations.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—From Memel, in East Prussia, to the Vistula and on the left banks of the Vistula there has been no change. Russian troops which advanced from Tauroggen occupied Laugszargen after an engagement, capturing prisoners and engineering parties.

In the Carpathians stubborn fighting is taking place on the roads toward Bartfeld. In the valleys of the Ondawa and Laborcza Rivers, near Lupkow Pass and on the left bank of the Upper San, the Russians have made successful advances.

During the last twenty-four hours we have captured 2,500 men, 50 officers, and 20 machine guns. In the direction of Nunkacz, the Germans, in dense formation, attacked the Russian positions at Rossokhazo, Orawchik, and Kosiuwkawa, but were everywhere repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The Russians yesterday were driven from Memel, on the Baltic Sea in East Prussia, after a short engagement to the south of the town followed by tenacious fighting in the streets. Under the protection of Russian troops, a Russian mob looted the private property of German citizens in Memel. Carloads of goods were conveyed across the frontier. A special report on this looting will be published.

North of Marianpol Russian attacks have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses. West of the Orzyc River, near Jadnorpsak; to the northeast of Przasnysz, and to the northwest of Ciachanow, Russian attacks by night and by day have broken down under the German fire. Russian prisoners to the number of 420 were captured.

A fresh attempt to take the German position on the south slope of the Lorette heights was made last night, but resulted in failure. Another French night attack, this time north of Le Mesnil, in the Champagne district, also was without success. Furthermore, all the French efforts to win back the position at Reichackerkopf resulted in failure.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—On the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette we hold all the trenches which have been in dispute during the last few days, except one portion ten meters in extent which remains in the hands of the Germans.

At Les Eparges the enemy delivered five counter-attacks, with the object of recovering positions won by us, but was completely defeated.

We have made progress to the north of Badonviller.

(*Day Report*)—To the north of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, a German counter-attack on Saturday evening deprived us of some sections of trenches. We recaptured them yesterday.

At La Boiselle, northeast of Albert, mine warfare continues. After having blown up one of the enemy's galleries we occupied the greater part of the pit formed.

During Sunday Rheims received about fifty shells. In the Argonne we inflicted two serious reverses on the enemy. Near Bagatelle we blew up three mines, and two companies of our troops stormed a German trench, in which they maintained their positions despite strong counter-attacks. Five hundred yards from there the enemy, after exploding two mines and bombarding our trenches, rushed to attack on a front of about 250 yards. After some very hot hand-to-hand fighting our assailants were hurled back despite the arrival of their reinforcements. Our artillery caught them under its fire as they were falling back and inflicted very heavy losses on them.

RUSSIA'S SIEGE LEADERS.

Seliwanoff Succeeded Dimitrieff as Commander of the Forces.

General Seliwanoff, who has been decorated by the Czar for carrying the siege of Przemysl to a successful conclusion, was in command of the Russian garrison at Vladivostok during the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905.

General Radko Dimitrieff commanded the Russians in the early days of the siege. At the opening of the war he was the Bulgarian Minister to Russia. He at once telegraphed his resignation to Sofia and offered his services to the Russian War Office, which gladly accepted them, for he had been Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army in the last part of the first Balkan war, but resigned his commission when Bulgaria, at the instigation of Austria, attacked her former allies, Serbia and Greece.

Dimitrieff led one of the armies in the battle of Kirk-Kalisseh, and later commanded at Lule Burgas before his elevation to chief rank.

He was born in the little village of Gradetz, near Kotel, Eastern Rumelia, in 1859, and entered the militia of his district when it was still under "protection" of Turkey. He became a Lieutenant in 1879, and the next year was sent to Russia to pursue military studies. He returned five years later and played a leading rôle in the revolution of 1885.

In the subsequent war with Serbia he was Chief of Staff of the Eastern Bulgarian Army Corps, and in that capacity took part in the battles of Dragoman Pass, Tzasibrod, and Pirot. For these services he was decorated with the Order for Bravery by Prince Alexander. Later, however, he led a conspiracy against the Prince, King Ferdinand's predecessor, which forced him to flee to Russia, where he remained until he was pardoned in 1898 by Ferdinand, whose throne he had helped to secure.

He received a commission in the army and a position on the General Staff, where his Russian training soon made itself felt. In 1904 he became Chief of Staff and was made a Major General the following year. To him is due the organization of the Bulgarian Army, which enabled it to make such a showing against the Turks.

Dimitrieff, who is as much of a politician as a soldier, has been called "Bulgaria's Little Napoleon."

GERMANS RETAKE MEMEL.

Engagement Near the Port Followed by Fighting in Streets.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—In the eastern war theatre, aside from the fall of Przemysl, the situation around the German port of Memel is the most interesting.

From this town the Germans maintain they have driven the Russians after a brief engagement south of the town and sharp fighting in the streets, while a controversy is being waged by the press of the two countries as to the merits of the Russian contention that civilians fired on them in this latest incursion in East Prussia—a fact which demanded reprisals.

A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that simultaneously with the capture of Memel the Germans were expelled from Tauroggen and flung back to their frontier.

RUSSIANS MASS 750,000.

Huge Army to Crush Austrian Defense in the Carpathians.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—Information from an Austrian source to the National Tidende of Copenhagen says that the Russians are preparing for a violent offensive in the Carpathians. They have assembled 750,000 men for this purpose and will make an attempt to break decisively the Austrian line.

A gigantic battle is expected, as Austria is bringing up all possible reinforcements to meet the attack.

King Not to Race His Horses.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 23.—King George has scratched all his horses entered for the Lincoln and Liverpool meetings this week. According to The Daily Express six of the King's horses were entered for twelve engagements.

PALM SUNDAY AT ATLANTIC CITY.
Pennsylvania R. R. Week-end Tour, Saturday, March 27. $11 to $14, including hotels. Ask agents or 'phone Madison 7900.—Advt.

WHAT LIPTON SAW IN STRICKEN SERBIA

Hardly Enough People Unspared by Typhus to Bury the Dead, Says Sir Thomas.

VICTIMS LIE IN THE ROADS

Hospital Conditions Appalling—Vermin Everywhere—Fire Alarm Will Stop Epidemic.

LONDON, March 22.—"Just as it took fire to stop the great plague in London, so fires are needed to clear Serbia of typhus. Infected houses and the clothing of the people must be burned, as the disease is carried by vermin which are omnipresent," said Sir Thomas Lipton tonight in a statement in which he recounted the appalling conditions in Serbia, where he spent a considerable time in personal investigations.

"I met on the country roads," he said, "many victims too weak to crawl to a hospital. Bullock carts were gathering them up. Often a woman and her children were leading the bullocks, while in the car the husband and father was raving with fever. Scarcely enough people remain unstricken to dig graves for the dead, whose bodies lie exposed in the cemeteries.

"The situation is entirely beyond the control of the present force, which imperatively needs all the help it can get—tents, hospitals, doctors, nurses, modern appliances, and clothing to replace the garments full of typhus-bearing vermin."

Describing the hospital at Ghevgheli, where occurred the death of Dr. James F. Donnelly of the American Red Cross, whom Sir Thomas calls one of the greatest heroes of the war, he said:

"The place is a village in a barren, uncultivated country, the hospital an old tobacco factory, formerly belonging to Abdul Hamid. In it were crowded 1,400 persons, without blankets or matresses, or even straw—men lying in the clothes in which they had lived in the trenches for months, clothes swarming with vermin, victims of different diseases—typhus, typhoid, dysentery, and smallpox—were herded together. In such a state Dr. Donnelly found the hospital, where he had a force of six American doctors, twelve American nurses, and three Serbian doctors. When I visited the hospital three of the American doctors, the three Serbian doctors, and nine of the nurses were themselves ill.

"The patients were waited on by Austrian prisoners. The fumes of illness were unbearable. The patients objected to the windows being opened, and Dr. Donnelly was forced to break the panes.

"The first cholera Dr. Donnelly did on his arrival was to test the water, which he found infected. He then improvised boilers of oil drums, in which to boil water for use. The boilers saved 500 lives, said Dr. Donnelly. He also built ovens in which to bake the clothes of the patients, but he was not provided with proper sterilizing apparatus.

"No braver people exist than the Serbians. They have never a word of complaint. In one ward I saw a fever patient, his magnificent voice booming songs to cheer his comrades. Some were in a delirium, calling for 'mother.'

"One source of infection is the army black bread, which is the only ration of the troops. The patients in the hospital receive only a loaf each, which they put in their bed or under their pillow. Later the unused loaves are bought by peddlers and are resold, spreading disease among the people, who are medieval in so far as sanitation is concerned. A Serbian soldier receives a rifle, some hand grenades, and perhaps part of a uniform, but otherwise looks after himself. His rations are coarse bread.

"The street cleaning and hospital waiting are done by Austrians, who are rapidly thinning from typhus and other diseases.

"The best hospital in the Balkans is at Belgrade, under Dr. Edward W. Ryan of the American contingent, where there are 2,900 patients. Dr. Ryan kept the hospital neutral during the Austrian occupation, and accomplished wonders diplomatically at that time. He is worshipped by the people.

"Dr. Ryan says that the greatest task is to keep the hospital free from vermin. The typhus affects men the most severely. Women come next, and children for the most part recover. The symptoms in the present epidemic begin like those of grip. The disease lasts fifteen days, with fever and delirium."

SHELL MONTENEGRIN FRONT.

Austrians Also Resume Attacks with Infantry at Several Points.

HAVRE, March 22.—A dispatch from Cettinje says the Austrians conducted a heavy artillery fire on all the Montenegrin fronts on March 17 and 18.

Several Austrian infantry attacks directed at points near Grahovo are said to have been repulsed by the Montenegrins, who suffered only slight losses.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED IN CHANNEL

The Concord Attacked by a Submarine—Patrol Boat Lands Crew at Dover.

LONDON, March 22.—The British steamer Concord, of 1,825 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the English Channel today. The crew of twenty-six men were rescued by a patrol boat and landed at Dover.

The vessel is reported to be still afloat.

SAY KAISER DEGRADED AND SECLUDED SON

Alsace Hears Crown Prince Criticised Father's Strategy and Stormy Scene Followed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An unaccustomed silence has fallen about the personality of the Crown Prince. The German papers have ceased to chronicle his exploits, his familiar figure is no more focused by the photographers, and even the prisoners, taken by the Allies, are all mystified by his sudden disappearance.

In Alsace, where they are usually well informed on the imperial family's affairs, it is said that the Prince is kicking his heels in some lonely retreat, far from the war zone, selected especially for him by his father.

It is stated that the old quarrels between the two have been revived.

The Kaiser, so the story goes, was angered because his son continually incroached upon his personal authority, and the Crown Prince, having a poor opinion of his father's strategy, was daring enough to say so. The son was summoned to Potsdam and there was a stormy interview, during which both the Crown Prince and his father lost their tempers.

Then the Kaiser, as supreme chief of the army, addressed the Crown Prince as a subordinate officer and charged him with culpable military shortcomings.

"With terrible calm," so we are told, "the Kaiser then degraded his son and banished him to a secret retreat."

COMPARES RUSSIA WITH US.

British Writer's View as to What Both Nations Lack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a special article by St. John G. Ervine on the temper of the Russians. He says:

"If one compares Russia with America, one sees at once what is wrong with both lands. America has collected all the moralities of the European, but has not yet sufficiently fused them to be able to form a new and distinctive morality. America has got education and intellectual movement, but has not got the spirit of tradition and national coherence.

"Elucidation and intellectual movement by themselves make a nation a place of hucksters. The spirit of tradition and national coherense without elucidation and intellectual movement keep a nation standing still. If Russia can acquire the quality of America, and add it to the quality it possesses, then Russia will become the greatest spiritualizing influence in the world."

RUSSIANS ARE CONFIDENT.

Are Said to Have Soldiers Enough to Insure Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—There is a universal feeling here that after seven months of arduous but increasingly successful warfare against the well-prepared Germanic powers we are now on the eve of reaping the harvest of these long-sustained, strenuous efforts.

Russia, whether she has an even million or ten million men under arms, has sufficient for all the purposes of her strategic scheme. The Germans for months past have been driving in wedges all along the Russian strategic front, with the net result of leaving thousands and tens of thousands of dead on the field without making any but the slightest impression upon the Russians.

Thanks to their methods of fighting, the Germans, being always the attackers, have lost very much more heavily than the Russians, but even supposing the losses were equal, the German case would be no better. In the next few weeks a great call upon the manhood of Russia against the machinery of Germany will be made.

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ITALIAN DEFENSE LAW IS SIGNED

Continued from Page 1.

many foreigners in Italy could not be explained by the pretense of an innocent interest in passing events.

ITALY FEELS ABSOLVED.

Thinks Austria Canceled Alliance by Action in Serbia.

In an article analyzing the sentiments of all the various parties in Italy with respect to intervention in the war, the Rome correspondent of The Frankfurther Zeitung, who has been credited with being in especially close touch with the German Ambassador to Italy, Prince von Bülow, admits in the issue of his paper of March 3, received here yesterday, that the overwhelming mass of Italians are determined to insist upon "Trent and Trieste" or war. He adds that any attempt on the part of Austria to view the situation merely from the point of view of abstract justice or generosity on the part of her former ally, instead of from the practical point of view of give and take, must fail.

Incidentally the correspondent points out that Italy considered its alliance with Austria practically canceled by Austria's action against Serbia, taken without consulting Italy. Paragraph VII. of the Austro-Italian treaty, the terms of which have never before been made public, he says, not only provided for the right of compensation in case one party to the contract itself acquired territorially in the Balkans, but also forbade Austria and Italy to undertake anything in the Balkans without each other's consent.

"In the Tripoli war," he continues, "when the energetic Duke of the Abruzzi made his advance in the Adriatic against Prevesa and wished to force the Porte to yield through a serious action on the Dardanelles, and when Italy wished to extend her occupation of the Aegean Islands, which lie as advance posts before the Dardanelles, she was obliged to forego her aims, and did loyally forego them because Austria at that time did not desire a movement on the then still quiescent Balkan Peninsula.

"According to the Italian view, Austria, in determining to settle up her matured account with Serbia without coming to an agreement in the matter with Italy, canceled the treaty in an important and essential part, irrespective of the assurance that she contemplated merely punishment of Serbia and not the acquisition of territory in the Balkans. The Italian policy considered itself from that moment free from every obligation, even if the speech of Premier Salandra in December could not be interpreted as a formal denunciation of the Triple Alliance treaty.

"This interpretation of the legal and moral freedom of Italy to decide her foreign policy along lines directed toward the camp of the enemies of her quondam allies has won its way into all except a few circles; so that one must not be surprised if remonstrances of an ethical nature, such as those concerning faithfulness to an ally, old thirty years' friendship, &c., soon found not only no friendly hearing, but no true understanding. The needs and interests of the country, judged solely from Italian points of view, were now the motives of every deliberation."

The correspondent goes on to assert that all other questions in this connection have given place to that of "Trento e Trieste." He says:

"This demand has today become the common possession of the great majority of the Italian people, and neither the present Government nor any other will be able to follow a policy that diverts Italy from this path. At the same time, however, it has lost some of its territorial absoluteness. We have today good ground for assuming that much as we must reckon with the fact that the country is determined to go to war if nothing is granted to it, just so little would it support a Government bent on making war because it does not receive everything.

"It will be as impossible to solve the Trentino question from the point of view of abstract right as to solve any other irridescent question in that way. The Trentino question, which was long a question of national, historical, and ethnological idealism, has today become a real question of power. The European war and its developments have placed Italy in a position to use her power in order to expand. This is nothing unusual in history."

SECOND SPY SHOT IN LONDON TOWER

Continued from Page 1.

dred," he could not escape from the moat.

Visitors were wandering about the Tower at the time, but knew nothing of the little drama that was being enacted near them, as the scene was in an angle of the building, to which unauthorized persons are not permitted access.

It is understood that the man, who was executed and the man under sentence were shown to have been in communication with Germany, sending information by means of invisible writing. When arrested, one asserted that he was of Swiss nationality, and another that he was a Russian subject.

Another alleged German spy was brought from Felixstowe to London on March 9 in charge of a military escort and handed over to Scotland Yard.

When first arrested he pretended not to understand English, but by a subterfuge it was found that he had a fair knowledge of the English language.

The suspect, it is understood, was arrested by a sentry on duty near a large powder magazine. He had reached Felixstowe on a small coasting steamer from Glasgow, where he said he had worked about three and a half years in the mines. Investigations are proceeding into the recent doings of this man.

DECORATED FOR LOAN SUCCESS

Dr. Helfferich, German Treasury Head, Gets the Iron Cross.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 22.—Emperor William has conferred the Iron Cross, Second Class, upon Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, as a reward for the success of the new war loan.

BERLIN, March 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas Agency is the following:

"The Tageblatt declares that 9,000,000,000 marks, ($2,250,000,000,) has been subscribed for the second German war loan. This means that money to finance the war until late in the Autumn has been secured. If the war is still going on at this time, according to this newspaper, the wealth of the nation and the willingness of the people for sacrifices will provide further means.

"The Vossische Zeitung says the hope of Germany's antagonists for the economical and financial exhaustion of the Empire has been shattered by the great success of this loan, and that both Great Britain and France only obtained lesser amounts of money under difficulties."

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DUTCH ACT QUICKLY ON SHIP SEIZURES

Demand That Germany Explain Capture and Confiscation of Two Cargoes by Submarine.

MAY INVOLVE FLAG INSULT

Englishwoman Who Was Aboard the Batavier V. Charges Germans with Cruelty.

THE HAGUE, March 22, (via London.)—The Netherlands Government at noon today, after a meeting of the State Council, forwarded a telegram to Berlin asking for an explanation of the action of a German submarine in taking possession of the Dutch steamers Batavier V. and Zaanstroom, convoying them to Zeebrugge and confiscating their cargoes. The question whether a protest will be sent to Germany will, it is said, depend upon the answer of the Berlin Government.

It is understood in semi-official circles here that all the officers of the Dutch vessels and a sufficient number of their crews to handle the ships remain on board, and hope is expressed that the steamers will be released after their cargoes have been unloaded.

It is pointed out in the same quarters that the cargoes of the Batavier V. and the Zaanstroom probably are composed of conditional contraband and therefore are liable to seizure in the same way as the British have taken possession of similar freight suspected of being consigned to Germany.

In semi-official quarters, however, it is argued that the Germans have no right to "capture" the vessels, but it is still uncertain whether a capture has taken place, because the reports of the hauling down of the Dutch flag and the hoisting of the German colors are indefinite. This is one of the chief points the Dutch telegram asks Berlin to explain.

It is authoritatively asserted that the Belgian and French mates aboard the steamers were detained by the German authorities, but that the Dutch sailors and passengers were sent under an armed guard to the Belgium-Dutch frontier on a train, the blinds of which had been drawn closely. An attempt to shut out the view of these people, however, did not prevent their observing that there had been an important strengthening of the fortifications at Zeebrugge.

The Dutch newspapers are all inclined to take a serious view of the affair and comment at length on what they describe as the arbitrariness of the German action.

DUTCH PROTEST TO ALLIES.

Regard Blockade Measure as Encroachment on Their Rights.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—A Reuter dispatch from The Hague says:

"According to diplomatic papers communicated to Parliament tonight, the British and French Ministers at The Hague, in announcing the countermeasures against the German blockade, assured the Dutch Government that the interests of the Netherlands and her colonies would be safeguarded to the utmost degree.

"In letters, dated March 19, to the British and French Ministers, the Dutch Foreign Minister pointed out that the Dutch Government, without criticising the measures of the belligerents, must protest against measures encroaching on the rights of the Dutch Government as a neutral power, according to international laws.

"The letters are identical, but in view of Article VIII. of the British Order in Council, it is added in the letter to the British Minister that the Dutch Government is unable to give the declaration asked therein, because it considers such declaration contrary to its neutral duties."

Article VIII. of the British Order in Council reads: "Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for, or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag."

NO FOOD FOR CAPTIVE BABIES.

Englishwoman's Story of Treatment of Batavier Passengers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Only two English passengers were aboard the Batavier V. which was captured by a German submarine and taken into Zeebrugge. One of these, Miss Platts of London, tells a remarkable story of the callous treatment of the women and children by the Germans, who allowed them to travel a whole day without food or drink, despite the fact that there were babies in the party only three months old.

"When we arrived near Zeebrugge," said Miss Platts," we were met by three armed steam pinnaces and sailors were sent aboard to guard us. As we neared the harbor we were sent below, but I noticed that the boat circled to avoid mines. There were crowds of marines at Zeebrugge. The men passengers were taken from their wives and marched off amid the screams of women and children. We were kept on board, but although we pleaded to know, no one would tell where we were going. No lights were allowed on board because an aeroplane attack was feared. The next day another submarine came into the harbor. Throughout Friday we waited, and on Saturday morning, after a breakfast of bread and jam, we were put into trains, but waited hours before starting. Armed sailors still guarded us, and neither the women nor the children had any food or drink, although the captured ships were full of food. The Belgian women implored the guards to say where they were going, but the soldiers teased us by replying, 'Perhaps to Ruhleben.' The women went into hysterics, and their screams, coupled with the moans of the hungry children and the general suspense, was terrible. As I spoke German, I gave them a piece of my mind, but all they replied was 'It's war.' They laughed at the crying women, and I was furious.

"We saw seven German aeroplanes flying over, and saw one start on a raid toward England. Later he returned, and the guard told me he had only dropped a few bombs and done little damage. All that day we were in the train foodless, and at night we traveled in darkness and suspense. At 10:30 o'clock we drew up at the Dutch frontier and were allowed to get out of our locked carriages. We had been sixteen hours without food or drink, and the condition of the women and babies was terrible."

CONDITIONS DACIA OFFER.

France Wants Owners to Establish Their American Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—France has conditioned her offer to buy the cotton cargo of the American steamer Dacia, before a prize court at Brest, on the establishment of the American citizenship of its owners. The American Embassy in Paris today so informed the State Department.

As that question is now at issue, the case is further complicated.

SUNK IN CHILEAN WATERS.

Valparaiso Report Supports the Contention of Dresden's Crew.

LONDON, March 22. — A Valparaiso dispatch to The Evening News says:

"It is established that the engagement in which the German cruiser Dresden was sunk was in Chilean waters."

THE U-12 FOUGHT ON AS SHE WAS SINKING

Fired at the Ariel Even After Her Periscope Had Been Shot Away.

The steamship Tuscania, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, brought an account of the sinking of the German submarine U-12 off the coast of Scotland on March 10 by the destroyer Ariel. Word of the presence of the submarine had been brought the day before to a destroyer flotilla, which was lying in a Scottish port, and it at once set out to catch her.

The Ariel fired one shot at the periscope, as it just appeared above the swell, and scored a clean hit. The periscope was carried away, and this meant that the submarine was helplessly blind if she went beneath the water. The destroyer commander gave the order:

"Full steam ahead! We'll ram her!" and the Ariel went straight for the German craft.

In a few moments the crash came. The U-12 was hit fair and square and sank beneath the surface with a hole in her side. She rose again to the surface, however, and showed fight. She fired at the Ariel, but the commander of the latter trained his forward guns upon her, and two other destroyers, coming up, also joined in the fight. The U-12 was hopelessly outnumbered and after a few minutes her commander hoisted the signal of surrender.

The destroyers at once lowered boats and managed to pick up nine or ten of the submarine's crew, the rest going down with their vessel, which sank for the last time as the boats reached her.

The Ariel in ramming the German craft had a hole knocked in her bow. She was towed into port by her consorts and placed in drydock. Only one of her crew was slightly injured.

MUCH TRAFFIC WITH HOLLAND

Air and Submarine Attacks Fail to Halt Dutch Shipping.

LONDON, March 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the attack by a German aeroplane on the Dutch steamer Zevenbergen, which arrived at Ymuiden yesterday, has caused an outburst of popular feeling in Holland, but has had no effect on the movement of vessels. Fifty-one steamers of various nationalities have arrived at or sailed from Rotterdam since Saturday, and so far as is known only one has been attacked by a German aeroplane—the British steamer Elfland, which had been chartered by the Belgian Relief Committee. Bombs were dropped, but no damage was done.

The Naval Commissioner at Amsterdam has been instructed to investigate the attack on the Zevenbergen, against which two bombs were directed without effect.

A daily passenger and mail service between Flushing, Holland and England has been resumed, according to a dispatch from Flushing.

PRIZE COURT PAYS $600,000.

Reimburses Owners of Five Cargoes of American Food.

LONDON, March 22.—The Prize Court today ordered that $600,000 be paid on American shipments of flour and wheat detained on board the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim, and Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and the Swedish steamer Fridland. So far as is known this is the first money to be paid out by the Prize Court on American foodstuffs seized.

The owners of the cargo of foodstuffs on board the American steamer Wilhelmina are becoming discouraged over the delay of the Prize Court in hearing the case. It now seems unlikely that the case will come up March 29, the date previously set for the hearing.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Three Large Cargoes of Grain Shipped from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The following vessels cleared this port today for the war zone:

The Oru, Norwegian, for Odense, with a cargo of grain.

The Selma, Norwegian, for Christiana, with a cargo of grain.

The Virginia, Danish, for Frederikshamn, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, March 22.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Nation, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $62,000, and 12,300 bales of cotton, valued at $577,931.

FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY.

Denmark Reports Outbreaks in Several Northern Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In Denmark one is in touch with the food war, and it is possible here to estimate to some extent how near to starving Germany is. Food riots already have broken out in Northern Germany and in some small manufacturing towns in Saxony.

These riots have not been due as suggested to natural resentment caused by the new food régime, but to the apparent inability of the municipalities to live up to their promises of distributing bread and potatoes at cheap rates.

In the past few weeks some 20,000 of the richer Germans have migrated to Denmark to leave more food for their poorer brethren. They grudgingly admitted that in some quarters of Germany and Austria-Hungary the situation is desperate. It is generally believed that in the dual empire there are sufficient food stocks to last twelve weeks. In Germany, the Government say, they have sufficient food stocks to last until the next harvest, but their own officials are not certain on that point.

Hundreds of Germans daily cross the Schleswig-Holstein border to enter Denmark and obtain a decent meal of white bread. The Danish press is filled from cover to cover with advertisements of German agents who are willing to pay exorbitant prices for foodstuffs, the export of which is not forbidden.

Recently in Copenhagen a meeting of provincial slaughterers was held when it was announced that Germany would pay 15 per cent. higher prices than any other country. With one exception the slaughterers refused to have any dealings whatsoever with the German agents.

HOLDS 810,000 PRISONERS.

Germany's War Captives Include 9,000 Commissioned Officers.

BERLIN, March 22, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—According to an official announcement, the number of prisoners of war now in Germany is 801,000 enlisted men and more than 9,000 commissioned officers. During the war of 1870-71 the number of prisoners of war was 383,000.

BOY OF 9 WOULD ENLIST.

Poincare Tells Him That to be a Wise Child Is Serving France.

LIMOGES, (via Paris,) March 22.—Henri Lacorne, 9 years old, wrote to President Poincaré, asking permission to enlist in the army. The President responded:

"Your patriotic desire, unfortunately, cannot be realized, the law prohibiting enlistment before 17 years of age; but to be a wise and industrious child is already serving France."

JAPANESE TROOPS TO CHINA

3,000 Sent to Mukden and Dalny—1,500 to Shantung Province.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—A Reuter's dispatch from Peking says that Japanese troops to the number of 1,000 have arrived at Tsinan, 500 at Fangtz, both in Shantung Province, and 3,000 each at Mukden and Dalny.

SAYS SHELLS HELPED TO SINK THE BOUVET

German Correspondent Asserts Forts Suffered Little from the Fleet's Heavy Fire.

GAULOIS IS BADLY DAMAGED

France Is Sending the Jaureguiberry to Take Her Place in the Republic's Squadron.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 22.—The Wolff correspondent at Constantinople sends a description of the fighting at the Dardanelles on Thursday, in which the French battleship Bouvet and two British battleships were sent to the bottom. In brief, it reads:

The efforts of the Allies to force the Strait of the Dardanelles reached their climax in an artillery duel on Thursday which lasted seven hours. The entire atmosphere around the Turkish forts was darkened by clouds of smoke from exploding shells and quantities of earth thrown into the air by the projectiles of the French and British warships. The earth trembled for miles around.

The Allies entered the Strait at 11:30 in the morning and shelled the town of Chanak Kale. Four French and five British warships took part in the beginning. This engagement reached its climax at 1:30, when the fire of the Allies was concentrated upon Fort Hamidieh and the adjacent fortified positions.

The attack of modern marine artillery upon strong land forts presented an interesting as well as terrifying spectacle. At times the forts were completely enveloped in smoke.

At 2 o'clock the Allies changed their tactics and concentrated their fire upon individual batteries, but it was evident that they found difficulty in getting the range. Many of their shells fell short, casting up pillars of water, or went over the forts to explode in the town.

At 3:15, when the bombardment was at its hottest, the French battleship Bouvet was seen to be sinking at the stern. A moment later her bows swung clear of the water and she was seen going down. Roaring cheers from the Turkish garrisons and forts greeted this event.

Torpedo boats and other craft of the Allies hurried to the rescue, but they were successful in saving only a few men. Besides having been struck by a mine, the Bouvet was severely damaged above the waterline by shell fire. One projectile struck her forward deck. A mast also was shot away and hung overboard.

It could be seen that the Bouvet when she sank was endeavoring to gain the mouth of the Strait. This, however, was difficult, owing apparently to the fact that her machinery had been damaged.

Soon after the sinking of the Bouvet a British ship was struck on the deck squarely amidships and compelled to withdraw from the fight. Then another British vessel was badly damaged, and at 4:15 was seen to retire under a terrific fire from the Turkish battery. This vessel, in turn, steered the course for a full hour the Allies tried to protect her with their guns, but it was apparent that she was destined for destruction. Eight effective hits showed the hopelessness of the situation for this vessel. She then withdrew toward the mouth of the Dardanelles, which she reached in a few minutes under a hail of shells. The forts continued firing until the Allies were out of range.

This was the first day when the warships attacking the Dardanelles kept within range of the Turkish guns for any considerable length of time. The result for them was terrible, owing to the excellent marksmanship from the Turkish batteries. The Allies fired on this day 2,000 shells without silencing one shore battery.

The result has inspired the Turks with confidence, and they are looking forward to further engagements with calm assurance.

BEGAN A RAILROAD TO CANAL

Turks Had "Big Invasion Plan"—Dardanelles Attack Checked It.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"The Turkish Army has nothing to conceal, but it does not want to be lied about."

This was the conclusion of a statement made to a correspondent by a man acquainted with the military position of Turkey. In a long statement he said that the Turks did not expect the decision of the European war to take place in the Caucasus, but that the operations there were primarily to oblige the Russians to keep a large force there in order to ease the Teutonic allies in Poland and Galicia.

"The crossing of the Suez Canal three months ago by a battalion of Turkish infantry demonstrates that the waterway is no obstacle to us. We do not intend forcing operations against Egypt just now. We have men enough there for that purpose, but supply conditions do not allow a general offensive for the time being.

"The railroad, which will serve to make communications through the 200 kilometers of desert, will be completed soon. I cannot tell you where that railroad is being built, where it joins the Hedjas line, or where it will touch the Suez Canal.

"Our forces are advancing as fast as is feasible—one army along the coast of the Mediterranean, another along the Gulf of Suez, and the third in the centre.

"Whether or not we intend invading Egypt is a political question on which I have no right to speak. What I can say is that the Suez Canal will be crossed by the Ottoman troops, just as it was crossed two weeks ago. We have shown that it can be done, and that for the time being is enough. We had a battalion of infantry on the other side for a full day and then recalled them because nothing but a demonstration was intended.

"Meanwhile we have tied up in Egypt a large British force. But that force will not be large enough when we are in a position to assume a general offensive. The fact is that some people are lying to keep up their courage. We do not have to do that. We know exactly what there is before us, and are acting accordingly.

"The resources of this country in men fit for military service have been a surprise to me. We do not have to take men from Turkey in Europe for service in the Caucasus and against Egypt. Right now we are raising several corps in Anatolia. We have in Turkey in Europe six army corps to give a proper reception to any force which may undertake to land on these shores."

It was the next day (Feb. 19) after this statement was made that the allied fleet began an attack in earnest on the Dardanelles forts. Since then time reports have come that because of the menace to Constantinople, involved in the great naval venture of Great Britain, France, and Russia, the Turks had abandoned the campaign against Egypt and were concentrating their troops to defend the capital.

FRENCH SEND ANOTHER SHIP.

Jaureguiberry to Take Place of the Gaulois, Evidently Much Damaged.

PARIS, March 22.—The battleship Jaureguiberry, which carries among her armament 2 twelve-inch and 2 10.8-inch guns, was ordered today to join the squadron operating against the Dardanelles.

The Jaureguiberry will take the place of the battleship Gaulois, which was badly damaged along the waterline by shells from the Turkish forts.

The Jaureguiberry is an even older boat than the lost Bouvet or the damaged Gaulois. She was launched in 1893 and completed in 1896. Her displacement is 11,637 tons, or between that of the Gaulois and the Bouvet.

REPORT 7 SHIPS DAMAGED.

Travelers Reaching Lemnos Bring Story of Injuries.

BERLIN, March 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Dispatches from Saloniki say that travelers arriving from the Island of Lemnos assert that seven British and French warships, which have been damaged in the attack on the Dardanelles, are anchored near the island.

"A report from Malta says that the British cruiser Amethyst will be disabled a long time, the injuries to the cruiser having been serious."

GERMANS FROM SKY ATTACK ALL SHIPS

Neutral Flags Not Respected—Aviator Even Drops Bombs on Belgian Relief Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The weekend saw the commencement of a general aeroplane attack by the Germans on all shipping in the North Sea. The German aviators ignored all neutral flags, even that of the International Relief Commission, and, following instructions from the German Admiralty chiefs, deliberately attacked them.

All of yesterday an aeroplane hovered around the North Hinder Lightship, attacking every vessel that came along, including neutrals, but, so far as known, succeeding in damaging none. The attack on the relief ship Elfland of London while flying the flag of the International Commission for Relief of the Belgians was the most remarkable incident of the day yet reported.

The Elfland, which was carrying a cargo of food for the commission, arrived at Maasluis last night. The captain said that when about four miles northeast of the North Hinder Lightship his vessel was attacked by an aeroplane. The machine, a Taube, descended until it was only about 1,000 feet above the ship, and dropped five bombs, fragments of which struck the deck, but did no damage; nobody was hurt. It was only by zigzag manoeuvring that the vessel escaped. The aircraft disappeared as a British torpedo-boat destroyer came into sight.

The Elfland belongs to F. Drughorn of London.

DROPS BOMBS ON MULHEIM.

Three German Soldiers in Barracks Injured by Aviator's Attack.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 22.—An enemy aviator appeared Sunday above Mulheim, Baden, and dropped three bombs on the city and the artillery barracks.

Three soldiers were wounded.

QUESTIONED A PROFESSOR.

Spanish Newspaper Man Asked German About Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—A Spanish newspaper man, Señor Ibero, who had an interview with Dr. Schiemann, Professor of History at the University of Berlin, gives an account of this in the Echo de Paris. He says Dr. Schiemann defended the invasion of Belgium on the ground that there was a secret treaty between Belgium and Great Britain, permitting the latter to enter Belgium.

"But," replied Ibero, "admitting the document is authentic, you ignored its existence at the time of the invasion."

Dr. Scheimann answered:

"We had reason to suspect its existence."

Ibero answered:

"But mere supposition does not justify you. Besides, if the Chancellor knew, why did he not refer to it in his Reichstag speech when he was forced to admit that the invasion of Belgium was contrary to international right?"

Dr. Schiemann's face darkened, says the writer, and he did not reply. Ibero continued:

"Here is a copy of the document, which says the entry of the English can only take place after a German invasion. It was simply a measure of precaution."

The Professor still remained silent.

Ibero went on:

"Furthermore, about Luxemburg; do you here also advance a secret treaty or something of the sort?"

Dr. Schiemann answered abruptly:

"It was a matter of military necessity."

Ibero retorted:

"Precisely, but why tryto justify the Belgian invasion by a secret treaty instead of saying straight out that it was also a matter of military necessity?"

Dr. Schiemann was silent, regarding his interviewer fixedly. The Spaniard concludes by saying:

"I read in his eyes, which gradually began to flame, that the moment had arrived to end the interview, and I did so."

FRANCE IMPROVES MATCHES

Had Long Been the Worst in the World, but No One Complained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—For forty years France has endured the worst matches in the world uncomplainingly because the Government took the monopoly, manufacturing cheap and selling dear, as one means of paying the German war debt.

Now, however, big, cheap wooden matches, easy to strike, have replaced the sulphur-tipped splinters that nearly choked unwary smokers or obstinately refused to light.

The newspapers do not chronicle the reform or its reason.

TO SHARE BIG CONTRACT.

American Car and Foundry Company to Make Shrapnel for Russia.

The American Car and Foundry Company will participate in the big order for shrapnel shells placed with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company by the Russian Government, according to information received in the financial district yesterday. This company is preparing bids and is making arrangements to extend its plant for rush work when the business is apportioned out. In quarters acquainted with the terms of the big order it was said that the total would probably be $80,000,000, and all deliveries are to be made within one year.

It is understood that the Russian contract covers the $30,000,000 order reported several days ago to have been placed with the New York Air Brake Company and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. The reason the railroad equipment concerns are being favored with orders for shells is that their plants are running on only part time so far as ordinary business is concerned, and, besides, they have lathes and other machinery, which can take care of much business the moment the orders are distributed.

As far as is known the only contracts already sublet in this country by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company are those taken by the New York Air Brake and Westinghouse Companies. Canadian companies will be favored to the limit of their capacity before the concerns here are considered, and the fact that additional bids are being called for in the United States is taken to mean that the plants of the Dominion have about all they can handle.

TEN BUELOWS DEAD IN WAR.

Major General Karl von Buelow Among Family Victims.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Tuesday, March 23.—The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung contains an obituary notice inserted by Count von Bülow's family, announcing the death of ten members of that family at the front.

All of those killed were officers and included Major General Karl von Bülow.

Military Medal for Maunoury.

PARIS, March 22.—Generals Maunoury and De Villaret, who were recently wounded while reconnoitering a German trench, have been decorated. General Maunoury has received the military medal and General de Villaret a commandership in the Legion of Honor.

PRUSSIA'S LAST WAR, DECLARES GREY

Allies Determined to Win Equal Liberty for All Europe's Nations, He Says.

CONFLICT WAS AVOIDABLE

Germany, He Tells London Audience, Is Solely Responsible, Because She Would Not Confer.

LONDON, March 22.—"War might have been avoided by a European conference when and where Germany desired," Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, told an audience in London this afternoon. He was acting as Chairman of a gathering which was listening to a lecture on the strategy of the war. Continuing, Sir Edward Grey said:

"Germany, from her experience in the Balkan Conference, knew she could count on our good will and that we were ready to do last July what we did before. But Germany refused every suggestion, and on her rests for all time the appalling responsibility for the war. We know that Germany had prepared for war, and only those who have planned for war can prepare for it."

Amid loud cheers Sir Edward added: "This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe, and we are determined it shall be the last."

The Secretary went on to say:

"The expenditure of hundreds of millions of money and the loss of millions of lives might have been avoided by a conference of the European powers held in London, or at The Hague, or wherever and in whatever form Germany would have consented to hold it. It would have been far easier to have settled the dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia which Germany made the occasion for the war than it was to get successfully through the Balkan crisis of two years ago.

"In recent years we have given Germany every assurance that any aggressive movement upon her would receive no support from us. We withheld from her only one thing—the unconditional promise to stand aside, however aggressive Germany herself might be to her neighbor.

"Last July, before the outbreak of the war, France, Italy, and Russia were ready to accept a conference. Germany refused every suggestion made for settling the dispute in this way, and on her must rest now and for all time the appalling responsibility of having plunged Europe into this war."

After asking, "What is the issue for which we are fighting?" Sir Edward proceeded as follows:

"In due time terms of peace will be put forward by the Allies. One essential condition must be the restoration to Belgium of her independent national life and free possession of her territory. The great issue is this: We wish the nations of Europe to be free to live their independent lives, working out their own form of government and their own form of national development in full liberty, whether they be great States or small States. That is our ideal.

"The German ideal is that the Germans are a superior people, to whom all things are lawful, and against whom resistance is unlawful and must be put down; that they must establish domination over the nations of the Continent, and that all must be subservient to Germany.

"I would rather perish or leave the Continent altogether than live in it under such conditions. After this war we and the other nations of Europe must be free to live without the interference of the superior War Lord; without the clang of armor and the sword continually rattled in the scabbard. Heaven continually invoked, and without our policy being dictated by the military domination of Prussia.

"We claim for ourselves, and, together with our Allies, we will secure the right to live and pursue our national existence, now in the shadow of Prussian supremacy, but in the light of equal liberty."

The Foreign Secretary reiterated that long before the war he had given a pledge to Belgium that never would Great Britain violate her neutrality so long as it was respected by others.

"When Germany invaded Belgium we were bound to oppose Germany with all our strength," he continued. "Is there any one now who believes that when Germany attacked Belgium, shot down non-combatants, ravaged the country, and violated all the rules of war of recent times and all the rules of humanity of all time, we could sit still and look on without eternal disgrace?"

Sir Edward Grey concluded with an appeal to everybody to seize the opportunity to serve his country when its very existence was at stake and when it cause was just and right.

"There never was a time in our history," he said, "when the crisis was so great and imperative as it is now, or a cause more just or right."

BERLIN, March 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"The Deutsche Tageszeitung publishes a special dispatch from Brussels to the effect that Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, in private conversations with members of Parliament stated that after Russia and France had become exhausted England would continue the war alone."

TOO MANY PIGS IN GERMANY.

Total Is 25,500,000, and Government Orders Wholesale Slaughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—The London Times says the Prussian Minister of the Interior has issued a rescript insisting upon the slaughtering of pigs upon a very large scale, and threatening that if voluntary efforts do not have the required result the Government will use compulsion. The rescript says that a census taken on Dec. 2 showed that the stock of cattle in Germany was extraordinarily large, and that the number of pigs was about 25,500,000, a total which only once before had been reached. The agrarians are warned that the slaughtering of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 pigs is quite insufficient, and that, instead of impeding, they must now promote the arrangements for the buying up of pigs by municipalities.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, it has been decided that the Government shall seize and regulate the distribution of oil cake and other manufactured fodder. It is said that prices have been forced up by speculators.

HOLD MYSTERIOUS PRISONER

Englishman Arrested in Washington on Complaint of Consul Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Considerable mystery surrounds the arrest here of W. St. John Russell, a young Englishman, nominally on the charge of the embezzlement of $30 in Liverpool by obtaining subscriptions to a literary production.

At a hearing today before a United States Commissioner, it came out that a detective agency had been engaged in the case and that the police of several States had been asked to assist in apprehending Russell. One report was that the arrest had to do with the purchase of military supplies for Great Britain.

The arrest was made on complaint of the British Consul General in New York. Little evidence was produced, and fuller details are awaited from the Home Office in London.

CAPT. SIRCHO OFFERS ENGLAND NEW DEFENSE

Mysterious Wireless Invention Which Will Make Battleships Unnecessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—The Daily News says:

"Battleships are not really necessary for the defense of Great Britain's coasts, according to Capt. Louis Sircho, an American citizen, who claims he can show us how the Germans may be foiled if they should attempt serious operations against our shores. Sircho has arrived in London, and is convinced of the value of his idea, and has offered his services to the British Government.

"It was Sircho, who, in 1898, recovered 132 bodies from the battleship Maine. His calling is particularly connected with diving and submarine work, but his new scheme, which he outlined roughly to The Daily News' representative, is mainly dependent on the use of wireless telegraphy in a novel way.

"'I have already submitted my idea to my own Government,' he said, 'and it will in all likelihood be adopted. I am now in negotiation with your Admiralty, and expect to have to pay a personal visit there in a few days.'"

SAYS WAR HELPS AMERICA.

Making This the World's Money Centre, Guggenheim Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Isaac Guggenheim, Treasurer of M. Guggenheim & Sons of New York, arrived in this city tonight and registered at the Fairmount.

"I am here purely on a pleasure trip," he said, "but since you ask me my opinion of financial conditions I will say that the longer the war continues in Europe the better it will be for us. In a short time the trouble abroad will make the United States the money centre of the world, and we are certain to become a creditor instead of a debtor nation. The American was quick to start when the European manufacturer was forced to cease operations, and right now I venture to say we are selling as much of our products to American manufacturers as we formerly exported to Europe.

"I came here to see your exposition," he said, "and I'm going to see it all. Let me say a word to your glorious sunshine. I can't see why people in the East insist on going to the South of France when it's so simple to come out here. I'm through going to France. I'm going to build a Winter home in California."

TEACH HATE, CRIES GERMAN.

Soldiers, Mothers, Fathers, Teachers, All, Hate "Accursed English."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—The Daily News quotes from the Lille War Gazette, a weekly newspaper issued by Germans at Lille, an article by Lieutenant Colonel Kaden. It reads:

"You men of Germany from East and West, forced to shed your blood in defense of your homeland through England's infamous envy and hatred of Germany's progress, feed the flame that burns in your souls. We have but one war cry, 'God punish England.' Hiss this to one another in the trenches and in the charge. Hiss it as if it were the subject of licking flames.

"Behold in every dead comrade the sacrifice, forced from you by this accursed people. Take the ten-fold vengeance for each nero's death.

"You, German people at home, feed this fire of hate. You mothers, engrave in your tender hearts of the babes at your breasts.

"You thousands of teachers, to whom millions of German children look up with eyes and hearts, teach the hate inquenchable.

"Hate, you German fathers. Let hatred be inculcated in your children and it will grow like a landslide, irresistible from generation to generation.

"You, fathers, proclaim it aloud over the billowing fields that the toiling peasant below may hear you and that the birds in the forest may fly away with the message into the land.

"Send it reverberating like clanging bells from tower to tower throughout the countryside: 'Hate! Hate the accured English! Hate!'"

INTERESTED IN COL. HOUSE.

Berlin Still Believes He Is on Official Peace Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to a telegram from Berlin speculation is rife as to the object of the visit there of Colonel E. M. House and several other close friends of President Wilson.

It is thought that it points to the initiation of peace efforts on the part of America.

All the statements that Colonel House was engaged in an official investigation in behalf of the United States Government have been flatly denied by the White House. The suggestion that Melvin A. Rice of New York, another friend of the President who is now in Berlin, bore credentials from Mr. Wilson to enable him to discuss peace with German officials was formally denied in behalf of the President on Sunday.

WILSON TO PROTEST; CITES OUR RULE IN '63

Justice Chase's Decision in Matamoras Cases Likely to be Basis of Message to Allies.

PRESIDENT FRAMING NOTES

Will Hold That the Form of Blockade Now Undertaken Is Without Precedent in Law or History.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Wilson had under consideration today the draft of a note soon to be sent to Great Britain and France presenting the view of the United States Government on the blockade of commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

The fact that the communication would go forward within a few days was announced officially at the White House. No statement as to its character was made, although in well-informed official quarters it was understood that strong objection would be voiced against the blockade on the ground that it was based on no precedent in law or history.

That the attitude of the United States would be the same as that held during the civil war on the subject of blockade was indicated by some officials, who suggested that since the recent exchange of notes with Great Britain there had been a popular misconception as to the position of the Washington Government in 1863. It was said that the attitude of the United States on the doctrine of continuous voyage had been best expressed in the cases of the Springbok and the Peterhoff, two English vessels captured and taken into prize courts.

The Springbok was captured while on her way from England to a British port in the Bahamas. She was laden with gunpowder and other army supplies. The Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case was appealed, ruled that the apparent destination of the vessel was the Confederate States, and the fact that the vessel was to call at the Bahamas should not alter the continuity of her voyage. The Court held that the cargo should be condemned and that vessels which could be proved to be intending to violate a blockade might be intercepted at any stage of their journey.

In the case of the Peterhoff and others, known as the "Matamoras cases," however, a ruling was made on an entirely different set of circumstances, constituting, in the view of officials here, almost an exact parallel with the situation with respect to commerce between the United States and Holland or other countries contiguous to those at war. The Peterhoff was captured while on her way from England to Matamoras, Mexico, and her cargo was condemned by a prize court. When the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase ruled that the mouth of the Rio Grande was "not included in the blockade of the ports of the rebel States, and that neutral commerce with Matamoras, except in contraband, was entirely free.

The Chief Justice held that "neutral trade to or from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation" was lawful, and, "therefore, that trade between London and Matamoras, even with intent to supply, from Matamoras, good to Texas, violated no blockade and cannot be declared unlawful."

This position, officials indicated, might be referred to in the forthcoming American communication to Great Britain and France, which nations have declared through the Order in Council their intention of detaining all commerce, whether in contraband or non-contraband.

State Department officials have now gathered practically all the data sought by them, preparatory to requesting Germany to make reparation for the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye and her cargo by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

No word has been received from the Berlin Government as yet concerning the case, it is said, and the note setting forth the view of the Washington Government probably will be sent within a few days. The papers signed by the owners of the Frye before the vessel left Seattle reached the Treasury Department late today and were transmitted to the State Department. It is understood that they bear out published reports that the cargo was consigned to order at Queenstown, and did not show any subsequent sale to an English firm.

The American complaint will be that there was no proof that the foodstuffs were destined to the belligerent forces of Great Britain. The general belief is that the German Government will make reparation for the loss of ship and cargo and that the incident will be closed shortly.

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Walter Randall, Architect

Speed in reinforced concrete construction can be obtained only by knowing how and a competent organization—promises, intentions, and energy alone will not put up a building right.

Turner has executed 486 contracts and has never had to pay a penalty for failure to complete on time.

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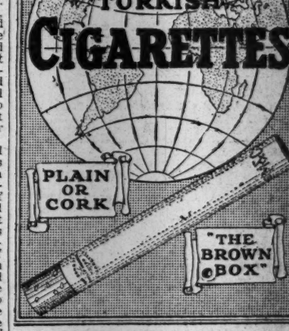

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for
AGE
and
QUALITY

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ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

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Suits for Men
(With Two Pairs of Trousers)
A New and Practical Saks Idea

¶ Most men find the trousers of a Suit becoming shiny, stretched at the knees, or otherwise showing the inevitable signs of wear before the Coat and Waistcoat have lost their new-made look.

¶ Like the chain that is no stronger than its weakest link, a Suit is no better than its most-worn part,

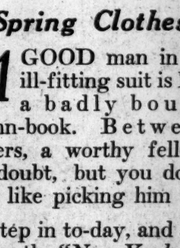
But Saks Have Changed Somewhat the Order of Things

¶ A man may now, at the time of purchasing a Suit, secure also an extra pair of trousers of the same material at a slight cost, which, in reality, spells *economy*.

¶ One pair for bright days; one for rainy weather. One pair always pressed and fresh. A Suit with a doubled life.

Suits from $17.50 to $45.00
Fifth Floor

Today at $6.75
Men's Raincoats
ALL SIZES
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
Rubberized Cheviots, Mixed Tweeds, Spun-silk Poplin and Canton Cloth.
ALL DOUBLE TEXTURE
Tans, browns, olive, light or dark gray.
If one may judge by previous years, there's a good deal of rain due this Spring.
Sixth Floor



Hymn-Books and Spring Clothes

A GOOD man in an ill-fitting suit is like a badly bound hymn-book. Between covers, a worthy fellow, no doubt, but you don't feel like picking him up.

Step in to-day, and ask to see the *"New Yorker,"* one of our smart Stein-Bloch Spring Suits cut slim-and-trim and erect-and-compact.

It whittles the thickset figure into youthful slenderness.

Suits and Topcoats
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ARMY COURT HEARS FOOD THEFT CASE

Descleaux Accused of Sending Military Supplies to Mme. Bechoff in Paris.

WOMAN'S PLEA IS REFUTED

Not for Hospital, but for Her Own Table, Letter Shows—Accused Man Once Caillaux's Aid.

PARIS, March 22.—The case of Francois Descleaux, charged with stealing military supplies, was brought before a court-martial in Paris at noon today. With him appeared Mme. Bechoff, the wife of a German, and one of the best-known dressmakers of Paris, accused of receiving the goods stolen by Descleaux.

Descleaux was formerly a chief subordinate to Minister Caillaux at the Ministry of Finance. He was arrested in January, charged with having stolen army rations, which later were found in the home of Mme. Bechoff. MM. Verges and Dupuy, charged with aiding in the thefts, were also before the court.

On account of the conspicuous political connections of Descleaux and the prominence of Mme. Bechoff, the court was overwhelmed with applications for cards of admission. Every seat in the room was occupied long before the hour for the opening of the case.

One corner of the courtroom looked like an army storehouse. Huge stacks of supplies, coffee, tents, trophies of war, big shells, and helmets, making perhaps a ton of material, had been brought before the court. It had all been recovered by the military authorities, and figures as evidence in the case.

Descleaux is defended by Maitre Demange, who was counsel for Major Dreyfus before the court-martial at Rennes, and Mme. Bechoff by Charles Philippe.

Soon after the opening of the hearing the attorney for Verges took exception to the construction of the court. He said Descleaux should appear before the court-martial as a Colonel instead of as a private soldier, and that in that case the court should consist of a Brigadier General, two Colonels, and officers of other grade.

The attorney for Dupuy, Henri Geraud, supported this exception. He explained that Verges and Dupuy were private soldiers, and acted only in the Caillaux trial, in which Descleaux was a witness for Mme. Caillaux, saying:

"My client has nothing in common with Descleaux, who should appear with a Colonel's stripes that we might tear them off him."

The court overruled the exception taken by the attorneys for Verges and Dupuy and proceeded with the interrogation of the witnesses.

Soldiers declared that they had acted under instructions from Descleaux in obtaining the provisions and sending them to Paris.

Mme. Bechoff averred that she was entirely ignorant of the source of the provisions sent by Descleaux. She declared that she had not used them on her own table, but purposed to devote them to the maintenance of a hospital which she intended to open.

The attorney for the Government, however, produced letters from Mme. Bechoff to Descleaux in which she thanked him for provisions which he had furnished for her table for a dinner at which a number of invited guests were present.

Colonel Descleaux was then questioned and made denial of a number of charges against him. He said that he had not sent an orderly to get meat rations, as he was not a meat eater, and that the meat evidently had been sent to his friends through error.

When the President of the court-martial reminded Descleaux that he had collected 5f. 50c ($1.10) a day as pay for his rations and had still accepted the rations, the witness made no reply.

JOLINE AUTOGRAPHS SOLD.

Part of the Manuscript of "Jack Sheppard" Brings $102.50.

The sale of the fourth part of the late Adrian H. Joline's library was begun yesterday by the Anderson Auction Company. The items dispersed included British and Continental autographs.

A holograph letter of Joseph Addison to Ambrose Philips was bought by W. R. Benjamin for $41, George D. Smith paid $102.50 for a part of the original manuscript of William Harrison Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard," and $85 for a series of letters of Ainsworth addressed to a dealer in foreign books, named Jeffs.

Mr. Benjamin paid $41 for a holograph letter of Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., dated Paris, Oct. 3, 1649, and addressed to her brother, Emperor Ferdinand III., sending the condolences of herself and her son, Louis XIV., on the death of the Empress, her sister, and Ferdinand's wife.

A document, dated "Whitehall, last week of February, 1619," and signed by Sir Frances Bacon as Baron Verulam, went to Mr. Smith for $165. The same bidder gave $206 for the original autograph manuscript of an article, "Lord Douro," signed at end "C. Bronte, July 21st, 1837," and $127 for four manuscript poems of the same author. "Life of Edmund Spenser," entirely in the handwriting of Thomas Campbell, the Scotch poet, also went to Mr. Smith for $97. He had to pay the high price of $91 to obtain a letter of Thomas Carlyle, addressed to his wife.

Charles Scribner's Sons gave $95 for a letter of Catherine of Braganza, daughter of John IV. of Portugal and wife of Charles II. of Great Britain. The letter is dated March 1, 1666, and is addressed to the Marquis de Sandé, the Portuguese Ambassador.

A holograph letter of Charles II., dated Whitehall, Jan. 10, 1684, went to Lathrop C. Harper for $70.

An eight-page letter of Samuel T. Coleridge, written to John Thelwall, the English reformer, and containing about 4,000 words, was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $97. He also gave $105 for the original autograph manuscript of Thomas De Quincey's "On the London Magazine"; $101 or a letter of Charles Dickens, March 26, 1839, to W. H. Ainsworth; $110 for an undated letter of Queen Elizabeth of England; $114 for a letter addressed to her, and $115 for a holograph letter of John Evelyn, May 10, 1700, to Samuel Pepys.

The total for the session was $2,925. The grand total thus far is $30,745. The sale will be continued today.

SERVICE BOARD TRIED TODAY

First District Commissioner to Face Whitman at Noon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Whitman will give a hearing at noon tomorrow to the four Democratic members of the Public Service Commission of the First District on charges of inefficiency, neglect of duty, and official misconduct. Chairman Edward E. McCall and Commissioner George V. S. Williams arrived here tonight. Commissioners J. Sergeant Cram and S. Colgate Wood are expected tomorrow.

All four Commissioners will appear in the Executive Chamber at noon and file their answers to the Governor's charges. The counsel for the commission will represent them before the Governor in any oral answer that the Commissioners may make.

Colonel William Hayward, counsel for the legislative committee which investigated the commission, said tonight that he would cross-examine Chairman McCall, whom he is slated to succeed, and the other Commissioners, in case they should put in an oral defense.

The Legislative Committee has subpoenaed all the documents which were produced from the Public Service Commission's records at its hearing in this city. They were taken to Albany yesterday afternoon in a trunk and will be used, it is understood, at the public hearing today. The Commissioners before they left refused to discuss in any way the nature of the defenses of their official acts which they intend to put in.

CUP FOR MISS CUNNINGHAM.

Singer Welcomed at the Victoria—Spanish Dancers Excel.

Cecil Cunningham, whose statuesque beauty has decorated a number of musical comedy productions in past seasons, began a vaudeville engagement yesterday in Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. Miss Cunningham recently became the wife of Jean Havez, writer of songs, and because it was her first stage appearance since her marriage, a party of a hundred of Mr. Havez's brother Friars attended the night performance and presented her with a silver loving cup. Of course Loney Haskell, the Bath of the Victoria, made the presentation speech. Miss Cunningham sang several songs of the popular variety and by way of showing more fully than these would allow that she is endowed with a splendid voice, she sang the familiar "I Hear You Calling Me."

One of the most successful acts vaudeville has offered in some weeks was the first American appearance of Eduardo and Elisa Cansino, a team of Spanish dancers. Their execution of native Spanish dances has not been equaled here in recent years. Grace and a perfect sense of rhythm are theirs, and they do not have to struggle against unattractive personalities, unfortunately often the handicap of dancers. Two dances with castanets were surcharged with the fire that is associated with the dances of their country, while in La Cuchipanda, a variation of the tango, their grace was exhibited to advantage, and a whirlwind trot, their only American dance, demonstrated their agility. Eduardo and Cansino are very apt to become the talk of dancing circles.

TWO OLD BOOZ BOTTLES, $58

"Log Cabins" of 1840 a Feature of the Sale of Colonial Antiques.

Two early American Booz bottles were interesting features of the sale of Colonial antiques of Harry B. Harmer of Philadelphia and others at the Merwin Galleries yesterday afternoon and evening. The two bottles, in the form of log cabins, the chimney forming the neck, were one of amber and the other a darker glass. They sold for, respectively, $28 and $30, going to a buyer giving the name of James.

The bottles varied slightly in type, but both bore the same inscription. On one end "E. C. Booz's Old Cabin Whiskey," with address on the other, "120 Walnut Street, Philadelphia." On the reverse side was the date, "1840." It was the name "Booz" on these bottles which gave rise to the popular expression of "boose" as applied to whiskey. The bottles played a part in Horace Greeley's Log Cabin campaign in 1840.

In a small set of Lowestoft, which sold in the afternoon for a low price, were a fluted sugar bowl, helmet creamer, tea caddy, and four cups and saucers. They went to Ginsburg & Levy for $71. The decorations were in blue and gold, birds in panels, stars around the base.

The returns for the sale were approximately $1,000.

COLOMBIAN RAIDERS CAUGHT

Locked Up After an Attack on a Panaman Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, March 22.—Twenty-two Colombians were brought to this city today and placed in jail.

They are charged with having landed from their sailing vessel on March 18, at the village of Garachine, in the district of Chepigana, after which they attacked the village and locked up the officials in the jail. They then barricaded the jail and were attacked by the population, who had risen by this time, and there was a pitched battle in which several of the townspeople were killed.

Finally the Colombians fled to their vessel, but were overtaken and captured.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS

March Number

The New York Times

CURRENT HISTORY

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

THE EUROPEAN WAR

How Turkey Went to War
Told in original documents recently arrived from Constantinople and published in English for the first time.

How Serbia Resolved To Stand Up and Meet the War
Told by Serbia's own statesmen and people.

Bulgaria's Attitude
Shown in the speeches of Czar Ferdinand and of Bulgarian Cabinet Ministers and party leaders.

Greece and Her Turbulent Neighbors
Where the ancient kingdom stands with reference to Turkey, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

Rumania's Stand In the Crisis
Before and after the death of King Charles.

Exit Albania?
First-hand accounts of the departure of William of Wied after the revolution.

European War Cartoons
English Cartoons, French Cartoons, Italian Cartoons, and German Cartoons—the most powerful of them.

Secret Belgo-British Papers
How the official reports found in the archives of the Belgian Government at Brussels are interpreted by Germany and by Belgium.

"A Scrap of Paper"
The German Chancellor and the British Secretary of State cross swords over the famous interview reported by Sir Edward Goschen.

HAIL!
A Hymn to Belgium
Poem by John Galsworthy, music by Frederic H. Cowen, reproduced from King Albert's book.

H. G. Wells On Holland
This is the suppressed article in which Mr. Wells says that "the Dutch hold a sword at the back of Germany."

French Official Report On German Atrocities
Together with Human Documents of Battle, War Correspondence, Official Reviews, A Continued Chronology, Maps, and Sixteen Rotogravure Portraits of High Personages.

25 Cents a Copy; $3 a Year.

The New York Times Current History

BRITAIN CAN SEIZE ANY FACTORY NOW

New and Unprecedented Legislation Hailed by Socialists as Backing Their Ideas.

LLOYD GEORGE IS HOPEFUL

A Great New Chapter in the History of Labor Opening Up, He Thinks—Issues a Warning Also.

LONDON, March 22. — David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, placed grave emphasis upon the immediate necessity for a tremendous increase in the output of war material in an interview granted by him to a representative of The Daily Citizen. He dwelt also upon the dramatic change which had come over great industrial relations as a result of the war, and the value of confidence between labor and the State.

The establishment of a labor advisory committee was regarded by Mr. Lloyd George as a step which might have almost incalculable results. He believed this was the first time such a thing had been done in any country, and said:

"It amounts to this: There is opening up a great new factor in the history of labor. If labor approaches this thing in a broad and generous spirit, and not in a haggling spirit, this document which was signed on Friday ought to be a great chapter for labor.

"The next step will be the organization of all our resources for the production of munitions of war, and without such an agreement this would have been impossible. This country would inevitably be deprived of victory in the war if labor failed us. If by any mischance Germany should win it would be the gloomiest day that ever dawned for labor, and if this experiment fails I can imagine nothing more fatal to collectivist ideals in the future, because the British people are essentially a people who act on example and experiment rather than on argument."

Can Commandeer Any Factory.

LONDON, March 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The new law which gives the Government power to commandeer any factory or manufacturing plant, no matter in what industry it may be engaged, and transform it into an establishment for the production of munitions of war, is by general agreement the most sweeping and revolutionary of all the startling and unprecedented pieces of legislation which have been rushed through the bewildered British Parliament since the beginning of the war.

The act brings into being at a single stroke, although tentatively and for a special purpose, a condition which has been the dream of socialism for the past fifty years.

"It would be much simpler," urged Sir Frederick Banbury in the House of Commons, "if we merely gave the Government a one-clause bill saying that during the continuance of the war they can do just as they like."

John Hodge, speaking for the Labor Party, told the House that the bill "gives effect to the contention of Collectivist Socialist effort advanced by many of my colleagues."

Heretofore, the practice of the Government in obtaining war supplies has been the same as in times of peace. Bids were asked from a number of firms manufacturing the articles needed, and the order given presumably to the lowest bidder. In most cases, however, the demand was so heavy that it amounted practically to a blanket order to all the firms available for their entire output, with still a large part of the demand unprovided for. Then the Government would address its inquiries to firms in allied lines. This led to difficulties, as many firms willing to devote their machinery plant to Government business found themselves unable to turn out the required product at a price as low as that which is easily possible to the firm which has been manufacturing the same article for years.

Work of the New Commissioner.

The object of the new law is to open to the country's service the whole of the manufacturing industry of the British Isles. In the matter of taking over factories, Chancellor Lloyd George announced to Parliament that an organization of business men would be set up with a business man at its head. It will be the duty of this commission of business men, as quickly as possible, to make a complete record of the available capacity of machinery plants throughout the country; to determine the particular suitability of each factory for various kinds of work; to ascertain the present occupation of each factory, what proportion of its total effort is now put toward Government work, and the reason for delays in completing contracts already in hand; to insure that the country is fairly treated by the owners and workmen, and that at the same time workmen and owners are fairly treated by each other and by their new employers-in-chief, the country.

ARMY CALLS LIEBKNECHT.

Anti-Budget Socialist Forbidden to Write or Speak His Views.

LONDON, March 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a dispatch from Copenhagen, quoting the newspaper Politiken as saying that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the two Socialist members of the German Reichstag, who on Saturday cast the only votes against the adoption of the budget, has been ordered to place himself at the disposal of the German military authorities. Henceforth he must consider himself under military law. He is not to write articles, nor will he be permitted to attend public political meetings. He may, of course, attend meetings of the Reichstag and the Landtag.

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—The Socialist Party in the German Reichstag has given out a declaration, according to a dispatch reaching here from Berlin, severely denouncing the "breach of discipline" committed by Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Herr Kuehle, Socialist Deputies, in voting against the adoption of the budget in the Reichstag March 20.

WON'T CALL EXTRA SESSION.

President Has No Idea of Convening Congress Before December.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Persistent statements that President Wilson intended to call Congress in extra session or have a special session of the Senate next Autumn brought the formal declaration from the White House today that there was no truth in such reports. The President has no intention of convening either house before December.

Some Senators think the Senate should be assembled earlier to act on the pending treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua. Other members of Congress think the President should call an extra session to grant authority to the Executive to declare an embargo on shipments of arms and munitions to the warring nations of Europe. With such an embargo the President has shown no sympathy.

APOSTLE OF TRADE HERE FROM RUSSIA

X. Kalamatiano, Delegate of Moscow Society, to Promote Commerce with America.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY OPEN

Widespread Belief in Europe, He Says, That the World War Will Be Over by Next August.

Xenophon Kalamatiano, an American of Racine, Wis., who for the last eight or nine years has been manager for an American manufacturing concern in Odessa, Russia, arrived yesterday from that place via Bucharest, Budapest, and Genoa. Mr. Kalamatiano said at the Hotel McAlpin that he had no trouble getting through to Genoa, and that of all the places he had visited of late Budapest seemed most to feel the effect of war.

"In Russia, except for places directly in the war zone, the war has affected conditions surprisingly little," said Mr. Kalamatiano. "Business is going on much as usual. Being a householder I am able to say that in Odessa, at least, the cost of living has been about the same as before the war.

"I stopped for a while in Budapest, where I have a number of friends, and it was the opinion of everybody I talked with there that Rumania would not go to war. Of course, there is a war party, but it is not strong enough, I was told, to sway the Government. I was in Budapest when General Pau was entertained there on his way to Russia, and saw him. The reception given him was enthusiastic, but it was simply a tribute to a brave man, and there was nothing official about it. You see, Rumania is profiting by the war, and if it started hostilities with Germany and Austria-Hungary it would cut off its best customers. Grain is selling there at three times the usual price. For months the country has been selling much of its petrol to Germany and Austria, but I was told that lately the French Government had contracted for the entire output.

"I have traveled over a great part of Russia of late, and everywhere I have found a great deal of quiet enthusiasm over the war. The Russian people are as one in their sentiment, and every business man and every man of leisure is doing something for his country. Still, when one gets away from the frontier, the only evidence of war he sees are the soldiers everywhere and the news in the papers.

"The minute one gets into Hungary he finds a change. Usually in Budapest, for instance, there is a great deal of gayety. Now there is an appearance of depression. Everywhere, on the trains, in the restaurants, and hotels, the new war bread is being served. At the same time people seem to be confident that the war can result only in victory for the Germans and Austrians. However, one will find the same feeling of confidence among the people of every country at war.

"Naturally the long closing of the Dardanelles has tied up a lot of shipping at Black Sea ports, and it is very difficult getting anything out of Russia just now, or getting anything in. Practically there are now only two Russian seaports, Archangel and Vladivostok, the latter having been kept open through the Winter. It may be easy enough to bring goods there, but it is next to impossible to get them further owing to the scarcity of freight cars.

"While in Italy I talked with a number of foreigners resident there, and it was their opinion that that country would not be drawn into the war. It was said the Government was against war.

"In Europe there seems to be a widespread belief that the war will be over by August. The ground for that belief seems to be the expectation that April and May will witness such titanic fighting as the world has never before seen, and that when this is over one of the combatants will be unable to fight any longer.

To Oust German Traders.

"Yes, I was in Odessa during the bombardment in October," said Mr. Kalamatiano, in answer to a question. "As a matter of fact, our warehouse happened to be near the oil tanks which were hit by some of the shells. The oil tanks were set afire, but they were riddled so that their contents ran out.

"Evidence was given in that bombardment that German spies in Odessa had done their work well, for the Turkish and German vessels that took part knew the exact location of every Russian vessel. One boat had a narrow escape. This was a vessel filled with mines, which were to have been planted at the entrance to the harbor.

"The two new battleships which were built at Nicolaieff, and which have lately been added to the Russian fleet, will be of great use in forcing the Bosporus, it is thought in Russia. They are said to be equipped with 15-inch guns. As for the Goeben, our information at Odessa was that she was badly damaged in her encounter with Russian ships.

"As many merchants over here realize, Russia's foreign commerce in the past has been largely carried on through Germany. Between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total export and import trade has gone through Germany. There is in Russia a strong movement on foot to interest the manufacturers of the United States in trading direct with Russia, and to cultivate closer commercial relations. Many associations with that object in view have been formed, and in Moscow there has been organized the Association of Commerce and Industry, whose purpose is to attract the attention of foreign business men in Russia.

American Goods in Demand.

"I am a member of that association, and have been delegated to come over here, not to buy or to sell, for that is not the purpose of the association, but to explain to business men what and how the Germans sold to Russia, and why other countries have hitherto not done more business directly. I leave for Wisconsin this afternoon, but shall soon return to New York.

"Of late American goods have been very successful in Russia. The concern with which I was connected until recently sold 100 automobiles, all we had in stock. Russians are anxious that Americans take advantage of this opportunity to get into the market over there."

RED CROSS SENDS SUPPLIES

Shipment of 27 Tons to Belgium—Progress of War Relief Work.

More than twenty-seven tons of Red Cross supplies, valued at $23,000, will be shipped to the Belgian Red Cross on the French liner Guatemala, which sails today. The consignment includes thousands of garments for hospitals and for refugees, in addition to six complete field sterilizing outfits, 500 blankets, two barrels of iodine and 23,500 pounds of absorbent cotton.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $471,551.97, of which amount $463 was received yesterday. Red Cross subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's donations of more than $10 were:

Dr. B. Dernburg..$382 E. R. Caldwell....$100

Gifts to Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,000 yesterday, and now totals $985,797.19. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Ethel Zabriskie	$50	Mrs. A. M. Underhill	$10
Ethel Wright	50		
Catharine B. Rhead	100	L. Bushnell	10
Mrs. G. R. Newell	53	H. F. Owen	10
Mrs. W. Rutherford	50	Mrs. E. Wales	10
Edith B. Davidson	50	A. D. Mallory	10
St. Clement's Girls Club	11	Bedford Pres. Bible School	12
Post 1, G. A. R., New Mexico	40	Carolyn Franklin	10
W. E. Reed	10		
J. M. Reid	25	Mrs. L. C. Dawes	10
W. B. Trask	25	Anonymous	20
C. A. Wood	20	C. and A. Doyle	10
Caroline A. Keyes	10	C. G. Meaker Co.	20
Catharine Crum	10	A. E. Horn	25
Mrs. T. S. Valentine	20	Cash	10
J. N. Harris	10	Miss H. H. Willard	11
Mrs. H. E. Wells	15	E. S. Martin	10
		B. W. Wilson	10

American Women's Fund.

The American Women's War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, acknowledged yesterday these additional subscriptions of $10 or more:

E. G. Richards	$100	Mrs. S. E. Batterman	$25
Mrs. E. G. Roche	50		
J. L. McKinney	50	Mrs. H. W. Pitch	10
Mrs. E. A. Randall	50	Alice P. Chase	10
James W. Johnson	25	Emily Hills	10
		J. Lovenberg	10

For French Relief.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $363, making a total of $62,063.42. Among the donors were H. M. Sturgis, $50; Mrs. A. Millard, Burlington, Iowa, $50; Philip Lehman, $100, and through Miss Jeanne Muller, New York, $170.

Corned Beef for Belgium.

The Women's Section of the Commission for Relief in Belgium reports a gift from T. W. Scott of Cambridge, Ohio, of fourteen head of cattle valued at $1,200. The cattle made fifty-five barrels of corned beef, which has been shipped to New York.

Entertainment for Poles.

The Polish Relief Committee will give a benefit performance at the Hotel Biltmore Thursday evening, April 8. Guests are invited to wear Polish or character costumes. Professor Richard Ordynski will supervise the artistic details of "A Night in Poland," and there will be native Polish scenes with dances directed by Louis H. Chalif.

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THE LADDER

BY

Philip Curtiss

"The book is extremely well written, the narrator never taking himself too seriously, but with a whimsical humor which is always delightful. It is full of clever bits."—*N. Y. Times.*

HARPER & BROTHERS

Visitors to New York are apt to lose articles. On discovering loss, telephone 1000 Bryant without delay.—Advt.

H. BOOCOCK KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Continued from Page 1.

the Riding, University, Piping Rock, Racquet and Tennis, and Yale University Clubs.

Company's Officers Amazed.

Henry J. Cochran, Vice President of the Astor Trust Company, who lives in Plainfield, N. J., was astounded when told of the double tragedy by a TIMES reporter.

"It's almost unbelievable," he exclaimed. "I can imagine no reason, no reason on earth, why it should have happened. There is nothing whatsoever that I know of that could have prompted Mr. Boocock to such an act."

Mr. Cochran was asked if he knew of anything unsettled in Mr. Boocock's affairs.

"Absolutely nothing," he said. "His business, both personal and that of the company over which he had charge, was absolutely all right."

Asked if illness might not have deranged Mr. Boocock's mind, Mr. Cochran answered:

"But he was not sick at all. I believe he did undergo some slight operation recently, but he had entirely recovered. He was at his office today, and his health and mood seemed to be of the best. In talking to him I certainly did not detect any traces of unsettled mind. He seemed absolutely normal to me."

Mr. Cochran added that, as far as he knew, there had been no domestic difficulties between Mr. and Mrs. Boocock.

Clifford Wilmurt, assistant cashier of the Astor Trust Company, likewise was astonished. He was certain, he said, that Mr. Boocock's financial affairs had not troubled him. There was nothing as far as he knew, he said, by which the murder and suicide could be explained.

Operation on Mr. Boocock.

Ranald H. MacDonald of 137 Riverside Drive, a Director of the Astor Trust Company, said Mr. Boocock had had a surgical operation performed in the Post-Graduate Hospital recently, and after recovering sufficiently had left, about ten days ago, for the South. He did not know Mr. Boocock had returned. He said his friend had not at any time seemed despondent in the office, or spoken despondently about his illness. Mr. Boocock's accounts were all right in every way, said Mr. MacDonald. He had been with the company about five years and Treasurer about a year.

At the Boocock home, the servants did not mention any trip to the South, but said Mr. Boocock had gone to Boston last Saturday night and had returned Sunday.

A telephone call to the house of Alexander H. Stevens, another Vice President of the company, who lives in Far Rockaway, was answered by Mr. Stevens's son. He said that he and his father had just received the news and hardly could believe it. There had been no financial reason for the tragedy, he added, and Mr. Boocock's married life had been happy. As soon as he heard the news, he said, he communicated with B. Wykoff, the cashier of the company, who also was unable to explain Mr. Boocock's act.

FIND NEW EVIDENCE IN CLEARY MURDER

Continued from Page 1.

tempted to show that Cleary knew of the marriage of his daughter prior to the murder, a fact which he denied at his trial.

Says Cleary Knew of Marriage.

Mrs. Defriest testified that she had informed Dr. P. David Shultz of 601 West 156th Street of the marriage on July 21, two days before the murder, that young Newman had talked over the matter and had asked that his wife be consulted and her advice followed concerning the advisability of telling Cleary. Mrs. Defriest was not called as a witness at the murder trial.

Mrs. Defriest testified that she had got in touch with Mrs. Cleary and informed her of how things stood. Mrs. Cleary had told her, she said, that "we felt very bad," and that Mr. Cleary had walked the floor all night and wanted to talk with young Newman about his prospects.

The first witness to give testimony about the revolver used in the murder was George W. Meade of Haverstraw. He said that he had seen Police Chief Michael Ford at 7 o'clock on the evening of the day of the murder, and had talked with him about the report that his "gun" had been used. The Chief, he said, denied the report, adding that his revolver was rusty, and that he had it with him. Others who gave testimony to the same effect were Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Freyfogle and Mrs. Sarah Benson of Haverstraw.

Mrs. Abbie Kennedy, young Newman's grandmother, was called in the afternoon. She was distressed in mourning and was greatly affected by the questions, holding back her tears with an effort. She had always looked upon Eugene as "her boy," she said, and she and the Clearys had known for a long time that the boy and Anna Cleary were sweethearts. She recalled one occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Cleary, their daughter, and young Newman had gone to a theatre in New York together. Mr. Stryker said that he was bringing out this testimony to refute the assertions made by Cleary that he had left Haverstraw before the murder, because of the attentions which young Newman paid to his daughter. Much of this testimony, Mrs. Kennedy said, was not brought out at the murder trial by Mr. Gagan.

Mr. Stryker said that he would show that the Clearys left Haverstraw really because of "too much mother-in-law," and because Cleary refused to live there under such conditions. Mrs. Kennedy testified that two weeks before the murder she found young Newman on his knees in his room praying. A prayer book found on young Newman after he was shot was introduced in evidence. Mr. Stryker argued, when objection was made by counsel for Mr. Gagan, that such evidence should have been brought out at the murder trial, but that Mr. Gagan neglected to do so.

Mrs. Kennedy told of a telephone conversation she had overheard between young Newman and Mrs. Cleary. Mrs. Kennedy also said that she knew Mrs. Cleary well and that Mrs. Cleary never had expressed a dislike for young Newman.

Trying to Trace Revolver.

The last witness was William Siebold, a laborer of Haverstraw, and a friend of Bernard J. Fox, the saloonkeeper and friend of Cleary. On this testimony Mr. Stryker placed great importance, as he endeavored to show that the revolver used in the shooting had been handed to Siebold by Fox as Fox and Cleary left the Corporation building immediately after the murder. Siebold, he brought out, had received a revolver from Fox at that time with instructions to take it to Fox's saloon, but instead had given it to Charles Ludwig, and finally it got back to Fox's saloon.

It developed that on Feb. 23 last, after this new evidence which did not come out at the murder trial was developed, that Fox was arrested for perjury and Siebold, Ludwig, and Harry Hughes, another friend, were arrested for violating the Sullivan law in having this revolver in their possession on the day of the murder.

Mr. Stryker told Commissioner Hotchkiss that these arrests were made after the prosecuting officials of Rockland County had learned that he (Stryker) had made an investigation and discovered the facts. He endeavored by many questions to get Siebold to admit that Mr. Gagan had promised him that he would not be severely punished, but the best that he could do was to get over to the Commissioner the fact that the day before the arrests were made the four men had been called to Mr. Gagan's house and were in conference with him. Siebold held stoutly that the revolver given to him by Fox to take to Fox's saloon was not the one with which the murder was committed. He described it as a magazine revolver of .32-calibre, while the revolver produced at the trial was not a magazine revolver and was of .38-calibre.

The story told by Siebold was this: He had by chance passed the Corporation Building at Haverstraw at the time of the murder, and, hearing that something had happened, entered the hallway. There he met Cleary and Fox. The place was still full of smoke, he said. Fox, as he was passing, handed him a revolver of the magazine type and asked him to take it to his saloon. The revolver, said Siebold, was not hot and "could not have been used that day."

"Do you swear to that!" demandd Mr. Stryker.

"I do," said Siebold.

"Now, didn't Gagan say that he wanted this testimony because it would fit in with other testimony which was to come!"

"He did not."

"Didn't he say you would not be severely punished?"

"On the other hand, he told me he would send me to jail if I was guilty."

Mr. Stryker next brought out that the case against Siebold and the others had been adjourned for one month, thus carrying it over the present inquiry.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow, when Mr. Stryker will continue his effort to show that Cleary was practically whitewashed. Mr. Stryker hopes to conclude his case tomorrow by calling about twenty witnesses. Mr. Hotchkiss said that he would hold a night session if necessary. Mr. Gagan will take the stand, probably on Wednesday, and will then be subjected to cross-examination by Mr. Stryker. Counsel now hope to bring the inquiry to an end by Thursday evening. Frederick E. Newman, father of the murdered boy, was in court today and will probably be called upon to testify tomorrow afternoon.

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ODENWALD SKIPPER MAY BE PROSECUTED

Washington Thinks He Was Trying to Take Supplies from Porto Rico to a Warship.

FINE AND PRISON PENALTIES

Warned by American Army Officer That He Would Be Fired On, but Took a Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—While the Hamburg-American steamer Odenwald is being held at San Juan, Porto Rico, where she was fired on by the American garrison yesterday, when she attempted to put to sea without clearance papers, United States officials are considering the prosecution of her Captain for violating American neutrality. Under a resolution adopted by the last Congress the President has full power to act in such cases, but no steps will be taken to prosecute the Odenwald's Captain until complete reports are received from San Juan.

The first official notice of the Odenwald incident to reach Washington was contained in this telegram to the War Department today from Colonel Burnham, commanding the Porto Rican regiment:

The Hamburg-American commercial steamer Odenwald attempted to leave this port about 3 this afternoon (March 21) without clearance papers. At the request of the Collector of Customs to prevent departure and in compliance with instructions in your telegram of March 19, warning shots were fired with machine guns and one shot was fired across her bows with a five-inch rifle from El Morro.

The ship then came to anchor under El Morro. None was injured. The ship returned to her anchorage in the harbor, in presence of the Collector of Customs, March 19, I personally informed and warned the German Consul and the commander of the Odenwald that force would be used if necessary to prevent the vessel leaving without clearance.

The Odenwald will be subjected to a thorough examination by officials of the Customs Service and the War Department. It is suspected that a search will disclose that she carries more coal and provisions than would be needed for a trip to Hamburg. Government officials made it plain today that they attached no weight whatever to the assertion in her papers that she was bound for Hamburg. The fact that the vessel had been in the harbor at San Juan since Aug. 6 without making any serious attempt to get away, and that it would be plainly impossible for her to get through the blockade to Hamburg, caused the customs authorities to assume that she was leaving port in response to a wireless message and intended to turn over coal and supplies to a German warship. They suspected that her purpose was to meet the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and after turning over her surplus cargo to return to San Juan.

A Customs Inspector was stationed on board the Odenwald when her Captain filed his clearance papers. The authorities refused to permit her departure without an inspection, which her Captain declined to allow. When everything was ready for her departure the Inspector was asked to leave the vessel. He refused and was forcibly put over the side into a small boat.

The Odenwald then put out of the harbor and was halted and turned back by shots from the fort, as told in cable dispatches from San Juan yesterday and Colonel Burnham's report.

The Congressional resolution authorizing the President to prevent supplies from leaving American ports for belligerent ships at sea empowers him to "direct Collectors of Customs to withhold clearance from any vessel, American or foreign, which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, or supplies to any warship or tender or supply ship of a belligerent nation, in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation."

The resolution further provides that "in case any such vessel shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States without clearance for any of the purposes set forth, the owner or master or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel shall severally be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 or more than $10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, and in addition such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States."

At the German Embassy today it was stated that nothing was known there of the Odenwald case officially, and there was no comment to be made.

It became known today that the Treasury Department had been watching the Hamburg-American liner Saxonia, now laid up at Winslow, Wash., with a cargo of grain loaded at Portland, Ore., last July for Hamburg. Recent activities aboard the vessel caused officials to take steps to assure that she would not put to sea again without inspection and clearance.

IN DARK ON BILLARD NOTE.

Hill Estate Ignorant of $1,500,000 Obligation Found, Says Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 22.—Norman L. Bassett, counsel for the estate of the late Gov. John F. Hill, at a hearing held here today declared that the estate knew nothing of the note for $1,500,000, made payable to the Billard Company and executed by John A. McIntosh, as Treasurer of the Eastern Securities Company, found in a safety deposit vault after Gov. Hill's death. He testified that as a lawyer he drew up the articles of incorporation of the Eastern Securities Company, Gov. Hill telling him that this, with the purpose to create a holding company, was done for a legal friend, Edward D. Robbins, chief counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

Depositions were taken today before Sherman I. Gould of Portland, commissioned by the Chancery Court of New Jersey in the suit brought by Miss Jennie R. Morse, sister of Charles W. Morse, and other stockholders against the Metropolitan Steamship Company, a New Jersey corporation, in which it was charged in substance that the company was wrecked by those in control. The plaintiffs were represented by O. N. Brown of New York, a law partner of Martin W. Littleton, while the various corporations involved in the defense were represented by Fred J. Faulk of New Jersey and Douglas S. Nickerson, W. E. Ward, and M. E. Borden of New York.

MURDERED IN VACANT HOUSE

Man's Body Found in Cellar After Quarrel with Woman.

Miss Grace Brower, a nurse, reported to the police of Lynbrook, L. I., yesterday that, when she passed a house belonging to Village Counsel Charles Schweitzer, which was supposed to be unoccupied, she had heard the voices of a man and a woman and distinguished these words by the man:

"Go on home and wash up your dishes."

When it was learned yesterday that Schweitzer had not rented the house, the police forced an entrance. On the concrete floor of the basement they found the body of a man. The skull had been crushed possibly by a fall to the concrete floor. He had been dead only about twenty-four hours.

In a pocket was found a membership card in the Bowery Mission Brotherhood, 227 Bowery, made out to W. L. Helee. It was dated Nov. 17, 1913, and signed by Charles Balevre, leader of the brotherhood.

At the Bowery Mission last night it was said that about 30,000 persons carried similar cards and that information about Helee could be obtained only by inquiry among those who entered the brotherhood at about the time that Helee did.

CHARGES HE EXACTED KISS.

Jersey City Policeman Suspended on 17-Year-Old Girl's Complaint.

Policeman Frank Carmison of the City Hall Station, Jersey City, was suspended from duty yesterday by Capt. John Cody on the charge of exacting a kiss from seventeen-year-old May Lockwood of 216 Halliday Street before he would show her the way home.

The girl went to the City Hall Station with her mother at midnight on Sunday and told Lieuts. Galway and Graf that earlier in the evening she had lost her way and asked a policeman to show her the way to Halliday Street. The patrolman offered to accompany her, but when he got her to a dark spot, she says, he demanded a kiss before he would let her go.

Lieut. Galway lined up fourteen policemen and the girl picked out Carmison, who will be tried on the charge by the city Commissioners. He claims an alibi.

NAVY OFFICER LOST, UPSET IN BOSPORUS

William F. Bricker, Commander of Scorpion, Drowns with Three of Crew.

BOAT SWAMPS IN GALE

One Officer and One Sailor Are Saved—Bricker's Body Is the Only One Recovered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22, (via Berlin and London.)—Lieut. Commander William F. Bricker of the United States converted yacht Scorpion and three sailors named Ford, Dowell, and Leverings were drowned on the night of March 20 while attempting to reach their vessel with a rowboat. The Scorpion was anchored in the Bosporus off Constantinople, near the Dolma Bagtchi Palace.

The rowboat was swamped in a heavy sea thrown up by a south gale. Lieut. Herbert S. Babbitt and one sailor, who were in the boat, were saved.

Lieut. Commander Bricker arrived at Constantinople on March 16 to succeed Lieut. Commander Edward McCauley, Jr., in command of the Scorpion.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Ambassador Morgenthau's report, forwarded at the request of Lieut. Babbitt of the Scorpion, says that Lieut. Commander Bricker's body was recovered, but the others had not been found. The message says that "while returning to the Scorpion on Saturday night, the Captain's small boat foundered near the ship."

The State Department memorandum notifying the Navy Department says:

"The Ambassador adds that Commander Bricker had dined on shore with the Secretary of the Embassy, Hoffman Philip, and Capt. Strew, and was returning to the Scorpion about 1a o'clock. A severe windstorm had come up and the Captain was anxious about the security of the ship's moorings. Near the ship the small boat foundered, only Lieut. Babbitt and one man of the party being saved.

"Commander Bricker's funeral will take place from the Embassy at Constantinople on Tuesday, and his body embalmed and held subject to the instructions of his relatives."

Commander Bricker's home was at Chambersburg, Penn.

Of the sailors drowned, Irven Dowell was from Annapolis, Md., where his mother, Mrs. Hattie Dowell, lives. Charles Ford's home was at Oxford, Miss. A report from Ambassador Morgenthau to the State Department said the third sailor drowned was Albert F. Lewerenz, an ordinary seaman, whose father, Charles Lawrence Lewerenz, lives in Milwaukee.

The Scorpion is a converted yacht purchased for the navy in 1896. It has a displacement of 850 tons, and has been stationed at Constantinople for some time.

Lieut. Commander Bricker, who formerly was Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at Paris, left that city on Feb. 28 for Constantinople to assume command of the Scorpion. He was born Jan. 18, 1879, in Pennsylvania, and appointed to the Naval Academy from the same State on Sept. 19, 1896.

Modern Stage's Second Production.

The date for the postponed first performance of Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman," which is to be the second offering of the Modern Stage, has been set for Thursday night of next week. The play will be given in the Lyceum instead of the Garrick Theatre, and will be repeated the following Saturday afternoon and night. In it Emanuel Reicher, founder of the society, will make his first appearance in an English speaking rôle.

BARRIE PLAY FUNNY IN SPOTS

"Rosy Rapture" All Nonsense, but Some of It Clever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—The veil of secrecy which had been drawn over Sir James M. Barrie's new play which was produced tonight by Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre aroused expectations which were not fulfilled in the presentation. The piece is entitled "Rosy Rapture, the Pride of the Beauty Chorus," and is described on the program as a burlesque in seven scenes.

It is a piece of sheer nonsense from beginning to end. Some of it is clever nonsense, to be sure, but much of it is not funny enough to escape becoming monotonous. There was much laughter of a spasmodic order among the audience, but real enthusiasm seemed entirely lacking.

The play is a medley of skits on different types of stage plays, the old situation of the eternal triangle being the main theme. The old melodrama; the modern revue; the picture play; the beauty chorus of the light opera stage, all satirized, provided several excellent scenes, but, taken altogether, the material was not sufficient to occupy the stage for two and a half hours.

No doubt more fun will be grafted into the play, but as it is at present its chances of success depend entirely upon Gaby Deslys, who, in the title rôle, displayed versatility, which came as a pleasant revelation. She was equally good, whether burlesquing tragedy or comedy, dancing the fox trot or singing duets with Jack Norworth, who is her principal support. It is reported that Barrie is bearing the entire cost of the production.

20,000 ACRES TO COLLEGE

And a Mountain Peak to the Government Left by J. A. Battell.

MIDDLEBURY, March 22.—A tract of more than 20,000 acres of forest land in this State is bequeathed to Middlebury College, to be preserved as a forest park forever, under the will of the late Joseph H. Battell.

Mr. Battell, who was publisher of The Middlebury Register, was greatly interested in forest preservation, and had been acquiring virgin timber lands for more than forty years.

A mountain in Lincoln and Warren, one of the highest peaks in the State, is given to the United States Government.

The town of Middlebury receives two large tracts of land for park purposes and a fund of $9,000 for park maintenance.

The lands bequeathed to the college lie along the crest of the Green Mountains and extend into three counties and eight townships.

In addition the college will receive as a residuary bequest, at the expiration of a ten years' trust, the Battell block, a large business structure in the village; The Middlebury Register, and a number of farms.

PLEAS FOR NEW CITY FLAG.

Aldermen's Committee Hears Arguments of Patriotic Societies.

The Rules Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday on the proposition of the Municipal Art Commission to have the city adopt a new flag and a new seal.

Alderman Pine suggested that the date on the new seal be 1664, the year the English took over New Amsterdam from the Dutch and called it New York. It was also suggested that the city adopt May 4 as a flag day, but Alderman Curran thought June 20 would be more appropriate as that date this year would mark the 250th anniversary of the creation of a Board of Aldermen.

Among those who favored the new flag and seal were Dr. H. Hagaman Hall and representatives of the Society of Colonial Dames and the St. Nicholas Society. The committee will report to the board today.

SHIP 1,488 HORSES FOR FRENCH ARMY

Steamship Gascogne Sails with Largest Cargo Sent in One Vessel from This Port.

MAY ENDANGER THE BOAT

Hostlers Fear Swaying of Animals Will Cause the Hull to Roll and Imperil Its Safety.

The French Line freighter Gascogne steamed away for Bordeaux late yesterday with 1,488 horses aboard, consigned to the French Government, for both cavalry and artillery. The shipment is the largest ever carried from this port on a single vessel, and the seventy hostlers and helpers in charge of the horses anticipated anything but a pleasurable voyage.

In the first place, a horse can be just as seasick as a human being. Some were sick even while the Gascogne was fast to her pier at West Fifteenth Street, for the movement of the animals in their stalls caused the ship to roll as if it were in a beam sea. So the Gascogne is likely to pitch and roll throughout her transatlantic trip.

The horses are stalled in accord with the United States Government regulations, and to accommodate the great number the decks of the Gascogne have been boarded up. Every inch of room that was not needed for the crew and the great quantities of feed and bedding for the animals was used for stalls.

The horses are not slung, and the stalls, though squeezed close together, are big enough for the animals to lie down. If they would only do this, the hostlers say, they might have an easy voyage, but if they stand up there is sure to be constant motion as the horses move back and forth in the stalls. Once this starts, there will be incessant motion, the hostlers fear, for a seasick horse "weaves" like an elephant, swaying from one side to the other with the regularity of a clock pendulum. Let the whole 1,488 start doing this together, the hostlers declare, and it will be lucky if the old Gascogne doesn't roll over like a hoop.

The Gascogne was built in 1886 at St. Nazaire for the passenger trade between New York and Havre, and was later converted into a second-class vessel for the Canadian trade, but recently all her accommodations were ripped out to make room for freight. The only remnant of her past glory is the dome of the skylight on the boat deck, which is decorated inside with painted pink angels with blue and white wings. The deck under the dome was formerly the social hall, but is now used as a dining room for the officers.

On her voyage to New York the Gascogne lost her forward funnel and was fitted with a new one during her stay in port. She is a single-screw steamship of 7,090 gross tonnage, 495.4 feet long, 52.2 feet in beam and 34.8 depth of hold.

EX-JUDGE CONDIT ARRESTED

Colorado Man Seized at McAlpin in Mining Litigation.

Ex-Judge Edwin C. Condit of Colorado was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Hotel McAlpin by Deputy Sheriffs, on a charge of having sold to the Martin Mining and Power Company of this city an interest in the Toltec Mine of Colorado for $3,400, and then having failed to deliver it.

Mr. Condit is the Secretary-Treasurer of the United States Mining Company of Silverton, Col. He furnished $6,800 bail.

BELGIAN TWINS TO WILSON.

"Thank You for the Good Bread" —The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—An exchange of letters between President Wilson and two little Belgians in Brussels, in which the children thanked the President for food sent by Americans, and the President expressed his appreciation of their gratitude, was made known today at the White House. The children, twins, 9 years old, wrote:

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you very much for the good bread. The poor people in our villages were starving, for they have nothing to eat, but now that you have sent over to our dear little country a big provision of wheat, both rich and poor can live—thanks to the Americans. Best love and wishes from little

PUSSY DESPOELBERCH.

Pussy's brother added: "I join in with my sister in thanking you, too, for it is jolly good bread, enough to satisfy any schoolboy's hunger."

In reply the President sent this letter in his own handwriting:

My Dear Little Friends:

Your letter touched me very deeply, and I thank you for it with all my heart. It makes me very happy to think that what generous Americans have done to relieve the hunger and distress in your country has brought you the help you needed and given you a little happiness in the midst of these terrible days of war. I hope that you will grow up to be strong to do the work that will have to be done in the days of peace that are coming. It would be a great pleasure to me if some day I might see you both when those happier times have come.

Your sincere friend,

WOODROW WILSON.

NEW HAVEN PLEAS HELD UP.

Judge Hunt Postpones Entering Them Until March 29.

Judge Hunt postponed yesterday in the Federal District Court the entering of pleas to the second or superseding indictment returned against twenty-one of the Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company until March 29.—This was done because the Government, through Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker had interposed demurrers to the special pleas made by William Skinner and James S. Elton, two of the indicted Directors. By March 29 it is expected that argument on these demurrers will have been heard, and Addison S. Pratt, counsel for Edward D. Robbins, will also have had the opportunity to argue a motion for the quashing of the first indictment on account of the finding of the second.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham appeared yesterday in the case for the first time as counsel for Lewis Cass Ledyard. He told Judge Hunt he considered it unfair for the Government to force his client to plead to the first indictment when the same facts were alleged in the second. The Government, he argued, should elect upon which indictment it would proceed and quash the other.

Mr. Swacker replied that it had always been the custom in this district, under the administration of Mr. Wickersham as well as at other times, to require defendants to plead to all indictments found against them. It would be impossible, he contended, for the Government at this time to decide which indictment it would select, although he was inclined to think it would be the second.

MATZOTH FUNDS NEEDED.

United Hebrew Community Makes Appeal for Money.

The United Hebrew Community has sent out an appeal for more funds to enable its members to distribute matzoths and other food among poor Jews of the east side before the beginning of the Passover, and the distribution of food will take place from the organization's office at 203 East Broadway between Wednesday and Monday.

Moses H. Phillips, President of the Hebrew Community, said there had been more applicants for the food this year than for a long while before, and that at fewest 90,000 pounds of food would be needed to supply the demand. Five pounds of food would be allowed for each member of a family, he said. Other Jewish societies also are helping to supply food for the Passover, which lasts eight days.

GOLDWATER WARNS B. R. T.

Cars on Three Lines Overcrowded, Commissioner Says.

Acting upon the observations made by his Inspectors in the last three weeks, Health Commissioner Goldwater issued last night orders to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to keep the loading of their Flatbush-Seventh and Third Avenue lines down to the limit that he prescribed for the Graham Avenue cars. That is, they must not permit on the cars more than half as many standing as seated passengers.

The company has five days in which to file an appeal.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Far Beyond All Previous Records In Attendance and Enthusiasm:

The Appreciation by The New York Public of

"La Promenade des Toilettes"

From Wednesday, the Opening day, until Saturday, the number of visitors to the GIMBEL Fashion Exhibit far exceeded that of any for corresponding days in the store's history.

The reason is obvious—never have we shown such a collection of beautiful costumes; never has the spectacle been staged so wonderfully—so charmingly.

There are 900 more seats for spectators than ever before—in fact, every detail of the presentation has reached a higher state of perfection.

"A Petits Pas"

Is the Title of

This Captivating Afternoon Gown by Premet

The *Grand Succes* of the Promenade

If it is possible—among the more than 80 models that make up this greatest GIMBEL Fashion event—to choose a favorite, the honor belongs to this irresistible little dress by the famous Paris designer.

Undoubtedly the name is suggested by the dozens of horizontal corded tucks composing the broad bands on the two-tiered flaring skirt.

The costume—an Afternoon Dress—is of black taffeta, so that it depends for its extreme smartness simply on its design.

"A Petits Pas," and all the other models that have created, by their beauty and practical helpfulness in the new styles in women's dress, more enthusiasm than those of any similar exhibition, will be displayed

Daily at 11 and 2:30

by 30 Mannequins Eighth Floor

The New Cutaway Coats For Men's Easter Dress

Correctness of style is characteristic of each of the five distinct models we present of these coats for men's conventional day dress.

They range from most conservative to fairly extreme; but all are in perfect taste in every detail.

The styles are our own, based on authoritative information of styles for men, and are carried out by tailors who specialize in the finest grades of Men's Dress Clothing.

Fine, soft-finished vicuna, undressed worsteds or imported cheviots.

Braid-bound edges; luxurious silk linings.

$35 $40 $45 $50

for Coat and Waistcoat. Also a special group of

Cutaway Coats and Waistcoats at $25

Soft, unfinished worsted of excellent quality plain black or Oxford gray, braided edges, and in a new correct model.

Men's Separate Trousers, for Day Dress

In fine worsteds, in striped or checked patterns, at $5, $6.50, $7.50 to $12 pair. Fourth Floor

Samples and "Seconds" of Men's Spring Derbies and Soft Hats, $1.85

From one of the best known manufacturers in America, and his best spring styles in addition. Some are samples, others were classed as "seconds" because of slight variations from his standard.

Black Derbies and Soft Hats in many styles and shades. All sizes from 6⅝ to 7⅞. Fourth Floor

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention, and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold Constable & Co.

On Special Sale Today

Men's Heavy Pure Silk Shirts

A part of our very latest purchase.

We direct special attention to the exceptional quality of these newest shirts. All are made of unusually heavy firm silk, of entirely new designs—in advance spring and summer styles. The assortment includes stripes of every description. *Actual value $6.50.* **4.95**

Men's Bright Silk Neckwear

In True Regimental or Bold Club Stripes

Made in extremely fine, large, open end four-in-hands from standard One Dollar cravating—in two and multi-colored diagonal stripes. They add just the dash of color needed to brighten up the present sombre suits. **Very Special Value at** **60c**

Extra Fine Wool Blankets

In Double Bed Size

White California wool blankets of especial high grade and extra winter weight, recommended for unusual wearing quality. These blankets have pink, blue or yellow borders, and are **Regularly sold at $12.00 pair.** **To Close at 7.90 Pair**

200 Charming

Spring Model Blouses

Displayed for the first time today, and very specially priced.

Cream Filet Lace with Georgette Camisole of pale pink satin.
Crepe Chiffon and Shadow Lace with black maline trimming.
Pussy Willow Silk in Tailleur Model; pale pink, sand and white.
Crepe de Chine, New York Model, with fancy buttons.
Black Lace, with vestee and collar of white Filet lace.
Crepe de Chine, in embroidered model convertible collar.
Glace Taffeta Silk, in hair-line stripes; white collar.
Crepe de Chine, with black and white vest; semi-mourning.

At 5.50

Dainty Boudoir Robes

From Japan—Hand Embroidered.

Canton cotton crepe of superior quality, in lavender, light blue and delft; full length and generous width; hand embroidered in delightful Japanese designs—the chrysanthemum and butterfly effects. *Good value at $5.00.* **Special at 2.95**

Special Sale of

Camping Blankets

Full size—extra quality.

High grade blankets of special sturdy weave, intended for outdoor sleeping, camping or general country use; in outdoor brown only.

Specially priced 3.75 each

Broadway & 19th Street

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Imported and Special Costumes

(Third Floor)

Paris-made Gowns and Suits

showing the authentic fashions for Spring are now ready for inspection.

Orders for copies or adaptations will be executed at reasonable prices. The best materials and workmanship are assured.

The models may, if preferred, be seen in private display rooms in the Department.

B. Altman & Co.

The New Parasols

Imported and American-made, are now being shown in anticipation of the Spring and Summer seasons. Among them are many distinctive novelties, introducing new shapes, materials and color effects. Especially worthy of notice is a Parasol the design of which is charmingly suggestive of the early Victorian period. This harmonizes perfectly with the volant style of dress just coming into vogue.

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REAL SAVING

It isn't the money you make and spend that counts as it is the money you make and save. But in order to save it isn't necessary to go without. In the greater city of New York there are at least quarter of a million families who should be planting their own gardens and saving their annual expenditure of many dollars for fresh vegetables. Such saving is more than mere accumulation, it is the actual creation of money because it turns the waste into profit. Plant your own garden this year and make your home as efficient as your work shop or store.

Our catalogue, "Everything for the Garden," 200 pages, 8 color plates and 1,000 illustrations, together with the Henderson Collection of six packets of flower and vegetable seeds in a coupon envelope good for 25c. on any order of $1.00 or over mailed on receipt of 10c.

Peter Henderson & Co.
35 and 37 Cortlandt St.
New York

This lather really soothes your face

WHEN you use Resinol Shaving Stick there are no tense, smarting after-effects, no annoying shaving-rashes to fear. That is because its creamy lather is full of the same soothing, healing, antiseptic balsams that make Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, so effective in the treatment of skin affections.

50c. at most druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. For trial size stick free, write to Dept. 7S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Resinol Shaving Stick

Stop Coughing **BROWN'S** Bronchial **TROCHES**

Relieve the cough in lung trouble. 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample Free. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

WILL HOLD REVIVAL MINUS BILLY SUNDAY

Ministers Decide They Can't Wait Until 1917 for Evangelist to Start the Work.

CITY IN RIGHT MOOD NOW

Presbyterian Clergymen Arrange to Take Advantage of That Fact Without Delay.

To take advantage of an atmosphere favorable to the churches, which has been communicated to the city through press and pulpit accounts of "Billy" Sunday's big revivals in other cities, a meeting of ministers and laymen for the purpose of starting a revival campaign was held yesterday afternoon at the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church at Eighty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

The Rev. Charles W. Welch, pastor of the church, who was a member of the Committee of Invitation which urged Sunday to come to New York, said that the evangelist was tied down by engagements elsewhere until 1917, and that there was no chance to bring him here for any length of time before then. After the meeting he said that a revival was greatly needed to retain the religious enthusiasm which had run through the city like an electric current through spiritual contact with "Billy" Sunday, even though he had not been able to visit New York.

Other of the ministers who prayed for the success of the projected revival petitioned that the increase in religious feeling which had been noticeable recently in all churches in the city should not be permitted to ebb away through the neglect of clergymen to do their part.

"As ministers, we are too lazy," the Rev. James C. Chalmers of the Holy Trinity Presbyterian Church said in his prayer. "We don't progress enough. We give too much time toward the perfection of institutionalism. We allow our attention to be taken up too much with the things of today and forget the sacred things which we are ordained to support. If we prayed together more and worked together more, the results of our work would be greater, and there is no time like the present, because this city was never in a better mood than it is today for a great revival of religion."

The Rev. Mr. Welch said that in order to make a complete success of the revival movement it would be necessary to enlist wide co-operation.

"Clergymen and laymen representing many of the bodies of Protestantism are here today," he said. "But we need more than that. We want the Roman Catholics and Jews to join in this movement with us. No revival will be complete without their participation, and they are in the same boat with us in their need of an increase in the religious spirit."

Dr. John Henry Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church agreed that religious enthusiasm was increasing, and that there was an opportunity for a revival. He advocated that it should be permitted to come on naturally and that it should not be forced by an elaborate machinery of meetings which might interfere with its spontaneous growth.

A number of other meetings will be announced later, at which plans will be laid for a campaign lasting until "Billy" Sunday comes in 1917 for the crowning days of the revival.

Paterson Revival Not Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—Regarding the report, originating in Philadelphia, that the Billy Sunday campaign, scheduled to open here on March 28, has been postponed until April 4, the Rev. Edward H. Emet, Billy Sunday's advance man and personal representative, said tonight: "My latest information, coming from Mr. Sunday direct, is that the campaign will open as scheduled. However, I don't know just what Mr. Sunday's physical condition is at present, following his strenuous eleven weeks just closed in Philadelphia, and while not likely, it is possible that he may decide to take a week's rest before coming here."

JUSTICE JOHN W. GOFF ILL.

Has Some Congestion of the Lungs and Is Kept In Bed.

Justice John W. Goff is ill at his home, 319 West 104th Street, and his court assignments have been canceled for the present. He took a bad cold on Monday of last week, and at noon on Wednesday was obliged to adjourn court and go home. Since then he has been confined to his house and is forced to stay in bed.

His physician told the family yesterday that he could not say definitely whether the Justice was likely to have an attack of pneumonia. He has some congestion of the lungs, but so far has escaped fever.

Hold Out Little Hope for Varian.

Little hope was held out last night at the Prospect Heights Hospital, Brooklyn, for the recovery of Henry Varian, assistant financial manager of The World, who was struck by a trolley car on Sunday night. An operation to relieve congestion of blood on the brain was to have been performed yesterday, but was postponed because of his weak condition. Surgeons said that only his remarkable vitality had kept him alive so long.

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WE have been the makers of the famous eighty-cent Repetti Caramels and Chocolates for many years. Owing to the fact of a recently published announcement of the assignment for the benefit of creditors of the firm of Louis Repetti, Candy makers, we feel that in justice to the public and our dealers we should announce that we have no connection, and never have had, with the firm of Louis Repetti.

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FIND OLD NEW YORK RELICS.

Amateur Manhatologists Haunt the Subway Excavation Dumps.

John Ward Dunsmore, the artist, has been hunting early New York curiosities at the Battery in the earth thrown out by the subway excavators. Yesterday he showed his discoveries to friends in his studio, at 96 Fifth Avenue.

The collection thus far consists of bits of clay pipe stems, pieces of glass, and some buttons. The pieces of glass are of chief interest to Mr. Dunsmore, for many of them show beautiful iridescent colors, giving evidence of long burial in the earth, and one of the pipe stems with a part of the bowl, has the initials of the maker, "I. O.," upon it.

"I have found nothing of real value so far," said Mr. Dunsmore, "but the few hours I have spent in digging in the outthrow with the end of a cane show how rich the excavated material must be in souvenirs of old New York times."

Inquiry at the office of the contractors at the Battery disclosed that two or three cannon balls had been unearthed, and several big pennies.

Mr. Dunsmore is one of the enthusiastic coterie of diggers on historic New York sites, which includes W. C. Calver, Reginald Pelham Bolton, and Edward Hagaman Hall, who, instead of playing golf on Sunday afternoons, hunt Revolutionary bullets, British military buttons and Hessian wine bottles in the old fortifications on upper Manhattan. The results of their discoveries may be seen in the museum in the old Morris House, popularly called the Jumel Mansion. They did their first prospecting of the season last Saturday at the site of Revolutionary hut near Prescott Avenue, in the western Dyckman section.

TOURAINE HERE UNDAMAGED

Liner Shows No Sign of Fire on Recent Eastern Voyage.

The French Line steamship Touraine, which caught on fire on her latest voyage east about 800 miles from Havre, arrived here yesterday with 100 passengers and mails, apparently none the worse for her mishap. Capt. M. Caussin said the fire started through spontaneous combustion in the after hold among some bales of uniforms.

"We were able to fight the fire," he explained, "but for a time it looked serious. As there were passengers on board, I told the wireless operator to send out a call for assistance. Replies were received within a short time from several vessels within range, and the Rotterdam came up and stood by us with a British cruiser until all danger was past."

Five veterinary surgeons from the French Army arrived on the Touraine to examine the horses selected by agents of the French Government in this country before the animals are shipped to France.

ALFRED PIONEER A SUICIDE.

Invalid Lawyer Strangles Himself with a Rubber Tube.

Alfred Pioneer, aged 55, strangled himself yesterday morning in a furnished room at 60 East 116th Street with five feet of rubber tubing which he had tightened about his own neck. Neighbors, who heard the choking sounds coming from his room, sent for Patrolman Crawford of the East 104th Street Station, who summoned Dr. Balen of Harlem Hospital. Their efforts to save Pioneer were unsuccessful.

The suicide was a lawyer, who had no office of his own, but was employed until recently by a downtown firm. For a year he had suffered much from stomach trouble. In a note addressed "To Any of My Friends," Pioneer said he had a $100 burial benefit due him from a Masonic lodge, and asked for a funeral with the rites of that order. In case this sum was not sufficient he asked several friends mentioned in the note to contribute to make up the deficit.

HERLIHY HIS OWN LAWYER.

Rests Case on Assertion He Did Not Write Cooper, as Alleged.

When the case of ex-Police Lieut. John J. Herlihy of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, charged by Acting Capt. Alonzo P. Cooper with sending to the Bureau of Municipal Research through the mails a letter reflecting on Cooper, came up in the Tombs Court yesterday, Herlihy told Magistrate Appleton that he intended acting as his own counsel.

"I didn't write the letter, and I will have to be proved guilty," he said.

After an identification of the letter by Clement J. Driscoll of the Bureau of Municipal Research and the identification of specimens of Herlihy's writing in police blotters, the hearing was adjourned until Friday at 10 A. M.

4,200 CHARACTERS ON NEW TYPEWRITER

Chinese Machine Has Only Three Keys, but There Are 50,000 Combinations.

100 WORDS IN TWO HOURS

Heuen Chi, New York University Student, Patents Device Called the First of Its Kind.

Stenographers may be interested to learn that there is a new sort of typewriter which has just been invented by a young student in the engineering department of New York University. The machine is different from the typewriters familiar to the average New Yorker in several respects. For instance, the "standard" keyboard has twenty-six letters and in most cases about a dozen keys devoted to figures and punctuation marks, while the new machine has 4,200 characters in all and only three keys.

One of the three keys is a back spacer, another the space key, and the third is the key with which the 4,200 characters are struck. It is possible, according to the inventor, to make more than 4,200 characters by combinations of "radicals," or base characters. About 50,000 characters can be made by the machine, the inventor said last night.

That stenographers ambitious to operate the new typewriter will find their task a little difficult at first, at least, was indicated by the fact that it required two hours to write the first letter typed by the machine. This letter was written yesterday and contained approximately 100 words, but the operator was unfamiliar with the 4,200 characters. Stenographers of this city who do not work in export or import houses dealing with China, however, are not apt to be called on to memorize the new keyboard for some time.

The machine is said to be the first Chinese typewriter ever invented. Heuen Chi, the student inventor, demonstrated the method by which the machine worked at his home at 419 West 116th Street. He conceived the idea that a typewriter could be made to write Chinese while he was at his home in Southern China three years ago, he said. He began a study of the Chinese dictionary at once to isolate the "radical" or base characters of the words. In most cases one character represents a whole word in Chinese, though, according to Heuen Chi, thousands of these characters are made up of simpler characters which alone represent words themselves. He continued studying the forms of the language during a year and a half he spent at London University, and began work on his typewriter.

Heuen came to this country as a Government student and, on the prompting of Chinese officials who had become interested in his scheme, took up the study of engineering at New York University and continued to work on the invention. He completed the model a short time ago, and has patented it in this country, China, and Japan, for it also writes Japanese, which, he said, is quite similar to Chinese.

Consul General W. Y. Yang, who represents the Chinese Republic in this city, took a great interest in the new device and made a close examination of it yesterday, when he wrote a letter on it to the Chinese Minister in Washington. This was the first letter written on the machine.

The model of the Chinese typewriter, which the inventor made of the first materials that came to hand, consists of two cylinders two inches in diameter and about ten inches long, one of which slides on a base similar to that of the ordinary typewriter. It is built into a wooden structure of the soapbox variety. On one of the cylinders is a copper plate containing the 4,200 minute characters which the machine prints. The other contains a paper copy of the same characters, and is used as a guide to the location of each character. On the rim of this cylinder is a list of 110 "keywords" which indicate the location of words or characters which start with the same sounds as the keywords. For instance, (in English,) a word beginning with the sounds "th" or "th" or "sh" would be found in the column designated by the keyword beginning with the same sounds.

The stamping process is much the same as that employed in the little tin typewriters made for children's toys. The operator turns the copper cylinder until the desired character is in front of a key, then he hits the key and the character is printed, after which the turning process is gone through again.

At present this is done by hand, though the inventor said last night that he expected to be able to attach mechanism which would do it more quickly.

"After becoming familiar with the location of the characters and the mechanism of the typewriter," the inventor said, "a person should be able to write forty words a minute on the new machine. The characters are smaller than those used by a business man in writing letters by hand, and so the saving of paper alone will be considerable. In the finished products made for commercial use, a gutta percha cylinder probably will be used in place of the present copper cylinder, which will make the machine much lighter, and there undoubtedly will be other improvements which should make it a perfectly practicable machine for general business use."

Plans for putting the machine on the market are not yet completed. It was said the Chinese Merchants' Commission now at the San Francisco exposition probably would get the first opportunity to commercialize the invention.

DENIES SHOWS RUN FREE.

Commissioner Replies to Charge That Movies Are Not Licensed.

Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell sent a letter yesterday to Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, who attacked Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny, and other officials on Sunday night, denying that any moving-picture theatre is operated without a license. Mr. Browne was quoted as saying:

"There are 361 'movie' shows in this city. Only 654 are licensed. Therefore the city loses about $250,000 a year in revenues."

In his letter Commissioner Bell said:

"This statement is absolutely without basis in fact. There is not, nor has there been since July 9, 1914, any 'movie' show in the City of New York operating without a license. If you know of one, I challenge you to make it known, and I will take appropriate action immediately."

Mayor Mitchel said he would pay no attention to Mr. Browne's remarks.

2 German Steamers Lost in Storm.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.—A Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that in a great storm two big German merchant steamers were lost off Denmark.

Lingerie for Easter at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

We have just received a shipment of new and dainty Lingerie—in Crepe de Chine and fine Nainsook.

Gowns of Sheer Nainsook, embroidered and lace trim, $4.75, $5.75 and up. Crepe de Chine—beautiful embroidery, $16.50, $17.50, $18.50 up. *Combinations* elaborately embroidered and lace trimmed in sheer Nainsook from $4.75, $7.50 to $18.50.

We are also showing a good assortment of Domestic Gowns, Chemises and Drawers at moderate prices.

Gowns at $1.00, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

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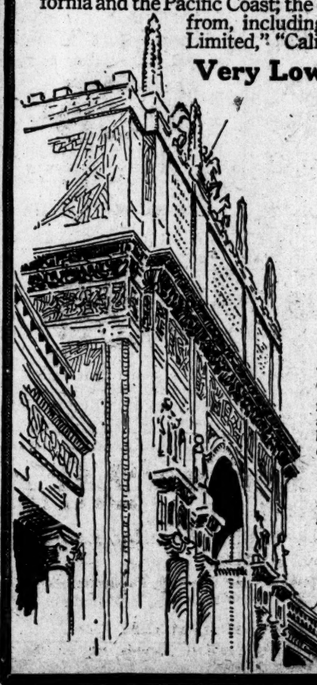

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Don't increase your office force—Install the Dictaphone!

The Robert Gair Company know:

"At the time we made original installation of your Dictaphones, we had under consideration the addition of more stenographic assistance, which however we found was not necessary in view of the relief obtained through the use of these machines. Our stenographic force would have to be considerably increased if your Dictaphones were not a permanent part of our office equipment."

(*Part of a letter from The Robert Gair Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.*)

So do the Crunden Martin Mfg. Co.:

"The record for the year just past, from January 1st, 1914, to January 1st, 1915, shows a total of letters written, of 95,207.

"This is taken from an accurate record kept showing number of letters written daily and is a record made by *five Dictaphone operators.* The record from January 1st, 1913, to January 1st, 1914, was 81,837 letters. During that year we employed, *never less than eight and very often nine stenographers.* In addition to the increased number of letters written with a considerably decreased force, the amount of time spent by the dictators in writing the letters was cut down at least 33⅓%."

(*Part of a letter from Crunden Martin Mfg. Co., St. Louis.*)

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street

Call your stenographer in and dictate a note to us, making the appointment for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Or, do it the direct way of the Dictaphone—reach for your telephone and call Barclay 6286. Or, drop in at 261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street. That's the Dictaphone office. Whichever way you do it—*do* it now, and while you are about it, be sure you get a copy of our book "How One Man Saved Money."

The only "Dictaphone" is the Dictaphone

Dictaphone—our trade name
Man at the desk—our trade-mark
Never one without the other

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

Hercules WATER

IT LIFTS THE LOAD

First thing in the morning if you feel logy — cultivate that splendid habit—purge your system with an imported natural water of recognized standing.

EISNER MENDELSON CO., N. Y., AGENTS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Any Man Would Like This Cigarette

Box, $2.95

The rare fragrance of its cedar lining is one of the first things that greet you in this little cigarette box.

Besides—its sturdy nickel covering and the top of heavy beveled glass make it most inviting to look at.

Room in it for 50 cigarettes. Price, **$2.95.**

Calabash pipes and briar pipes, humidors and every other thing the smoker needs to convince him of perfect happiness.

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Av. Arcade.

Final Week of Our Easter Merchant Tailoring Sale of

Suits and Coats, $14.80

MADE TO YOUR INDIVIDUAL MEASURE

Custom tailoring at the price of *ready-to-wear*—that's the story in a nutshell.

The smartest, newest fabrics—the cleverest and most popular weaves, colorings and effects—and *positively* the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

Easter Sunday, remember, is April 4th. Our Merchant Tailoring Sale closes on the evening of Saturday, March 27th.

We Guarantee Delivery Within Ten Days

Come today—or tomorrow, certainly—and let us take your measure. You'll be delighted at the smart Coat or Suit we cut to your individual measure at **$14.80.**

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

In Active Progress—Our Annual March Sale of Household

Linens

In the Spring of 1914, our Linen Buyer was in Europe—visiting the great centres of linen-making and securing the best for Bloomingdales'.

Good management and a little good fortune brought the goods across the water to us before the stirring days of August, 1914.

Hence the Most Unusually Low Prices

The Linen centres of Europe have either ceased or much curtailed their linen industries—from Russia, who grew the flax, to Belgium and Belfast, who wove the linens.

The showing, therefore, is almost as exceptional as the low prices—in fact they may never be low again while the war lasts—and longer.

They are the beautiful Table Cloths and Napkins, the spotless Sheets and Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Towels and Toweling that the careful housewife values and has learned to expect at Bloomingdales'.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

JAMES W. OSBORNE FINDS GIRL CHAMPION

Helen Kaiser Declares Missing Oliver Osborne Is Real and Sent Her Love Notes.

LAWYER UP FOR CONTEMPT

Maxwell Slade of Miss Tanzer's Counsel, Refuses to Give Up Letter New Witness Produced.

Helen Kaiser, a new witness, figured yesterday in the case of the United States against Rae Tanzer, who is charged by James W. Osborne with using the mails to defraud him. Miss Kaiser was prepared to give testimony that a man she knew as "Oliver Osborne," who was not James W. Osborne, had made love to her and treated her in much the way that Miss Tanzer has complained James W. Osborne, under the name of "Oliver," treated her.

On the basis of Miss Kaiser's statement of letters, and of other evidence, the Government will attempt to show that the Oliver Osborne who knew Miss Tanzer, was the man who knew Miss Kaiser, and that as Miss Kaiser knew the moment she saw James W. Osborne that he was not Oliver, so did Miss Tanzer know that her "Dear Oliver" and James W. were not the same man.

According to United States District Attorney Marshall, Miss Kaiser went to the offices of Miss Tanzer's attorneys, Slade & Slade of 200 Broadway, last Friday and gave them a letter written, she said, by the real Oliver Osborne to herself. Maxwell Slade, a member of the firm, was suppoenaed before the Federal Grand Jury yesterday afternoon to produce this letter, and when he refused to do so on the ground that it contained privileged evidence needed for his client, Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood took him for contempt before Judge Edward M. Cushman in the Criminal Branch of the United States Court.

Judge Warns Slade.

Mr. Slade made an earnest plea in defense of his asserted right to keep the letter, and Judge Cushman gave him until 2 o'clock this afternoon to seek advice and finally decide whether he would give up the letter. The Judge warned him that he should be prepared today with habeas corpus papers to prevent his imprisonment for contempt if he adhered to his decision.

District Attorney Marshall gave out a statement in which he outlined part of his case against Miss Tanzer, but admitted he did not know definitely where Oliver Osborne was. He did not appear perturbed, and there were indications in his office of confidence that the witness either would appear when he was wanted by the Government or could be produced. Slade & Slade continued to cast doubt upon the missing man's reliability as a witness against their client.

"I would be glad if some one would bring Oliver Osborne in to me," Mr. Marshall said, "for then our identifications of him by several important witnesses would be complete. I think it possible that the man fears prosecution under the Mann white slave law because of the fact that by his admission he took Miss Tanzer as his wife to the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield, N. J., on Oct. 13 last. If this is what he is afraid of, I would like to call attention to the decision handed down some months ago in Kansas by United States Judge Pollock in a case similar to that of Oliver Osborne and the woman he said was Miss Tanzer.

Kansas Case Cited.

"In this case a man brought a woman into Kansas from another State and was arrested for violation of the Mann law. After hearing the evidence Judge Pollock directed the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendant on the ground that there had been no commercial features to his alleged offense, and that, therefore, the Mann law had not been violated. The Judge held that the law applied only to cases in which commercial activity could be established."

Mr. Marshall told something of his case against Miss Tanzer. He said that W. J. Kitchen, proprietor of the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield, came to New York yesterday, was taken to James W. Osborne's office, and stated positively that Mr. Osborne was not the man who went to the hotel with a woman last October and wrote "O. Osborne" on one card of the hotel register and "Mrs. O. Osborne" on another.

"Furthermore," Mr. Marshall said, "Mr. Kitchen brought the original hotel register cards, and the names on them are in the same handwriting as that of the statement written out for James W. Osborne by Oliver Osborne; and they are not in the handwriting of James W. Osborne at all. Also the names on the cards are in the same handwriting as is a letter given to me by Miss Kaiser which, she says, was sent to her by the Oliver Osborne she knows. Oliver Osborne also gave James W. Osborne a letter he had written about his relations with Miss Tanzer and which he originally intended to mail. The handwriting of this letter is the same as that on the hotel register cards.

Similar Letters to Osbornes.

Mr. Marshall sated that Oliver Osborne had given James W. Osborne a letter written to him [Oliver] by a woman he said was Miss Tanzer, and the handwriting of the letter was the same as that of seven letters sent by Miss Tanzer to James W. Osborne. This letter had been given to the prosecutor, he added, by James W. Osborne. Mr. Marshall admitted he never had seen an envelope for it, and so could not prove by a post mark and address that it had been mailed to the missing witness, but the absence of an envelope did not destroy the value of the letter as evidence, it was explained.

"Every one, as far as we know, who has seen Oliver Osborne upon any occasion has given me substantially the same description of him, and none of these descriptions in any way fits James W. Osborne," Mr. Marshall continued. "Mr. Kitchen, Miss Kaiser, Gilbert Lamb of Mr. Osborne's firm, Edwin W. Willcox, also of Mr. Osborne's office, and Mr. Osborne have independently described Oliver Osborne as a big fellow, six feet tall, and in complexion and features in no way resembling James W. Osborne."

Narrating the incidents of the entrance of Miss Kaiser into the case, Mr. Marshall said:

"Miss Kaiser told me on Saturday that, after reading of the Osborne-Tanzer case in the papers, and being convinced that she knew the real Oliver Osborne, she went to the offices of Slade & Slade on Friday afternoon to tell them what she knew of Oliver Osborne, and that, in her opinion, Miss Tanzer was accusing the wrong man. She met Maxwell Slade in the office, she said. According to her story to me, he showed her a picture of James W. Osborne, and she told him that he was not the real Oliver Osborne. Then, Miss Kaiser said, she gave Mr. Slade a letter written to her by Oliver Osborne, which Mr. Slade kept. This letter, she said, was in the same handwriting as another letter to her from Oliver Osborne, which she has given to me.

Miss Kaiser's Intervention.

"After Miss Kaiser left the offices of Slade & Slade she sought the advice of an attorney, and this attorney brought her to me Saturday morning. With her attorney and a representative from my office she went to the offices of Slade & Slade on Saturday and asked both David H. Slade and Maxwell Slade to return to her the letter from Oliver Osborne. The lawyers refused, and on the strength of their refusal we issued subpoenas for the letter to both of them."

Mr. Marshall said that Miss Kaiser then had been taken to James W. Osborne's office to see him, and had said positively that he was not the Oliver Osborne she knew.

The contest for possession of Miss Kaiser's letter began yesterday morning with the serving of the subpoenas on the Slade brothers. David H. Slade, after being served, went to the office of Assistant United States Attorney Wood and said that he did not have the letter, and he was excused temporarily from appearing before the Grand Jury. At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon Maxwell Slade went to Mr. Wood's office and also asked to be excused from immediate appearance before the Grand Jury. Mr. Wood was overheard to say:

"The Grand Jury adjourns at 4 o'clock today and that letter must be produced by then or we will know the reason why."

Mr. Slade left and at 3:55 o'clock he went into the Grand Jury, where, according to the minutes later read in open court, he said:

"Being a member of the firm that represents the defendant, [Miss Tanzer,] I cannot disclose anything as one of her counsel and stand upon the privilege of a lawyer, and as her counsel I cannot reveal any information I have concerning this matter."

Adjournment was taken to Judge Cushman's courtroom, where Mr. Wood asked that Mr. Slade be held in contempt.

Slade's Plea to Court.

"Your Honor, I wish to make my position in this matter clear." Mr. Slade responded. "I am a member of the firm of Slade & Slade, and as such I am attorney for Miss Rae Tanzer, who has started a civil suit against James W. Osborne. On last Friday my client was arrested on the complaint of James W. Osborne that she had violated the United States law. A hearing for her was set for Saturday, and we appeared and demanded that the hearing proceed, but at the request of the prosecutor the hearing was postponed until next Wednesday.

"Now, I take the position, as the lawyer for this plaintiff in one suit and defendant in another, that any information that comes to me bearing on her case is privileged matter between counsel and client. The United States has no right to force counsel to disclose any evidence, written or otherwise, that will be of assistance to him in proving the innocence of his client and in establishing her civil suit. I have no personal interest in this matter except as my client's confidential adviser, and I am here to plead her constitutional right.

"I cannot be dragged before a Grand Jury and forced to disclose the evidence I have bearing on the case of my client. I have no right to disclose confidential evidence, and with all due respect to the Grand Jury and your Honor I stand here as a lawyer of the bar and as counsel for Miss Tanzer, and maintain that I have a constitutional right to refuse to disclose evidence that will be of great and substantial value in establishing the innocence of my client."

Mr. Wood told the court that what he wanted from Mr. Slade was a letter written by a "third party" to Miss Kaiser.

"Mr. Slade has not had confidential relations with the writer of the letter or with Miss Kaiser," he said, "and so he will be violating no confidence in giving us the letter we want."

"From Mr. Wood's point of view," Mr. Slade replied, "I could be forced to give up any information affecting the case of my client that did not come from my client herself. Mr. Wood, it seems, would claim the right to any evidence I might obtain from any one other than Miss Tanzer."

Suppressing of Evidence.

"But there is another side to that question," said Judge Cushman to Mr. Slade. "From your point of view, all that would be necessary for you to suppress any evidence wanted by the Government would be for you to get your hands on it first. I do not think you would be warranted in refusing such evidence when subpoenaed to give it."

Mr. Slade said that he would like time to seek counsel in the matter, and Judge Cushman replied:

"I have no wish to humiliate you by a jail sentence for contempt when perhaps you may be right in your contention, so I will adjourn this hearing until 2 o'clock to-morrow. If you take your present position then and the judgment is against you, you can be ready with a proceeding in habeas corpus which will give you an opportunity to appeal your case."

Mr. Wood said that Mr. Slade had not been sworn and an oath was administered. The attorney then was taken before the Grand Jury in private again and, according to report, the questions previously asked were put to him so that they might appear on the record as sworn testimony.

Miss Kaiser was found last night by a TIMES reporter at her home, 554 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, where she lives with her mother. She said that she had gone into the case simply to help James W Osborne because, after reading the newspapers, she decided that he had been accused wrongly. She had no intention, she explained, of bringing any suit against the real Oliver Osborne or any one else. Asked about the two letters she told Mr. Marshall she had received from Oliver Osborne, she replied that she was not at liberty to tell their contents, except to say that they were "full of endearing terms." Both letters, she said, were delivered to her and not mailed.

Miss Kaiser is 24 years old, five feet and six inches tall, and weighs about 125 pounds. She has red hair and is attractive.

Inquiries in Plainfield.

It was said at the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield yesterday that one of the Messrs. Slade had visited the hotel last week, copied the registries on the cards, and made inquiries. Permission to inspect the register index was refused a reporter.

Mr. Marshall would not say whether he was convinced that Oliver Osborne was the correct name of the missing witness, nor would he say whether the man lived in New York or Boston. It was said in Mr. Marshall's office, however, that the letters written by Oliver Osborne to Miss Kaiser were on the business stationery of the New England Steamship Company, and were dated from Boston.

The only man who definitely promised yesterday to produce Oliver Osborne when he was wanted was Gilbert Lamb, James W. Osborne's partner, who is his counsel in the civil suit brought by Miss Tanzer. Mr. Lamb said that the man would be on hand when wanted.

The civil suit brought by Miss Tanzer, in which she demands $50,000 from James W. Osborne for alleged breach of promise, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Newburger on the motion of Mr. Osborne's counsel for a bill of particulars. Solomon C. Sugarman, who has been associated with Slade & Slade in Miss Tanzer's behalf, said he did not intend to oppose the motion, but required time to file affidavits. Edwin W. Willcox of Mr. Osborne's office wanted to argue the motion at once, but Justice Newburger adjourned the hearing until tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Slade & Slade were notified that counsel for Mr. Osborne would move on April 5 in Part II. of the Supreme Court that the case be placed on the preferred calendar and heard as early in April as possible. Miss Tanzer's lawyers said that an early trial would please them.

In support of his plea for preference on the court calendar, Mr. Osborne filed an affidavit in which he said he had been practicing law for more than twenty-five years, and had been "for many years Assistant District Attorney of New York County and counsel in many important litigations and investigations."

"Deponent further states that the sworn assertion by another that deponent had committed acts which are utterly inconsistent with probity, honor, and decency, is a charge that is of the greatest interest to deponent to have met in open court forthwith, and, if possible, immediately tried," the deposition stated.

Mr. Osborne's affidavit set forth the details of Miss Tanzer's complaint with denial of their truth.

AID FOR UNEMPLOYED GIRLS.

Mrs. Oppenheim Pushes Jewish Relief Committee Work.

Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, Chairman of the Supply Committee of the Emergency Relief Committee for Unemployed Jewish Girls, not only has been a generous contributor herself, but has been indefatigable in her efforts to get supplies for the workroom. She and her committee have procured nearly 3,000 yards of flannel and cloth, 266 yards of straw braid, 200 yards of cambric, 200 yards of gingham, 5 women's suits, buttons, scissors, and a great many more things that can be utilized for the workroom. Other contributions are as follows:

Mrs. B. J. King	$50	C. Bernheimer	10
Mrs. C. Rosenbaum	10	Mrs. S. Greenbaum	35
Mrs. M. Baar	5	"A Friend"	30
B. J. King	50	Max and Moses Ottinger	50
Elkan Naumburg	25	Mrs. I. Bloomingdale	25
Henry Vieth	25	M. Rosenthal	25
M. D. Waldman	15	Mrs. J. Goldsmith	5
Mrs. D. P. Hays	60	Isaac Cohen	15
Elias Asiel	50	Edward Solomon	10
Ludwig Vogelstein	10	Henry Lorsch	10
Judge W. N. Cohen	25	Emil Goldmark	10
D. A. Ansbacher	25	Edwin Lorsch	10
Mrs. Samuel Sachs	25	Arthur Lorsch	25
Mrs. H. Content	50	Mrs. Kalman Haas	100
B. Kaufman	20	Mrs. Isaac Stern	50
C. Hirschhorn	100	R. K. Haas	10
Joseph Fox	25	Mrs. F. Felsenfeld	25

All subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Ira Leo Bamburger, Hotel Netherland.

DUBLIN 10-YEAR-OLD WOULD BE A COWBOY

Irish Youth Writes to Secretary Garrison Asking That a Place Be Found for Him.

SECRETARY WILLING TO AID

Boy Says He Would Work Hard, Drive Cattle Where Needed, and Would Make a Fine Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary of War Garrison is willing and anxious to do a good turn for an ambitious Irish boy in Dublin, who wants to be a cowboy. But the Secretary hails from New Jersey, and knows neither cowboys nor ranch owners. He would like to receive an offer from any ranchman who is ready to transfer this Irish boy into a cowpuncher.

These offers when received at the War Department will be forwarded to the Dublin lad in response to a letter sent by him to Mr. Garrison, reading:

Dear Sir: I would be very thankful if you would try and get me into the cowboy ranch. I would like to be a cowboy and I would be very glad if you would do your best and get me into the cowboy ranch. I am a boy of 10 years of age. I am five foot, and I would make a fine man, and I would do my best and work hard at the cattle and drive them wherever you want them. I would like to be a cowboy rancher. I am very fond of cowboys. That is why I would like to be one.

Mr. Garrison was puzzled to understand why the boy had written, but is ready to aid him in his ambition. The boy gave his name and address, but these were withheld by the Secretary today when he made public the letter. It was informally suggested today that if the letter were referred to Col. Roosevelt the latter would find the ranchman.

POLITICS IN MURDER TRIAL.

Talesmen Questioned About Fight in Second Assembly District.

The trial of Antonio La Salle for the murder of James Minott at the corner of Oliver and Madison Streets on New Year's night, which is said to have grown out of a Second Assembly District political fight, was begun yesterday before Judge Crain in General Sessions. Yesterday's session was devoted to the drawing of a jury.

During the examination of the talesmen many questions relating to the Second District political situation were asked. "Do you know Thomas F. Foley?" was one of the questions asked. Another question was: "Do you know of any political feud in that district?" Several talesmen who admitted a knowledge of conditions in the Second were excused.

Burglars Wreck Automobiles.

Four valuable automobiles in a private garage at Berry and North Fourth Streets, Williamsburg, were badly damaged by burglars early yesterday in their efforts to get the costly accessories. The cars belong to James J. Crawford, a chemical manufacturer; Dr. Richard Henderson of 168 North Sixth Street; Dr. H. S. Shievin of 161 North Sixth Street, and Francis Montenes, an undertaker, of 155 North Third Street. By getting on the roof the burglars lowered themselves by a rope into the garage and then ripped apart the cars in order to get the magnetos, tires and other accessories. The thieves did about $1,500 worth of damage. Their loot was valued at $700.

The Kaiser talked with Senator Beveridge for two hours. "A Visit to the Kaiser and His War Lords" by Senator Beveridge is the most authentic and illuminating portrayal of Germany's attitude on the war that has appeared in America. Beveridge also visited Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and in the March 27th issue he vividly paints these three great German leaders for the readers of

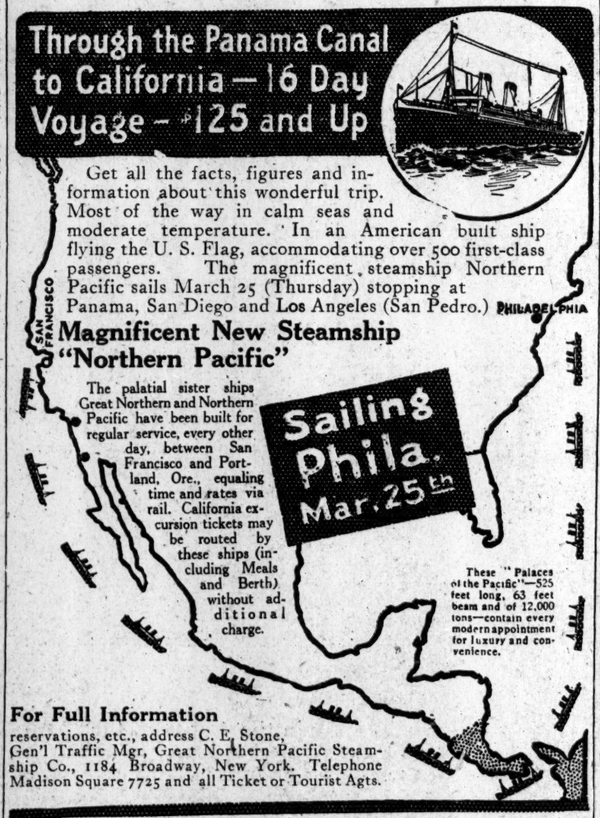
5¢ a copy

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Through the Panama Canal to California—16 Day Voyage—$125 and Up

Get all the facts, figures and information about this wonderful trip. Most of the way in calm seas and moderate temperature. In an American built ship flying the U. S. Flag, accommodating over 500 first-class passengers. The magnificent, steamship Northern Pacific sails March 25 (Thursday) stopping at Panama, San Diego and Los Angeles (San Pedro.)


SAN FRANCISCO
PHILADELPHIA
Sailing Phila. Mar. 25th
These "Palaces of the Pacific"—525 feet long, 63 feet beam and of 12,000 tons—contain every modern appointment for luxury and convenience.

Magnificent New Steamship "Northern Pacific"

The palatial sister ships Great Northern and Northern Pacific have been built for regular service, every other day, between San Francisco and Portland, Ore., equaling time and rates via rail. California excursion tickets may be routed by these ships (including Meals and Berth) without additional charge.

For Full Information

reservations, etc., address C. E. Stone, Gen'l Traffic Mgr, Great Northern Pacific Steamship Co., 1184 Broadway, New York. Telephone Madison Square 7725 and all Ticket or Tourist Agts.

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The Job of Selling By Mail

Are We the Right Men to Help You?

We have made, we think, a pretty fair record at the job of getting results by mail.

Have made good for firms who have put as high as $800,000 worth of magazine and newspaper space behind our selling plans and copy.

Have helped others get started on the proverbial shoe-string.

Now ready to take hold of one or two more good propositions.

If you need any help—either in getting started, or in putting new life and pull into your advertising—and if you have something with real possibilities, backed by enough capital for aggressive pushing—then we believe it will pay you to get in touch with us.

Isn't It Worth a Stamp to Find Out?

All we ask you to risk is the postage on a letter. Isn't it worth at least that much to get a line on us and on our ability to help you?

If after looking into your proposition we don't think we can put a success across, then we will frankly tell you so. That isn't any mere Bunk, but simply good business—there isn't any profit in getting an account unless we can keep it.

Our only solicitor is our booklet—"Tackling the Job of Making It Pay."

If you will ask for it—on your letterhead—we think you will at least find this book interesting.

Why not write us?—then judge whether it's worth while to take matters up with us.

The Wm. H. Clark People

118 East 28th Street, New York

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

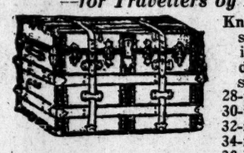
Meet me at the Fountain

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

MAIN BUILDING

Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags

A Most Opportune Sale—the First of the Spring Season—for Travellers by Land and Sea. Sale Today.



Knockabout Trunks—bound with hard fibre; steel rail on top; hardwood slats; sheet iron bottom; two stout straps over body; deep tray, with hat box.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
28-inch	$5.95	$4.75
30-inch	6.35	5.15
32-inch	6.85	5.60
34-inch	7.35	6.00
36-inch	7.85	6.45

$5.50 Cowhide Suit Cases—double steel frame; sole leather corners; ring handles; stitched-on cloth-lined pocket in top; at $4.25

$6.95 Sole Leather Travelling Bags—at $5.75

MAIN BUILDING

Long, White Kid Gloves $1

On Sale Today, at . . . .

16-Button Length,—Perfect Gloves—Every Pair Fresh and Clean. ALL SIZES.

As a result of a special price concession made by a manufacturing importer, we can offer full 16-button length Mousquetaire Glace Gloves, New Goods, at $1 a pair today.

Unquestionably the lowest price ever marked on perfect Gloves of this style and length.

MAIN BUILDING

Blue Serge Suits

For Men and Young Men; Today at **$8.95**

A Typical Greenhut Bargain Event

You are on the safe side when you buy here, for all of these suits are guaranteed; and, of course, it goes without saying that we want you to bring back any suit that does not give entire satisfaction.

These are splendidly made of pure all-wool serge, nicely trimmed. New Spring models.

Sizes 30 to 52 chest measure.

Men's $10 "Bal" Spring Overcoats, $5

Most wanted materials in popular styles. Hundreds of these coats are made from "Priestley" rainproofed fabrics; every coat bears the label showing that it has been "Priestley" rainproofed. CHOICE OF 20 STYLES. Sizes 32 to 44.

Men's Fine Hosiery

"Imperfects" of 50c Grades Today at **25c**

3,900 pairs of men's pure thread silk, silk and wool or silk with cashmere feet hosiery. Black, white, tan, navy, gray, lavender, champagne, smoke, maroon, natural, etc.

Full fashioned and seamless hose, made with double soles, heels and toes. ALL SIZES.

Though classed as "seconds," no hurts are worse than a "dropped" stitch, which will in no way interfere with the wear of this Hosiery.

Men's Outing and Work Shirts *In Great Sale Today at .....* **29c**

Most serviceable shirts at this low price. Medium and light weight materials; durable grades for Spring and Summer wear.

All of these shirts are cut full size; well made.

Neat stripes and plain colors. These shirts are made with regulation turn-down collar, also military collar. Sizes 14½ to 17.

Boys' Suits & Reefers $2.95

Specially Priced Today, at .....

Spring's Newest Styles in Most Popular Fabrics

The Suits at $2.95

Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles; Cheviots, Cassimeres, fancy mixed Tweeds; grays, tans and browns, also blue.

Sizes 6 to 17 years.

Reefers for Little Fellows at $2.95

Double-breasted and "Bal" styles of Cheviots, Tweeds, etc., in tans, grays and fancy mixtures. Sizes 2½ to 10 years.

MAIN BUILDING

"Seco" Silk and Cotton Wash Fabrics 29c

Serviceable, ideal fabrics for shirts, children's dresses and shirtwaists.

The assortments include 32-inch "Seco" Stripe Shirtings and Waistings—white grounds and natural Shantung colors, in a variety of no less than 60 handsome designs in plain and fancy stripes.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, Today, Tuesday, March 23.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

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N. Y. T., 3-23-15. 28

MAIN BUILDING

95c Hemp Dress Shapes

Blocks Very Popular Now Sale at **59c**

4 SHAPES ILLUSTRATED.

Sensational bargains, to be sure, for these hats are made of extra quality hemp braid in fashionable styles; best colors, also black.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

"Stickley" Living Room Furniture *at ⅓ less than regular prices*

Several hundred pieces in this collection, all in fumed oak, upholstered in genuine Spanish leather.

$16.00 Rocker	$10.50	$22.50 Chair	$15.00
16.00 Chair	10.50	22.50 Rocker	15.00
9.75 Chair	6.50	24.00 Chair	16.00
9.75 Rocker	6.50	24.00 Rocker	16.00
14.50 Rocker	9.75	44.00 Chair	30.00
14.50 Chair	9.75	44.00 Rocker	30.00
19.75 Chair	13.50	5.00 Stool	3.25
19.75 Rocker	13.50	39.00 Settee	26.00
		70.00 Settee	47.00

Early selection is advised, as the values are truly remarkable and the quantity we have for sale limited,

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Open Stock Porcelain Dinner Wares at Special Prices

Green lustre border design with gold.

Dinner Plates	12c	Soup Plates	10c
Breakfast Plates	10c	Fruit Saucers	5c
Tea Plates	9c	Tea Cups and Saucers	10c
Pie Plates	8c	Open Vegetable Dishes	12c
Bread and Butter Plates	7c	Meat Dishes	12c, 25c and 49c

"Crex" and "Deltox" Grass Matting Rugs *Specially Priced today*

Two of the best known and most popular makes of these sanitary and durable floor coverings.

A most attractive array of running patterns in plain and figured rugs. Especially suitable for use in the country home.

40c Rugs—18x36 in.; at	29c	$2.75 Rugs—54x90 in.; at	$2.15
65c Rugs—24x48 in.; at	49c	4.25 Rugs—6x 9 ft.; at	3.45
75c Rugs—27x54 in.; at	60c	6.50 Rugs—8x10 ft.; at	5.00
95c Rugs—30x60 in.; at	75c	7.95 Rugs—9x12 ft.; at	6.50
$1.35 Rugs—36x72 in.; at	98c	10.50 Rugs—9x15 ft.; at	8.50
		14.50 Rugs—12x15 ft.; at	11.50

Plain Grass Matting Rugs

30c Rugs—18x36 in.; at	24c	$2.50 Rugs—54x90 in.; at	$1.75
55c Rugs—24x48 in.; at	42c	3.75 Rugs—6x9 ft.; at	2.85
65c Rugs—27x54 in.; at	52c	5.75 Rugs—8x10 ft.; at	4.50
80c Rugs—30x60 in.; at	65c	7.25 Rugs—9x12 ft.; at	5.75
$1.15 Rugs—36x72 in.; at	90c	9.25 Rugs—9x15 ft.; at	7.50
		13.50 Rugs—12x15 ft.; at	10.50

Permanent Mixed Paints

Roof Paint—gallon, $1.30; ½ gallon, 70c; quart	40c	Mixed Paints—gallon, $1.65; ½ gallon, 90c; quart, 50c; pint, 30c; ½ pint	18c
Floor Paint—gallon, $1.65; ½ gallon, 90c; quart	50c	Spar Varnish—gallon, $3.60; ½ gallon, $1.85; quart, $1; pint	55c
Yacht Paint—gallon, $2.65; ½ gallon, $1.35; quart	70c		

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5%

Amortized Loans

One of the most attractive investments that has come on the market are the 5% First Mortgage Guaranteed Certificates issued under our Amortization Plan.

Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal, thus automatically increasing the margin of security.

In addition the principal and interest is guaranteed by us.

You can invest $100 and upwards any time.

Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

135 Broadway New York 203 Montague St. Brooklyn

The Horse That Kicked The Automobile

was only an episode in a journey full of trials and tribulations described with delicious humor by Louise Closser Hale in the April number of

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

The car was their first—a prehistoric machine that crawled from Marseilles to Paris and set all Europe laughing—except the chauffeur. Its story is a motor-classic.

* * *

A famous novelist said the other day, "Harper's short stories are different from those you see elsewhere—they are not all on the surface, they mean something—and when you publish humor it is really humor of the best American sort."

There are

8 Notable Short Stories

in the April Harper's—stories by such writers as Katharine Fullerton Gerould, Alice Brown, Mary Tracy Earle, Eleanor Stuart and Dorothy Canfield, that are really literature which one must not miss. Then there are three delightfully amusing tales by Howard Brubaker (one of his boy stories), Maude Radford Warren and Alan Sullivan.

* * *

John Hay's hitherto unpublished letters and diaries form the most important biographical and historical feature. John Burroughs contributes one of his most beautiful and poetic popular science articles. There are half a dozen other features of equal interest. Twenty-two separate contributions in all.

HARPER'S for APRIL

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

To get a Perfect French or Mayonnaise Dressing, always use POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL.

PURE—SWEET—WHOLESOME

Full Measure Tins

POMPEIAN COMPANY

GENOA, ITALY BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion

Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

7-20-4

Increased sales for over forty years tell their own story.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GOV. WHITMAN FAILS TO STIR LAWMAKERS

His "Ultimatum" Apparently Disregarded and Tax Bill Hangs in Balance.

ASSEMBLY NOT A UNIT

Speaker Sweet Reports Strong Opposition and Unwillingness to Abide by a Caucus Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Governor's Tax Reform bill, the only piece of constructive legislation originating with him that is pending before the Legislature, is hanging in the balance. What virtually amounted to an ultimatum from the Governor to the lawmakers to put the measure through, apparently is having no effect on the members of the Senate and Assembly.

The Governor's friends endeavored early today to have the Legislature take steps to bring the bill to final passage. After a conference with Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, it was announced that the bill would be made a party measure at caucuses which would be held this evening by the members of the Republican majority in both houses.

The caucuses were not held this evening, nor as far as could be learned tonight has any caucus for the purpose or promoting the Governor's tax reforms been scheduled for the immediate future. In the Senate the bill has been held by the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment since January. In the Assembly, where it was reported by the Committee on Taxation a week ago, it is to be recommitted for further amendment.

The Assembly bill when reported was virtually in the form in which it was submitted to the Legislature, and it is understood in the form in which the Governor would like to see it enacted. To what extent it is to be amended by the Assembly committee before it makes its appearance again is not known. In the Senate Committee on Taxation the bill has been amended so frequently that the printer has found it difficult to keep up with the repeated demands for reprint copies, and so drastically that it is asserted on good authority that should the Senate version of the Tax Reform bill pass, Gov. Whitman would be compelled to veto it.

The Governor until today had been hoping that the Assembly would pass his bill in such shape that the Assembly measure could be used to influence the Senate and thus by playing one branch of the Legislature against the other compel favorable action by both. But tonight it was asserted on good authority that the Governor was less hopeful about the Assembly.

Speaker Sweet, who has supported the Governor's measure, told Mr. Whitman today that opposition had developed in unexpected quarters, and that of the ninety-nine Republicans in the lower house only sixty had pledged themselves to vote for the Governor's bill. To pass a bill in the Assembly seventy-six votes are required. Sixty votes, to be sure, would control a Republican caucus, the decree of which would insure the passage of the bill, but the Speaker has been told by a score of Republicans that they would be unwilling to abide by the action of any Republican caucus called for the purpose of making the Governor's bill a party measure.

Both Gov. Whitman and the opponents of his Tax bill are vaguely hinting at "bombshells" to be exploded the moment any decisive step is taken by either side.

The salient provision of the Governor's bill takes from the Controller the power to assess the corporation tax, and gives it to the new Tax Commission, which the Governor's bill would create. Another section of the bill which has aroused opposition would give the new Tax Commission much broader powers of supervision over the appraisals of taxable property in rural counties.

The proposal to deprive the Controller of the duty of assessing corporation taxes is opposed by Controller Travis, and, according to friends of Gov. Whitman, by some of the big corporations, which are said to be more than satisfied with the present method of assessing and collecting the tax. The check on rural assessments contemplated by the Governor's bill has aroused opposition in all the rural counties, and it is this opposition which is held responsible for the present attitude of the Republican Assemblymen.

Gov. Whitman has told the leaders that he is willing to have the bill amended so as to eliminate the very vital provisions giving the proposed new Tax Board powers of supervision which would tend toward real equalization and a somewhat more equitable distribution of the tax burdens between New York City and rural parts of the State. He insists, however, that the chief feature of the bill, the transfer of the power to assess the corporation tax, shall remain. The Governor's concession, of course, is solely for the purpose of allaying rural opposition.

Friends of Controller Travis said tonight that in their opinion the bill would not pass either in the Senate or Assembly. It was asserted on good authority that the Senate bill, when finally it emerges from the Committee on Taxation, if it ever does, will be found so full of ambiguous provisions that the Senate would not assume the responsibility of passing it. The Assembly bill has been amended by inserting a provision which would open the way for an entirely new survey and new maps of the taxable property of the State which would cost more than $1,000,000.

Senator James A. Emerson of Warren, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation, said tonight:

"If Senator Brown wants the bill passed, it will pass. If he doesn't, you know as well as I do what will happen."

"Will the Senate Tax Committee report the bill?" the Senator was asked.

"Thus far I am the only member of the committee in favor of reporting it," Senator Emerson replied. "I am for it because the Governor is for it, and is willing to assume responsibility for this legislation. But I am not going to bring any pressure to bear on the other members of the committee. I don't think that would be proper."

ARGUED OVER GRAFT.

Witness Says Terre Haute Mayor Resented "Butters In."

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—John F. Nugent, Assistant Chief of Police under Mayor Donn M. Roberts, detailed today at the Terre Haute election trial how he had collected a slush fund, totaling almost $6,000, from saloon keepers and gambling proprietors for registration and election purposes last Fall. He read a list which he said Mayor Roberts had told him to collect. Nugent said he refused to take checks, as he "didn't want any evidence like that left around."

Judge Ell H. Redman, who, with Roberts, is among the twenty-eight defendants on trial, also did some collecting for his own campaign for Judge from the same class of people, according to Nugent, and Roberts became angry. The witness said that when he told the Mayor about Judge Redman's collection of graft the Mayor said: "What does Redman mean by butting in on me?"

Some of the men did not pay the amount they were assessed, the Assistant Chief of Police stated. George Woodall, who is among those on trial, was assessed $50, but paid only $25, said Nugent.

"Donn (meaning Mayor Roberts) told me then that Woodall would only be given twenty-five favors, or one favor for each dollar he contributed," said the witness.

LIVED 4 YEARS AS A MAN.

Death of Massachusetts Woman Reveals Her Long Masquerade.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22.—The death of Miss Florestine Albertine Beaudoin, whose body was found in Willimansett Saturday night, revealed that she had lived disguised as a man for four years. She lived with her sister as "Albert Beaudoin," and worked in the paper mills of Holyoke. The only motive suggested for her long masquerade is that she could earn more as a man for the support of herself and her sister, who is a widow. Her death was due to heart trouble.

After her day's work in Holyoke she was loading a wagon with furniture from the house which she occupied with her sister. A policeman found her leaning against the wagon and asked the supposed "Albert Beaudoin" if he needed any help. The woman replied that she would be all right in a little while. Later she was found lying by the wagon, and she died soon after a physician arrived.

FIFTY KILLED BY SNOWSLIDE

As Many More Injured When Houses Are Swept Away in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, March 22.—Fifty miners were killed and as many more injured early today by a snowslide which swept away several bunk houses at the Britannia mine at Howe Sound, B. C., according to a dispatch received here. Besides the bunk houses part of the aerial tramway of the mine was carried away.

The mine level is on the side of a mountain and nearly 5,000 feet above the shore of the sound. The tramway destroyed extended from the mine to the beach. Soon after reports of the avalanche were received here a steamer with physician and nurses left for Howe Sound.

The Britannia is a coal mine employing more than 1,000 men.

Try this Dainty Lenten Dish!

Creamed Fish on Sunshine Golden Flakes. These flaky-as-pie-crust biscuits—containing no animal fat—make delicious patties, tarts and shortcakes in a moment. Sunshine Golden Flakes, like the hundreds of kinds of

Sunshine Biscuits

are baked in the Sunshine of the New Wonder Bakery—largest in the world. Your grocer gets them fresh every day.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

(Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits New York)

REPUBLICANS AGREE TO PUSH CITY BILLS

Mayor, in Conference with Leaders, Consents to Amendments They Want.

SOME REMAIN UNCHANGED

These Include Marginal Railroad for Brooklyn and Fifth Police Deputy.

Mayor Mitchel received assurances yesterday from Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, and Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn, that they would help all they could to have the Mayor get his city legislation bills through the Legislature. The Mayor had a conference with the two political leaders at his office and the different phases of the city bills were discussed. Legislative action on the bills the Mayor is most interested in will be speeded, it was announced, and the Mayor will probably agree upon amendments to those bills that do not meet in their present form with the approval of the Republican legislators.

The Mayor, it was said, feels pretty sure of getting through without any changes in the bills to establish a marginal railroad in Brooklyn; to add a Fifth Deputy to the Police Department; to establish a central purchasing department, and to reorganize the Commissioner of Account's office. On the other hand, the bill to abolish the Coroners' office will probably be amended so that the incumbents will not be required to go until their terms are up. The Lockwood-Ellenbogen measure to consolidate the inspection of buildings under one bureau will probably be withdrawn and a compromise bill substituted.

Mr. Koenig and Mr. Livingston also discussed with the Mayor the appointment of City Magistrates. Mr. Koenig has a candidate for Magistrate to succeed Magistrate Freschi, who took the place of Lorenz Zeller in Special Sessions. He is William Blau, a lawyer, and it was said the Mayor considers him favorably. Mr. Livingston has a candidate in O. Grant Esterbrook, former Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, for Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn, to succeed the late Otto Kempner. The Mayor has found difficulty in filling the place, having offered it already to two men, both of whom declined. It is said that he is opposed to Mr. Esterbrook for the place.

The Mayor, President McAneny, and Controller Prendergast will have a conference this morning in the Mayor's office regarding the city bills now pending in Albany.

Jersey Liquor Men Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—The Hotel Keepers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Retail Saloon Keepers Federation, representing invested capital of more than $75,000,000 was organized here today. The organization is to have headquarters here and make a systematic campaign against movements opposed to the liquor interests. It is understood that woman suffrage, upon which a special vote is to be taken in September, will also be fought.

Founded 1856

We have found in our 59 years' experience, that, sooner or later, every man develops clothes ideals which must be catered to.

We therefore have this season met those ideals with the same unerring judgment with which we always have fulfilled them.

The combined tailoring skill of the World could not display greater efficiency than that which is embodied in the Spring suits and overcoats of our present comprehensive showing.

Spring Suits $18 to $45.
Spring Overcoats $16 to $40.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

Subway Station at Door

WHO GOES THERE!

The New European War Novel by

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

AT ALL BOOKSTORES D. Appleton & Company Publishers, New York

Easter Suggestions

For Memorials, Altar Services
LECTERN BIBLES
CHANCEL PRAYER BOOKS and HYMNALS
CHOICE EASTER CARDS
5 cents up

Church Literature Press

SELECTED BOOKS AND CARDS

TWO BIBLE HOUSE - NEW YORK

METCALF GETS FIVE YEARS.

Convicted Banker Says He Is Going to Prison with "a Clean Heart."

PROVIDENCE, March 22.—Edward P. Metcalf, ex-President of the Atlantic National Bank, who was found guilty Jan. 23 on ten counts charging him with misapplication of funds of the bank, was sentenced in the United States District Court today to serve five years in the State Prison at Cranston. Judge Brown, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said that he had taken into consideration the jury's recommendation of leniency.

Metcalf, in a statement to the Court, said he was going to prison with a "clean heart." He added that he had never intentionally harmed the bank.

Cranston was selected as the place for imprisonment, rather than a Federal institution, on the request of Metcalf's counsel, who explained that if his client were confined near Providence he would be able to help in clearing up the affairs of the bank.

It was announced that Henry E. Dekay, a broker, of New York, convicted on nine counts for aiding and abetting Metcalf, had received until April 22 to appeal, because his counsel, James W. Osborne of New York was busy with other cases.

The Atlantic National Bank closed its doors April 14, 1913, owing more than $200,000.

GOV. FIELDER ILL AT HOME.

Stricken at Capitol and May Be Laid Up a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Gov. Fielder was taken ill at the Capitol this evening and was obliged to abandon his office and go home.

It was said later that the Governor was suffering from intestinal trouble, and that he might not be able to resume his official duties for a week.

FIND MANGLED BODY HIDDEN IN CLOSET

Tonko Pruchiparich's Throat Cut, His Head Nearly Severed, and the Eyes Missing.

POLICE SEEKING HIS WIFE

Murdered Man Had Been Gagged, and Near the Corpse Lay Ice Pick, Axe, and Knife.

John Hurdiska of 2,509 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, called to see his friend, Tonko Pruchiparich, of 2,466 Hughes Avenue, last evening, and, when he got no answer to raps on the door of Pruchiparich's basement flat, he got a key from the janitor. Hurdiska saw neither Pruchiparich nor his wife, but he saw blood on the floor and looked into a closet.

There was the body of Pruchiparich. His throat had been cut, almost separating his head from his body. Both eyes were out. There was a gag in the mouth. Nearby lay an icepick, a bread knife and an axe.

Dr. Sokol of Fordham Hospital said Pruchiparich had been dead nearly forty-eight hours. Hurdiska told the police the dead man and his wife had called at the Hurdiska home Saturday evening. Apparently Pruchiparich had been killed soon after returning home.

Pruchiparich was 40 years old, and came from Poland. His wife, an Austrian, was known by her maiden name of Mary Kishinsky. They quarreled frequently, the neighbors said, and often separated. In one of these periods, the police say, Mrs. Pruchiparich was arrested on the charge of maintaining a resort.

Mr. and Mrs. Pruchiparich had been living together for the last six weeks, however, and a general alarm was sent out for the woman, while Hurdiska and the janitor, Vincenzo De Gietta, were held as material witnesses.

DENOUNCES BILL AS GRAB.

Tompkins Wants No Assistance on Ninth District Bench.

ALBANY, March 22.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, Republican, today before Gov. Whitman opposed the bill providing for two additional Justices in the Ninth District, embracing Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties.

"If you sign this bill for two other Justices," he told the Governor, "honestly, I would be ashamed to take my pay, because I would not have to work but half of the time. This measure is designed for no other purpose than to give two good jobs to members of the Republican organization captained by William Ward."

FOR EUGENIC MARRIAGES.

Vermont Legislature Passes Act Fixing Fine for Violation.

MONTPELIER, March 22.—The Legislature today passed an act providing for eugenic marriages.

A fine of $500 is fixed for any person who weds without fulfilling the requirements of the law, which is aimed to prevent the marriage of those pronounced physically or mentally unfit.

COLBY BAITS FETHERSTON.

Tilt at Albany Hearing on Garbage Disposal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Bainbridge Colby told Gov. Whitman at a hearing today on the Lockwood garbage disposal bill that New York City was afflicted with too many theorists in the City Hall. The Lockwood bill, which gives the Board of Estimate and Apportionment additional powers in the matter of garbage disposal, has been passed by the Legislature. Gov. Whitman gave no intimation after the hearing as to the action he intended to take.

While Mr. Colby was telling the Governor that New York City could not afford to spend $9,000,000 for an incinerating plant, he was interrupted by Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, who put several questions.

"Have you any interests in patents for garbage disposal?" asked Mr. Colby.

"I have none," was the reply.

"Have you assigned certain patents to the Power Specialty Company?" persisted Mr. Colby.

"I assigned a half interest in two patents to this company," was the reply.

"And you retained the other half interest?"

"No, Sir; I assigned that to the city. That is a matter of record."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward McGoldrick and Leo Arnstein, representing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, argued that the sole aim of the bill was the improvement of the present method of the disposal of garbage. William B. Ellison asked the Governor to veto the bill because it created a partnership between the city authorities and contractors.

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T. M. OSBORNE URGES NEW SENTENCE LAW

Imprison Malefactors Only Until Pronounced "Cured," He Advises Parents' League.

LESS "DOPE" AND INSANITY

Warden Says Sing Sing Convicts Themselves Have Practically Eradicated Traffic in Drugs.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, advocated a new form of indeterminate sentence for malefactors in an address before the Parents' League of New York at the Berkeley Theatre yesterday. He suggested that the members of the league write to Albany in support of a measure to provide that a man should be sent to prison until he should be pronounced "cured."

"It is a ridiculous idea for a Judge to send a man to prison and state beforehand how long he must stay," he said. "It would be just as foolish to send a man to a hospital and tell him he must stay there two weeks because he had the measles. Some men now in Sing Sing for ten years deserve to do twenty, others less. You can't tell how big a dose of prison a man may need. You can't tell it by the character of the crime he committed, for that is no index to his criminality."

Warden Osborne told his audience, which consisted of many women, quite a few children, and a small delegation of men, that they and not the prisoners needed reforming, that they should look upon the prison as a place of education and not of punishment, and that he needed their help to prevent the Legislature from tricking him out of a new prison.

Legislators "Trying to Bluff."

"Don't be fooled by the trick they are playing on us up in Albany," he said. "The legislators have put in an appropriation for $750,000 for a new cell house. That would mean merely perpetuating the present conditions at Sing Sing, and they know it. They would put it up to the Governor, who would have to veto it. They are trying to bluff you, but don't let them do it. Write to your legislators and tell them we must have a new prison."

Mr. Osborne also asserted that the traffic in "dope" practically had been abolished at Sing Sing since he took hold. The prisoners themselves had done it. When he went there, he said, he put the drug evil aside temporarily, as there were more pressing reforms to undertake.

"The first thing I knew," he went on, "dope had practically been abolished by the men themselves. It is a sad commentary on our religion and our practices when I tell you that the reason the drug habit took hold was the desire of the men to escape the horrible terrors of Sunday. For nearly forty-eight hours at a stretch they were locked up in cells where in Summer the stench became frightful. It was to tide over the fearful Sunday afternoon that dope was smuggled in.

"Fresh air and exercise on Sunday have changed all that. The men have ceased to feel the need of drugs. They also realize that the dope fiend is a menace to their freedom. Gradually the habit has been overcome, and while I won't say they have stamped it out entirely, they have reduced it to a minimum."

Mr. Osborne told of many ways that "dope" had been conveyed to the prisoners, and declared it would have been impossible to suppress the traffic by force.

"I wouldn't attempt to match wits with 1,600 men," he remarked. "The only way it could be done was by having 1,300 or 1,400 of them fighting on my side. That made it comparatively easy."

Moved by Death Penalties.

That the recent execution of three men at Sing Sing still left a deep impression upon him was evident when the Warden referred to the prisoners as "three men whom we killed." His voice choked and he stopped, took a drink of water and went on to another subject.

"Talk about luxury at Sing Sing," said he, replying to those who criticise his extension of privileges to convicts, "it's a long, long way to other places besides Tipperary, and it will be a long time before the prisoners will have even decent comforts. We are treating these men abominably. They have been herded two and sometimes even three in a cell not fit for a man to live in. We ought either to kill them all off or treat them as human beings."

The Warden said there was no longer any clash between prisoners and officials, and that the only excuse for maintaining a Warden and keepers was to help the prisoners to leave the place better men than they were when they got there. To this end he advocated a bill for indeterminate sentences and urged the Parents' League to write to Albany in favor of it.

Abolition of the "silence" rule, so that prisoners could talk, already had cut the number of cases of insanity in New York prisons in half, according to the Warden. Sixty-four prisoners only had been sent to insane asylums last year, he said, as against 154 in 1913.

"We have only made a beginning," he concluded, "but any system which has shown such wonderful results in so short a time must be the right one."

Mr. Osborne again advocated the indeterminate sentence in an address before a large audience last night at Columbia University. Professor George W. Kirchwey of the Columbia Law School, also championed the bill now pending before the State Legislature by which a convict is sent to prison until a parole board decides him fit to be turned back on to society.

Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, disagreed with Mr. Osborne as to the indeterminate sentence for local institutions.

"The time is not yet ripe for it," said Miss Davis. "What we need is more correction by the houses of correction. The real solution lies in the co-operation of all the bodies which work for correction, the District Attorney, the police, the courts, and the Commission of Correction. All should work together for the reform of culprits. A good system to adopt as regards the local institutions of detention would be that in force at the reformatory. Prisoners should receive sentences of three years, with no minimum."

Burdette Lewis, Assistant Commissioner of Correction, also spoke. Adolph Lewisohn, who has long been interested in prison reform, presided at the night meeting.

MRS. CREELMAN RETURNS.

Fails to Get to Berlin, but Husband's Body Is to Arrive Thursday.

Mrs. James Creelman, widow of the late writer, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool, with her son, J. Ashmore Creelman, from a fruitless errand to bring her husband's body from Berlin, where he died.

On her arrival in England Mrs. Creelman discovered that she could not get to Berlin, and communicated with Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, who replied that he had arranged to send Mr. Creelman's body to New York on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olaf, which is due on Thursday.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was a passenger on the St. Paul, accompanied by her daughter, Lady Evelyn Ward.

Autoist Held for Child's Injuries.

John Brower, a contractor of 22 East 120th Street, was held in $1,000 bail in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, for a hearing on a charge of felonious assault. It was alleged that an automobile driven by him on Sunday night at Bedford Avenue and North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, ran down and mortally injured Clara Oetting, the 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Lena Oetting of 182 North Fifth Street. Brower admitted he was driving the car, but disclaimed all knowledge of having met with any accident.

ARREST NEAR SCENE OF CHILD'S MURDER

Prisoner Had Stains on Clothing and Persistently Haunted the Neighborhood.

NEW CLUE FOUND IN HOUSE

Stained Garments Taken to Headquarters and Returned to Confront Suspect.

A man on whose shirt the police say they found three stains as of blood, and who attracted the attention of Policeman Schoenfeld of the East Twenty-second Street station by his mutterings and the strange way he peered at the tenement, 352 Third Avenue, where 5-year-old Lenora Cohn was killed Friday night, was locked up in Police Headquarters early this morning. He will be taken before Inspector Faurot and cross-examined as to his whereabouts on the evening that a "Jack-the-Ripper" caught the child in the hallway of her home.

The prisoner said he was Thomas McCrea, homeless and 42 years old. He said he was a musician and had been working in a café known as the Foghorn in Ninth Avenue between Twety-third and Twenty-fourth Streets.

He appeared in front of the Cohn home late last night and Schoenfeld watched him then. At last he walked off, but about 1 o'clock this morning he reappeared and this time Schoenfeld watched more carefully and arrested him after he had passed the house several times and finally came to a halt in front of it. He begged Schoenfeld not to disturb him, but otherwise his words were incoherent.

Earlier in the night the police had questioned half a dozen suspected persons without result, and finally had concentrated their attention on a bundle of bloodstained clothing.

Inspector Faurot had the clothes removed from the tenement to Police Headquarters. Later the bundle was taken back by a trusted messenger of Commissioner Woods. Capt. Gildea retired immediately with the bundle into the flat of Miss Laura Johnson, who was the first person to pick up the murdered child.

On Verge of Collapse.

Capt. Gildea summoned three other tenants of the building, two of whom are known to be under a close watch, and reporters were asked to retire. The inquisition behind closed doors lasted for half an hour, and when it was over a young man who had been questioned stumbled from the room apparently on the verge of collapse.

From what Capt. Gildea said about the interview it was not satisfactory to the police, and failed to throw expected light upon the murder.

"You can say for the police," said Capt. Gildea, "that we still face a baffling problem. How it will work out we are not in position yet to predict. We have not abandoned the idea that the fiend who committed the murder followed the little girl in from the street and lured her to the dark part of the hall with an offer of candy. Nor are we ready to announce that suspicion has been removed from persons living in the immediate neighborhood. There are many clews that indicate that the crime was committed by some one who knew the little girl. For instance, the pail of milk was beside her body, not a drop spilled. If the child had been seized suddenly she would have dropped the milk."

Concerning the blood-stained clothing Capt. Gildea and the other detectives spoke with reserve. It became known that the police searched both 350 and 352 Third Avenue "from cellar to garret" for traces of clothing bearing stains of blood, but found none. After that report was turned in Commissioner Woods sent a special squad of detectives skilled in hunting counterfeit coins for a second search. The package of clothing sent to Headquarters and returned to the tenement was found in this search. A high police official who examined the clothing at Headquarters made this non-committal statement when questioned:

"If you should find in the tenement where this murder was committed a package of clothing containing blood stains, that could not be satisfactorily accounted for, what would be your conclusion?"

The reporters agreed that it would seem to be about time to make an arrest.

Commissioner Woods, who was present, said: "We can't just do that, but such a find would suggest to us that we ought certainly to investigate the case most closely."

No Let Up in Work.

The Commissioner summed up the developments of the police hunt in a brief statement: "From the best information in the police records about degenerates," he said, "there is no rule as to what form their mania may take. We are fairly certain that the murder was the work of a degenerate, but the investigation tonight is on just as broad a basis as on the night of the murder. We have not eliminated one of the probabilities that then appeared."

Inspector Faurot had the neighborhood for blocks around the scene of the murder thronged with detectives yesterday, many of whom spoke the foreign tongues of the section. Their instructions were to pick up all gossip about degenerates or strange men seen in the neighborhood. One detective spent the day strolling up and down Third Avenue with Mrs. L. Codis, who had said she saw a strange man following Lenora Cohn on Friday evening. During the funeral services for the little girl, held at 10 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Codis mingled in the crowd, a detective at her elbow ready to seize any man she might point out. The police had hopes that the murderer would follow a common morbid desire to return for a final look at the body of his victim.

The funeral brought flowers from scores of persons. There were more than enough to fill two carriages of the cortege that followed the little white coffin to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mrs. A. Renna of 364 Third Avenue reported to the police that on Friday afternoon she chased a man off the roof of the house in which she lived. She said the man was a worthless character and was acting offensively. The police started a search for him.

Four suspects taken during the day to various police stations were released after accounting for their whereabouts on Friday afternoon.

PICKS LEWIS AS JUDGE.

Gov. Whitman Selects Him for Kings County Bench.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Whitman said today that he had selected Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn as County Judge of Kings County. The appointment is made under the law passed this year authorizing the number of County Judges in that county to be increased from four to five.

Mr. Lewis had the support of the Republican organization in Brooklyn for the appointment and his name was submitted to the Governor last week by Executive Chairman Jacob A. Livingston.

Although it was reported yesterday that the Democrats in the county would bring some action to test the legality of the appointment, County Leader John H. McCooey said last evening that the Democratic organization did not contemplate instituting any such proceedings.

Mr. Lewis is 36 years old and has practiced law in Brooklyn for twelve years. He has been the legal adviser of the Republican organization in Brooklyn. He lives at 156 Underhill Avenue. Mr. Lewis was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Sixth Senatorial District last Fall. With his appointment to the bench a successor to him as a delegate will have to be chosen.

ROOSEVELT RIVAL OF VIOLETS AT SHOW

Colonel, Special Guest, Smuggled Into the Exhibition Through the Kitchen.

RECORD CROWD ATTENDS

Queen Alexandra's Favorite, the Primrose, Sold by Pretty Girls in Smocks and Garden Hats.

Violets and table decorations of private growers were the specialties of yesterday's Flower Show, with Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, and Canon Hannay, (George Birmingham,) the English author, as distinguished guests.

There was a record-breaking attendance. The Red Cross Tea Garden took the greater part of the time of the special guests and attracted as much of the general crowd as could get into the garden. The flower exhibit, therefore, could be seen with some comfort. The crowd gathered early at the Tea Garden, and the honor guests could only get in with difficulty. Col. Roosevelt, in fact, was brought in through the kitchen. Children had the run of the show in the morning, coming from orphanages and schools.

It was British day as well as violet day, and on the mezzanine floor the pretty girls wearing smocks and garden hats who sold flowers made a specialty of the favorite of Queen Alexandra, the primrose, contributed by Max Schling for the occasion. There was a choice in colors between pink, white, and other shades.

Adolph Lewisohn took first prize for table decorations, one of the simplest in effect, arranged by James Campbell. The flowers used from the big Lewisohn estate at Ardsley were pink tipped orchids, "Dendrobium Wardranum," the delicate acacia pubescens, and Mrs. Aaron Ward rosebuds. W. B. Thompson, who took the second prize, also used orchids, some of purplish pink and a few in pure white, with lilies of the valley.

Other private flower growers who had tables were E. S. Bedford, William G. Ellis, F. E. Lewis, who took a silver medal for his decorations of pansies with lilies of the valley; Mrs. Nathan Straus, who also took a silver medal; Martin J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. H. Darlington, who received special mention, and Richard Delafield of Brook Farm, Tuxedo, whose flowers were arranged in pretty gold baskets, a larger one in the centre and smaller ones around the table.

Peter Hauck, Jr., of East Orange, N. J., took the first prize among the private growers in the contest, in which 200 blooms were judged singly, and Percy Chubb of Glen Cove, N. Y., was a close second. C. F. Bahret of Poughkeepsie won the first prize in the single violet display covering ten square feet. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. D. Willis James, and A. G. Smith of Greenwich were among the exhibitors of violets.

Buys Interest in Mobile Item.

MOBILE, March 22.—W. L. Clements, ex-managing editor of The Birmingham News and Secretary of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, has bought an interest in The Mobile Item and has assumed charge of the editorial department of that paper.

JERSEY KILLS LOCAL OPTION

Crowd at Long Night Session Sees Assembly Defeat Gaunt Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—The House of Assembly at 12:30 this morning defeated the Gaunt Local Option bill by a vote of 44 to 13 in the presence of thousands of men and women, most of whom had stood since dinnertime last night listening to heated speeches in one of the most stormy sessions in recent years. The spectators, many of whom were representatives of the liquor interests, greeted the result with shouts and applause.

Preceding consideration of the Gaunt bill, Assemblyman Peacock of Burlington County introduced a substitute measure providing for Statewide prohibition. This was attacked as an evasion, and on roll call received but three votes.

Assemblyman Wolf of Essex County in his attack on the Gaunt bill said that local option transferred the liquor evil from the saloon to the home, and that if the bill passed and Newark went "dry" there would be a bottle of whisky in the kitchen closet of nearly every tenement.

G. O. P. LEADER GUILTY.

Druggist Borchard Kept No Record of Half Ounce of Cocaine.

Paul Borchard, a druggist at 463 Lenox Avenue, and Republican leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District, was convicted in Special Sessions yesterday under a sub-division of the Boylan anti-drug law, which makes it a misdemeanor for a druggist not to keep a record of cocaine which he purchases. Detective Barnitz, who was detailed to inspect druggists' records, learned from the books of a wholesale drug firm that a half ounce of cocaine had been delivered to Borchard. There was no record of it in Borchard's books, he testified.

The penalty is not more than a year in the penitentiary and $500 fine. Borchard was released under $500 bail until Monday, when he will be sentenced.

SHOT HALTS SANTA CLARA.

Dolphin's Commander Could Not Make Out Ship's Signals.

The American steamship Santa Clara, outward bound for Havana, was stopped yesterday in the Narrows by a blank shot from the neutrality guardship Dolphin, whose commander apparently could not read the Santa Clara's signals.

As the latter vessel was passing Quarantine the Captain had her number hoisted in the international signal code, but to his surprise the shot was fired from the Dolphin and he stopped the Santa Clara immediately. The naval tug came alongside, and after a few words of explanation the tug went back to the guardship and the steamship proceeded on her way.

MARIE CAHILL ON HER DEBTS

Actress in Bankruptcy Tells Referee Her Assets Are Exempt.

Marie Cahill, the actress, who in private life is Mrs. Daniel V. Arthur, yesterday told Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, that all her assets were exempt. Miss Cahill was accompanied by her husband when she appeared at Referee Dexter's offices at 71 Broadway for examination.

The hearing was only a brief one, as the Jeannette Company of 351 Fifth Avenue, the only creditor represented, did not desire the appointment of a trustee. Miss Cahill did not seem to be worried over her $35,000 liabilities.

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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKET.

Dollars would buy more francs and pounds yesterday than ever before. That was because the efforts of foreign debtors to effect payment otherwise than by shipping gold depressed the rates of exchange. But that is not the only or most remarkable thing about the new records. They happen while the rate for the use of money in the United States is below that elsewhere in the world. There was a trifling movement of gold to this country yesterday, but it is substantially true that there is no such movement of gold between countries as the unusual conditions would call for according to experience, and that such movement as there is is as unusual as water running up hill. That is to say, money tends normally to move from where interest rates are low to where they are high; whereas now, with interest rates higher in Europe than here, money tends to move in this direction. The explanation is simple. The world never wanted money less, because it never had so much. Fixed capital has been turned into circulating capital in Germany with scientific ingenuity. The Reichsbank has ceased to give the accustomed clue to German monetary conditions, its functions having been delegated to or usurped by war banks, empowered to lend to anybody upon almost anything. England has abandoned the pound for pound theory of money, and has issued uncovered notes—"Bradburys" and "pink uns"—which it is covering with gold painfully, but surely and honestly.

In both England and France the currents of circulation are gorged like a brook in Spring flood. The result is that the banks have lost the power to control or correct the exchanges. They wave their wands, but the gold does not move as hitherto. The United States is surfeited with gold, and no other nation has power to command gold. What the world wants is goods, such goods as the United States alone has in quantity, and for which it wants nothing less than gold. Such driblets of gold as leak away from those who cannot spare it count for nothing. The world wants to buy from us in hundreds of millions, and is unable to pay in trade, as customary. Our balance of exports is wonderful, but not less wonderful than the decrease of imports. It is the unbalancing of the export and import movements which depresses the exchanges and makes it impossible for our foreign friends to buy with either goods or gold here. It is evident that the way is being felt out to buy with paper, but the way is not clear. The minimums on foreign national securities are as frequent as the minimums in our own markets. Only last week consols were marked down 2 points.

What the markets of the world are feeling for is bottom on national securities, and then for a balance between them and their foreign investments. Somewhere, sometime there must be a balance between the British price for consols, and for American securities owned in England. Also a balance must be found between our estimates of the prices of our own securities and the prices we put on what foreigners want to buy. These are the factors the world must work with, and they are all uncertain. The price of national securities must be depressed when they are issued in billions, and when neither England nor France can put a price on rentes or consols without naming a day for payment. Putting a maturity on a national security is akin to making a specific pledge of property, instead of borrowing on general credit. The situation is that no country can borrow at home the funds needed to spend abroad, although the exchange of paper for paper proceeds briskly.

How mixed is the situation appears from the fact that England has limited its credits to Canada, but apparently has given Russia credit to be spent in Canada, which has sublet part of the contracts here. In Ottawa large figures are used. It is said that the Russian credit is "unlimited," $80,000,000 being a beginning. That considerable portion of foreign trade will be financed without the transfer of gold. It is a beginning toward a substitution of credits for gold on a scale which the world has never witnessed, and with which perhaps Mr. MORGAN'S visit abroad is connected. The laws and customs of finance are suffering a sea change only comparable with the change in the laws of war. We are in a new era when old statistics do not count. Experience and precedents are at a discount, and reason and insight have a market value above estimate. We are not living in times which are good for everybody, but they are very good times for many, and best of all for investors who are judges of values and of the future.

THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

After nearly seven months of an almost continuous siege, with many assaults and some successful sorties, the Galician fortress of Przemysl has been occupied by the Russians. It is a decisive victory of great importance, and, from a military point of view, worth all it has cost the Russians. We first heard of Przemysl as an object of attack before the end of August. There was a false report of its fall early in September, and on the 27th of that month the Russians announced that they had occupied part of the city. But the Austrian defense was effective, and after some more fierce fighting the siege was temporarily raised Oct. 11, to be resumed Nov. 8. Jarsolow and other important points in the neighborhood have been captured and recaptured several times, and the Austrian forces have shown great bravery, and held their ground until forced to capitulate by the threat of starvation. Many thousands of lives have been sacrificed on both sides, and in the last sortie of the Austrians, only a few days ago, it is reported that they lost 12,000 men, including killed, wounded, and captured.

The way is now open to Cracow, but easy victories are no longer expected. Probably the capture of Cracow will need many more than the 120,000 Russian troops released by the fall of Przemysl. We heard a great deal, five or six months ago, about capturing Cracow and proceeding through Silesia to Breslau. The early fall of Cracow is now probable, but it will cost dearly, and the advance on Prussian territory is another matter. But in the capture of the Galician city and fortress one great end has been accomplished. The Allies have accomplished nothing to equal it since the turning back of the German right wing in France.

MR. BURLESON AND THE RAILROADS.

Postmaster General BURLESON is on the right track. If it be true, as he says in the statement relating to railway mail pay just issued by the Department, that the postal authorities have been compelled "to stand helplessly by while the railroads loot the postal revenues," it is time for him to act. While the railroads have all the time been pretending that they were underpaid for the service they render to the Department, the Postmaster General declares that they are in fact overpaid. Here is a square issue of fact, and we cannot too emphatically commend Mr. BURLESON for his candor and courage in issuing this challenge to the railroads to prove their case. This paragraph from his statement presents the matter clearly:

> Although the railways contend that they are underpaid for carrying the mails, the facts are that they are overpaid and that they are receiving from the Government amounts which, for hauls of any considerable length, exceed by about two to one the amounts they receive from the express companies for like and similar service.

The Postmaster General has but to convince the people that he speaks by the book when he says that the railroads are overpaid. They will all back him up and they will welcome a complete exposure of the shocking and inordinate greed of the railroad corporations. We hope he will show them no mercy. Let him begin at the beginning by convincing JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., who was Chairman of the "Joint Committee on Postage on Second Class Mail Matter and Compensation for Transportation of Mail," which presented its report on Aug. 31 last. In passing we may remark that Mr. BOURNE is incredulous about the comparison of express and mail service. The Bourne report points out that there are so many differences between the conditions of mail and express transportation, the express service being in many ways less burdensome and expensive, "that a comparison of rates without comparison of service rendered is lacking in sincerity." We wish Mr. BOURNE had not said that. The Postmaster General, of course, is sincere in everything—even when he says that the Parcel Post service "is being performed at a slight margin of profit to the Government," although in the report of the Joint Committee of Congress to investigate the Parcel Post, the committee of which Senator BRISTOW of Kansas was Chairman, it is declared to be "impossible to determine the cost of the Parcel Post service or the revenue that is derived from it. Any estimate is mere guess." That report was presented on Dec. 1, 1914. But it is important that Senator BOURNE, who as Chairman we suppose prepared the report of his committee, should be brought over promptly to the belief that the railroads are overpaid for carrying the mails. In presenting its conclusions Senator BOURNE'S committee said in its report:

> We are aware that it is popular to denounce and attack the railroads and that it would be pleasing to the taxpayer if the expenditure for railway mail compensation could equitably be reduced. We do not believe, however, that the American people desire the mails carried by the railroads or by any one else for less than a reasonable compensation therefor. We have endeavored to ascertain what are reasonable charges. We recommend that such charges be paid. To what extent the rates we suggest will increase the total amount of compensation is largely problematical, for the reason that it cannot be known in advance exactly what space the Post Office Department will authorize for the transportation of mail. We firmly believe, however, * * * that the enactment and operation of our suggested bill will not result in increased postal expenditures of more than $3,000,000 over the actual appropriations carried in the last Post Office Appropriation bill for railway pay, including inland transportation by railroads, postal pay for freight or expressage, and railway Post Office car service. That there should be an increase in railway mail pay need not be surprising; in fact, it must be expected. The volume of postal revenue increased at the average rate of about 7 per cent. per annum, or an average of about $13,000,000 a year, during the ten-year period from 1903 to 1913. This necessarily means a corresponding increase in the volume of mail. No reasonable man can expect that the Government can increase its postal revenues at an average rate of $13,000,000 per year without increasing its expenses in practically all departments of the service, though perhaps at a smaller ratio. In this connection it is pertinent to remark that, although the postal revenues doubled in that ten-year period, the railway mail compensation increased only 20 per cent.

In an address delivered in this city on Dec. 4, 1914, Mr. BOURNE said:

> Are not the railroads entitled to some credit for safe and expeditious transportation all over the country, especially when public opinion compels them to carry the mail, and at rates which I am satisfied, after two years' special study of the subject, are too low?

Senator BOURNE made this statement three months after the date of his report made to Congress. In that report the substitution of payment by space for payment by weight was advocated, a change which the railroads opposed. The Bourne report, opposing the contention of the Department that mail rates should be less than the rates for commercial business, declared that "we believe that railroads are entitled to be paid for mail transportation on a commercial basis." But JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., needs admonition and correction upon another point. He had the hardihood in his report to say this:

> Before closing this report we deem it our duty to inform Congress that our work has been greatly handicapped by a deplorable lack of definite information in the Post Office regarding its own operations and by the attitude of the representatives of both the Post Office Department and the railroads. * * * From the beginning the railroads have been opposed to the adoption of space as a substitute for weight as a basis for mail compensation. On the other hand, the Post Office Department has evinced a determination to secure a reduction in the total amount of railway mail pay, with little if any, regard to whether such a reduction is justified or not. Justification for this criticism will be found in the repeated changes the department has made in its plan, with the ultimate result that it concedes the error of its original contention that the railroads are overpaid to the amount of $9,000,000 per annum.

These and other perversities and errors, of course, are not all chargeable against Postmaster General BURLESON. But we hope he will take them up as if they were personal to him. Mr. BOURNE has had the audacity to criticise a Department of the Government. That is the same thing as criticising the Administration. Mr. BOURNE ought to know that criticisms of the Administration are not permitted.

The railroads will probably have some comments to make upon Mr. BURLESON'S statements. He says they are looting the postal revenues, he says they are overpaid for carrying the mails. But they have insisted that the Post Office Department was looting them and that they are underpaid for carrying the mails. An impartial world will judge between these disputants. Mr. BURLESON'S statement is both an attack and a challenge. It is very direct, and it is publicly made. Let the facts be made known. But we believe that Mr. BURLESON first of all should take JONATHAN BOURNE in hand.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It is doubtful if many intelligent Filipinos are looking for early independence. Representative BORLAND of Missouri, in his speech at the Republican Club in this city last Saturday, correctly stated the Administration's policy in regard to our Far Eastern possessions. Ultimate independence for the islanders, hastened by legislation which is expected to help them to a larger knowledge of self-government, is undoubtedly the idea of President WILSON, and that is the ostensible object of the Jones bill. That the Filipinos may enjoy every benefit of independence as soon as they are able to govern themselves wisely is the desire of every fair-minded American citizen. But the Filipinos have an idea of the value of their territory to the United States which is not as yet largely shared here, and many of them are convinced that the continual agitation for independence is in some way a bar to the investment of American capital in the Philippines.

This is the view of FERNANDO CANON, who was one of AGUINALDO'S Generals, but has lately become convinced that the continuance of the sovereignty of the United States is necessary to the development of the islands. He insists that what the people want is the kind of industrial and economic development that can only be brought about by hard work supported by capital. He believes that if the American flag were pulled down Japan would take possession of the islands within twenty-four hours. General CANON'S views are set forth in an interview and a letter printed in The Manila Daily Bulletin. His view of the desire of Japan to possess the islands is not in accord with the statement of Professor ITENAGA of the University of Chicago, at the Republican Club's dinner, that Japan would not take the archipelago as a gift. The important question, however, is whether or not Congress should pass a bill relaxing in any essential degree our control of Filipino development. No radical change in the present Government of the islands is needed. What the Filipinos who know this country best are anxious for is the spread of knowledge of the resources of the Philippines here, and substantial aid for Filipino industries. The assertion of Mr. HENDERSON, Vice Governor of the islands, in his testimony before a Senate committee lately, that the islands are of "no value to us" annoyed them. They remember that the same thing was said of the Louisiana Purchase, of the trans-Mississippi lands, of Alaska. They remember that Great Britain thought Heligoland of no value. They want Americans to learn just how valuable the Philippines might be to the United States, and to help the inhabitants to develop the wealth at their doors. In that way they feel they will be better prepared for independence in the future, than by heated political discussions in Washington and persistent agitation in their immediate environment.

LET THEM SAY.

It is alleged by responsible members of the New York State Assembly, and suspected by an increasing number of persons, that improper influences caused to be enacted an amendment to the workmen's compensation law, called the McDonald amendment, which provides for the direct settlement of claims. The Speaker says the measure was taken from the Brennan bill, which was taken from something that came to him from Gov. WHITMAN, who got it from the National Civic Federation. That is vague and does but loosely agree with the statement of RALPH M. EASLEY, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, printed in another column. The legislation now is in the hands of the Governor, who may sign it, veto it, or allow it to become a law automatically, in default of action by him. In the meantime, it is proposed that statements impugning the good faith of its movers be investigated by a committee.

In brief, the suspicion is that the casualty companies, whose business was hurt by the original workmen's compensation law, have exerted an irresistible influence in behalf of an amendment which would restore to them a profitable field of activity. All compensation laws are relatively experimental. That of New York State was expected to show defects in practice. One of the things complained of was the delay in effecting settlements. That was owing partly to the inexperience of its administrator and partly to faults in the law itself, and the National Civic Federation, through a committee made up of the various interests concerned, was working on the problem when, according to Mr. EASLEY, amendments of other origin suddenly appeared at Albany. One was the Sage amendment. That was followed by the McDonald measure which has been enacted. There are two sides to every matter. It is possible that the authors and sponsors of this legislation have such arguments as will clearly justify it. We should wish to think so. But obviously it behooves them to produce their defense immediately. Their indignation will not answer. They are accused of having been guided by ulterior motives. The origin of their legislation is suspect. Should they wait to be investigated? Let them say frankly what their motives were, by whom they were persuaded, how the measure was begotten, and why they were in such haste to get it through.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Himself Highly Efficient.

With the death of FREDERICK WINSLOW TAYLOR there has passed away the man who did more than any other, perhaps, to give to the word "efficiency" the new meaning acquired by it in recent years—a man who certainly earned a permanent place in the kind of history that has now come to be considered both more significant and more interesting than chronicles of the older sort, dealing only with the rulers of nations, their Ministers, and their Generals.

For Mr. TAYLOR was a leader in the movement that changed "efficiency" from a mere personal peculiarity of certain fortunate individuals into something which, by taking thought and acting upon it, could be conferred on any worker of ordinary capacity.

The object and at the same time the method of the plan was to benefit the employer by increasing output and the employe by increasing his wages. It was the former feature that aroused antagonism by coming into conflict with the delusion that there is at any given time only a fixed amount of work that requires doing, and that so much of this amount must not be done by any one man as to leave none for others to do. The Taylor "system," properly understood and applied, never did have that effect, any more than did machinery of the sort called "labor-saving" ever permanently decrease the number of workers in any occupation into which it was introduced. But the new efficiency ideas are still the object of the hostility, now almost gone, that labor-saving machinery at first and long encountered.

It was a fundamental requirement of Mr. TAYLOR'S innovations that they should be at least as much for the advantage of the workers as of the employers, but, unfortunately for their ready acceptance, they involved the teaching of new ways to men who considered themselves already masters of their trades. They resented, naturally enough, the assumption that they were still in the learners' class. This, and the unaccustomed minuteness of supervision which accompanied the new efficiency, sufficiently explain the denunciation that has been directed against it, but in some form and degree the Taylor system has been fixed on every mechanical industry, and the present hatred of it in labor circles can confidently be expected to die away as its equably distributed beneficence becomes more and more widely appreciated.

He Declares No Work Undignified.

An employe in the Department of Commerce recently protested, it seems, against the doing of certain work that had been assigned to him, his contention being that it was of a lower or more menial kind than a man holding his position in the public service should be expected to perform. Secretary REDFIELD evidently considered the episode of sufficient importance to receive his personal attention, for not only did he write a letter to the man who made the protest, but he has printed a part of the communication in one of the "Commercial Reports" issued by his department. It reads:

> I do not know what the kind of work can be which is beneath any man's position. I think there is no work of which I know or have heard that it is beneath my dignity to do, and I am glad to say that I have done the plainest and hardest, and, what is sometimes mistakenly called, the most menial work, and am ready to do it again if there is occasion for it. There is no man in the department that ought not be willing to do any kind of decent and honorable work whenever circumstances require it of him, and I know of no work with either hands or head which is not both respectable and honorable if done with the right spirit.

These are fine sentiments, but the recipient of them may point out to the Secretary that in expressing them he makes in his own behalf, perhaps unconsciously, certain qualifications—"if there is occasion for it" and "whenever circumstances require it"—and thus still leaves open to question the propriety and reasonableness of demanding from a man work which he thinks unworthy of his abilities and dignity. In another age GEORGE HERBERT met this difficulty in a different way when he sang:

> A servant with this clause
> Makes drudgery divine,
> Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
> Makes that and the action fine.

Nobody Will Be Impressed.

According to official German explanation, the object of the Zeppelin raid on "the fortress of Paris" was to make an "impressive" reply to the dropping of bombs by French aviators in the open Alsatian town of Schlettstadt. It takes a military mind to see the rightness of doing on a larger scale what one denounces as the wrong committed by another, and, anyway, we have still to hear the French version of the Schlettstadt affair. If that was a gratuitous attack on non-combatants, a grave "misdeed" was certainly committed. The reply, however, was far from being impressive.

If, of four big dirigibles that start for Paris from the German lines, only two succeed in making the short journey, if the two deem it injudicious to venture beyond the outskirts of the city, if their bombs accomplish no more than the wrecking of three or four cottages, the injuring of a few humble civilians, and the perilling of the patients in the American Hospital, then the early apprehensions of what the much-vaunted aircraft of the Germans can do are again shown to have been very largely groundless.

The stories from Paris that its inhabitants rather enjoyed the attack and were sorry when it ended are open to some suspicion, but there was nothing in the experience to create a panic in a population that has calmly faced others much more alarming, and certainly there was nothing in the effects of the raid to make the French particularly regretful of their own activities.

The fact is that, as many times before, the Zeppelins failed to justify the claims made for their powers of destruction. Upon Paris as a fortress they inflicted no injury whatever, they carefully avoided a conflict with the French aeroplanes, their missiles were utterly wasted, from the military point of view, and the one result of the adventure was to add another "atrocity" to a list already too long.

THE WILLIAM P. FRYE.

I saw her first abreast the Boston Light
At anchor; she had just come in, turned head,
And sent her hawsers creaking, clattring down.
I was so near to where the hawsepipes fed
The cable out from her careening bow,
I moved up on the swell, shut steam, and lay
Hove to in my old launch, to look at her.
She'd come in light, a-skimming up the Bay
Like a white ghost, with topsails bellying full,
And all her noble lines from bow to stern
Made music in the mind; it seemed she rode
The morning air like those thin clouds that turn
Into tall ships when sunrise lifts the mists
From calm sea courses.

There, in smoke-smudged coats,
Lay funneled liners, dirty fishing craft,
Blunt cargo-luggers, tugs and ferry boats,
Oh, it was good, in that black-scuttled lot,
To see the Frye come lording on her way
Like some old queen that we had half forgot,
Come to her own. A little up the Bay
The Fort lay green, for it was spring-time then;
The wind was fresh—rich with the spicy bloom
Of the New England coast, that tardily
Escapes—late April—from an icy tomb.
The State House glittered on old Beacon Hill,
Gold in the sun. . . . 'Twas all so fair a-while!
But she was fairest—this great square-rigged ship
That had blown in from some far happy isle,
Or from the shores of the Hesperides.
They caught her in a South Atlantic road
Becalmed, and found her hold brimmed up with wheat;
"Wheat's contraband," they said, and blew her hull
To pieces, murdered one of our stanch fleet,
Fast dwindling, of the big old sailing ships
That carried trade for us on the high sea
And warped out of each harbor in the States.
It wasn't law, so it seems strange to me—
A big mistake. Her keel's struck bottom now
And her four masts sunk fathoms, fathoms deep
To Davy Jones. The dank seaweed will root
On her oozed decks, and the cross-surges sweep
Through the set sails, but never, never more
Her crew will stand away to brace and trim,
Nor sea-blown petrels meet her threshing up
To windward on the Gulf Stream's stormy rim.
Never again she'll head a no'theast gale,
Or like a spirit loom up, sliding dumb,
And ride in safe beyond the Boston Light,
To make the harbor glad because she's come.

JEAN ROBERT FOSTER.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

More Editorial Protest Against Mr. Walsh's Inquisitorial Proceedings.

(From The Washington Post.)

A most interesting and instructive colloquy occurred on Monday before the Senate Committee which is investigating the alleged activities of a lobby to defeat the Administration Shipping bill. Mr. Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Senator Walsh of Montana, Chairman of the committee, entered into a discussion as to the scope and power of the committee in relation to the freedom of the press. Mr. Miller answered all questions that were propounded by the committee, whether they were germane or not. He discussed freely the editorial policy of the great newspaper of which he is the head, and withheld nothing from the committee. At the conclusion of his testimony, however, he took occasion to make emphatic protest against the inquisitorial nature of the questions propounded to him, and the insinuations accompanying the questions, as tending to repress freedom of utterance by the press by placing it under duress. Chairman Walsh's rejoinder was to the effect that the committee felt at liberty to prosecute its inquiries, when addressed to the heads of great newspapers, in exactly the same way in which it would act toward the humblest individual. Senator Walsh gave as good an answer to the protest as could have been framed; but it was not a sufficient answer, nevertheless. The fact remains that the Senate Committee is engaged in an inquisitorial proceeding which invades the liberty of the press and of individuals—a proceeding entirely without warrant, and unnecessary for the purposes to be attained. Editor Miller is entitled to the thanks of liberty-loving men, in and out of the newspaper field, for his stalwart defense of freedom of the press. The preservation of this freedom, absolutely without impairment, is vastly more important than any investigation that could be made by Congress on any subject whatever.

Newspaper Honesty.

(From The Cleveland Leader.)

It is not an uncommon thing for little demagogues, big rascals with axes to grind, and cranks who try to make their fellowmen live and act in conformity with their warped and one-sided notions to declare venomously or angrily, as the case may be, that the newspapers that oppose them have been "bought up." Probably it was an intimation or cheap innuendo to this effect which aroused the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, early in the present week, when he appeared before the Congressional Committee that is essaying the somewhat burlesque task of trying to prove that the bill which was to have put the United States Government into the mercantile marine business, at an initial cost of $50,000,000 and an annual operating deficit of many thousands, was killed by corrupt influences.

What he said did not need saying to people who have open minds and sound sense, because his statements carry the proof of their truth on their face. It does not require an adding machine to compute the small number of days that would elapse before any newspaper of standing and influence which violated these principles would be on the rocks with the Sheriff's flag flying over the front door. It is impossible for a newspaper long to conceal such dishonesty from its readers, and their certain repudiation inevitably means death.

Browbeating the Press.

(From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.)

Some of the questions asked of the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Senator Walsh, Chairman of a Senate Committee appointed to investigate charges that a lobby had been active in the work of defeating the Government Shipping bill, read as though they had been expressly framed for the purpose of conveying the most outrageous insinuations as to the motives governing the general editorial policy of the paper. THE NEW YORK TIMES could not have attained the position it occupies as a great newspaper if its influence could be bought and its policies on great public questions guided by mercenary considerations. The most valuable asset of a newspaper is its independence. So long as its opinion is worth anything that opinion cannot be bought. The attitude of Senator Walsh toward THE TIMES was as unjust as it would have been toward the banking interests of New York City if he had singled out the city's leading banker and by innuendo and insinuation accused him of being in league with a gang of bank burglars for the purpose of robbing his own customers and looting his own bank. Any newspaper worthy of the name is as jealous of its reputation as a banker is of the reputation of his bank and as constantly on guard against sinister influences. The inquisition to which the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES was subjected is merely one development in a situation indicative of a desire on the part of some members of the party in control at Washington to curb the freedom of the press. The Post Office Department has for some time been agitating the passage of a statute that would give the Postmaster General enormous powers over newspapers and authority to exclude them from the mails if they did not cater to his prejudices. Repressive measures of this kind will not have the indorsement of intelligent public sentiment.

A Cheap Reply.

(From The Hartford Courant.)

Senator T. J. Walsh, who put to Editor Miller of THE NEW YORK TIMES the impertinent questions which intimated that the paper was controlled by British money, comes back on THE TIMES with a letter from one Arthur M. Abbey, who writes the Senator that he heard in England that Lord Northcliffe was behind Mr. Ochs's holdings of THE TIMES and adds that Mr. Ochs was "involved" in the English Marconi scandal.

THE TIMES has been unable to find the mysterious Mr. Abbey, but that is immaterial. It has already explained unequivocally that Mr. Ochs owns the control of the paper unencumbered in any way. That is enough. Mr. Ochs himself says he owns some American (not English) Marconi stock, bought in the hope of a good investment, but so far unproductive of dividends, although cable rates have fallen 50 per cent, and his and all papers have benefited correspondingly. There is no scandal about that. It is curious, however, to note that there is a question raised as to the intention of the Government to buy the interned German ships, if the dangerous bill had passed. If those engaged in the dispute will read Senator ROOT'S able speech against the bill they will find that gentleman making that statement very positively, if we are not mistaken.

(From The Troy Times.)

Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is performing in this generation the same service which another New York editor, John Peter Zenger, did for the press in the first half of the eighteenth century. Zenger preserved journalistic liberty, or as it was stated in those days, "the liberty of opposing arbitrary power by speaking and writing truth," although he was imprisoned as a result. Mr. Miller dares to tell one of the numerous Federal commissions that its inquiries into certain matters are intolerable, because they exceed the legitimate purpose of the commission and establish what might be called a sort of journalistic "duress." Mr. Miller's protest required courage, but evidently he had it.

(From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.)

There are some, unfortunately, among the public as well as in Congress, who are in the habit of jumping to the conclusion that the manner in which a given event may be handled in the news columns and the way in which it is editorially treated necessarily imply hidden or selfish motives. As to news they ignore the fact that many elements, some in conflict with others, enter into the question of its final appearance. There is the mechanical factor. There is the question of one copy reader's judgment of values as compared with another's. There is the matter of space, which is not alike in any two cases. There is the difference in newspaper characteristics, some specializing along certain lines and thus inevitably minimizing in other directions. There is the difference in communities and clientele. There is the difference in equipment, in time of publication, in facilities for disposing of quantity of material offered for publication, &c., &c. Any one of these things, or several of them combined, or some accident or slip-up, may account for submergence of a particular item, just as paucity of real "live" stuff, on occasion, may result in what appears to be the disproportionate prominence or length of another story.

A LECTURE ON PUSILLANIMOUS NEUTRALITY.

Germany's Ambassador to the American Court of Public Opinion Thinks England's Violation of Maritime Law a Natural Sequel.

By BERNHARD DERNBURG.

New York, March 22.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting on the British Order in Council of the 15th inst., American newspapers, justly, call this high-handed measure the death-blow of international maritime law, but, very unjustly, attempt to lay at Germany's door the blame of having first violated the rules of that law.

In view of this assertion, it is important to emphasize that the first violation of international maritime law has been committed by Great Britain, at the very outbreak of the war, through her absolutely unwarranted policy of preventing all male German and Austrian subjects from returning to their countries.

It is a well-known fact that not only hundreds of Germans and Austrians have been taken prisoners by the British on board neutral merchant vessels, and put into British detention camps, but that about 200,000 men, liable to join the German and Austrian forces, have been detained in this country. The same has been the lot of about 40,000 persons not liable to do military service, the British authorities simply having forbidden neutral steamship agencies to sell steamer tickets to Germans and Austrians.

Although this high-handed action of the British has caused the said persons an enormous amount of inconvenience and financial sacrifices, and has been to Germany and Austria a much more serious blow than the British embargo against American oil and copper shipments, it has scarcely aroused any adverse criticism in the American press. It has been considered perfectly natural and even particularly clever to thus keep a large number of reservists from joining the enemy's colors. In reality, however, the said action was as grave a violation of the international maritime law as England's waiving the rules with regard to contraband.

According to the London Declaration of 1909, which Great Britain formally pledged herself to observe during the present war, by Order in Council of Aug. 20, 1914, only "individuals *embodied* in the armed forces of the enemy" are liable to be made prisoners of war, if found on board a neutral merchant vessel. In consequence, only *active* German and Austrian officers who happened to travel back to their countries at the outbreak of the war could have been captured, but certainly not persons belonging to the army and navy reserve, nor such who have never done any military service at all.

Some American papers seem to be of the opinion that "reservists" are more or less part of the armed forces, wherefore England's action of preventing them to join the colors seemed perfectly legitimate. However, in the "General Report presented to the Naval Conference on behalf of the Drafting Committee," which, according to clause 6 of the said Order in Council, "shall be considered by all prize courts as an authoritative statement of the meaning and the intention of the said Declaration," the term "individuals embodied in the armed military or naval forces" has been clearly defined in the following manner:

> There was some doubt as to the meaning of this word. Does it include those individuals only who are summoned to serve in virtue of the law of their country and who have really joined the corps to which they are to belong? Or does it also include such individuals from the moment when they are summoned and before they join that corps? The question is of great practical importance. Supposing the case is one of individuals who are natives of a Continental European country and are settled in America; these individuals have military obligations toward their country of origin; they have, for instance, to belong to the reserve of the active army of that country. Their country is at war and they sail to perform their service. Shall they be considered as embodied in the sense of the provision which we are discussing? If we judged by the municipal law of certain countries, we might argue that they should be so considered. But, apart from reasons of pure law, the contrary opinion has seemed more in accordance with practical necessity, and has been accepted by all in a spirit of conciliation. It would be difficult, perhaps even impossible, without having recourse to vexatious measures to which neutral Governments would not willingly submit, to pick out among the passengers in a vessel those who are bound to perform military service and are on their way to do so. (Cf. Congressional Documents, 63d Congress, 2d Session, Senate No. 563, P. 46.)

If the neutral Governments had not shown themselves so lenient toward England just in the question of those vexatious measures, but had properly resented the unlawful arrest of German and Austrian reservists on board the merchant vessels of their flag, it is just possible that England would not have dared to violate other rules of international maritime law!

BERNHARD DERNBURG.

MR. EASLEY EXPLAINS.

No Bill on Workmen's Compensation from the Civic Federation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, March 22, 1915.

The statement that the National Civic Federation has proposed or is urging any bill on workmen's compensation at Albany is incorrect. This was doubtless a natural error on account of the activities of the Civic Federation earlier in the year in reference to this subject.

Beginning on Dec. 23, 1914, conferences were held at the Federation's headquarters, attended by employers, trade union officials, and experts, to consider what amendments were needed to the State workmen's compensation law. Many suggestions were made, but the greatest emphasis was placed both by employers and labor men on the need for a speedier method of payment of the awards to injured workmen. Instances of great suffering were given. Employers told of employes who had had to wait so long for their compensation that they were dispossessed, the present law forbidding the employers to advance compensation payments. A labor man told of a threatened strike on account of delay in the payment of an award to one of the members of his union. It was explained that the commission, being new, could not move with the celerity that it would be able to later on. The reply was made that the law should be extended to cover a great many more lines of industry, which would greatly increase the duties of the commission, and that it was imperative that some method of direct payment should be worked out. To this end, on the motion of Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, a joint committee of fifteen was provided for, five of whom were to represent labor and to be appointed by the President of the State Federation of Labor, and ten to be named by the President of the National Civic Federation, five of whom should be employers and five members at large, of whom Mr. Low should be one.

The labor members on the committee were Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, New York; Theobald N. Guerin, Vice President New York State Federation of Labor, Troy, N. Y.; Homer D. Call, Vice President New York State Federation of Labor and Secretary-Treasurer Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Syracuse, N. Y.; James P. Holland, Vice President New York State Federation of Labor, Eccentric Firemen's Union, New York, and Edward A. Bates, Secretary-Treasurer New York State Federation of Labor, Typographical Union, Utica, N. Y.

The employers on the committee were W. H. Marshall of the New York Chamber of Commerce and President of the American Locomotive Company, New York; Carleton A. Chase, President of the New York State Manufacturers' Association, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. J. Barcalo, President Associated Industries, Buffalo, N. Y.; Irving T. Bush of the Merchants' Association, President Bush Terminal Company, New York, and Otto M. Eidlitz of the Building Trades Employers' Association, New York.

The group at large of the committee were Seth Low, President National Civic Federation; August Belmont, Chairman Federation's Workmen's Compensation Department; Louis B. Schram, Chairman Labor Committee, United States Brewers' Association, and Chairman of the Federation's New York State Workmen's Compensation Committee; Frank V. Whiting, General Claims Attorney, New York Central Lines, and Charles P. Neill, former United States Commissioner of Labor, Chairman Labor Committee, American Smelting and Refining Company.

This committee of fifteen held several meetings to consider proposed amendments. In the midst of one the Sage bill was introduced at Albany, with its rider. This being disapproved by each of the groups in the Federation's committee, a telegram was sent to Senator Sage, asking for a postponement in order that a hearing might be granted. By the time this hearing was held, so much feeling had developed over the fact that the direct payment matter was made a rider to the Appropriation bill that the Federation's committee did not participate in the hearing, but continued its work of trying to bring about an agreement on some tentative proposals. At the Albany hearing, serious objection having been made by the labor men to having the insurance companies make direct payments, the employers on the Federation's committee agreed with the labor representatives' proposals to eliminate the insurance companies, and the amendment was drawn in that form, making it mandatory upon the employer to make payments directly to the workmen, but under the supervision of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission. These tentative proposals were unanimously agreed to by the committee, but the labor men, while accepting them individually, could not act officially until those provisions had been approved by the Executive Committee of the State Federation of Labor. This body by that time had clearly determined to oppose any direct payment plan, and therefore rejected the proposed amendments. As the Federation could go forward only when unanimous, the committee decided to take no further steps in the matter, and adjourned sine die, every member individually reserving the right to take any position he might choose. The proposed amendments had been sent to many men throughout the State for their criticism, and Mr. Low, who is now in California, gave them in his personal capacity to Gov. Whitman, in the hope that they might be of value.

RALPH M. EASLEY,
Chairman Executive Council, the National Civic Federation.

A RETORT FROM THE TRENCH

The Times Editorial Answered by a German Soldier at the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the German Trenches,
Flanders, Feb. 23, 1915.

With much interest I have read your item of Dec. 15 in German translation. It may interest you to know how and where I received it—in our trenches and furnished by our military authorities and the Government! I am sending the copy of the weekly edition of Kolnische Zeitung in which the item is printed. All our German papers give the items printed in hostile countries, no matter how silly they are, so that we may have some fun out of it.

From this you will see that not only nearly all items of interest from hostile papers are given in our German newspapers, but that such papers are daily distributed among the troops. My dear TIMES, our Government and papers do not lie; they do not need to, either! If you had the slightest conception of conditions in Germany and of our army, (the army of course is Germany, and Germany the army,) you would be ashamed to print such foolish and silly non

LADY STEELE'S WILL DIVIDES $210,000

Tells of Marriage Settlements Upon Sons and Annuity for Stepdaughter.

CHARLES E. ORVIS'S ESTATE

Bulk of Property Given to Wife Before Death—Phillips's Will Gives Auto to Daughter.

Lady Rosalie Malvina Steele of London, widow of General Sir Thomas Steele, left an estate in New York of more than $210,000, only $10,000 of which is in personal property, according to her will filed for probate yesterday. There are two codicils specifying how certain bequests shall be paid to two of her three sons.

The executors, ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham and Major Julian McCarty Steele, son of the testator, are directed to sell all real estate and divide the proceeds equally among the sons, George Frederick, Charles Montagu, and Julian McCarty Steele. There is an annuity of 300 pounds sterling, about $1,500, bequeathed to a stepdaughter, Mary Elizabeth Steele. The residue goes equally to the sons, George Frederick and Charles Montagu Steele.

The will and codicils recite that marriage settlements for her three sons are arranged, payments after the testator's death to be made as follows: 12,000 pounds sterling, about $60,000, immediately to trustees for Major Julian McCarty, who married Miss Sybil Maure on Aug. 10, 1903; 10,000 pounds sterling, about $50,000, immediately to trustees for Major George Frederick Steele, who married Miss Rosalie Muriel Elton Maud, and 8,000 pounds sterling, about $40,000, to trustees for Charles Montagu Steele, who married Miss Mary Frances Bradshaw, payment to be made within six months after the death of the testator. These payments are to be a charge against each son's share in the proceeds of the real estate.

There is a statement that the instrument confirms the English will which disposes of the property in that country.

BROKER ORVIS'S WILL FILED.

Estate Described as "More Than $100,000" Goes Mostly to Widow.

The will of Charles E. Orvis, who was a member of the stock brokerage house of Orvis Brothers & Co., disposing of more than $100,000, was filed yesterday. F. Howard Smith, cashier for the firm, receives $1,000 "as an appreciation of faithfulness," and each clerk who has been in the firm's employ for one year or more receives $50.

The widow, Mrs. Sarah M. Orvis, receives $50,000 in cash, and all gifts to her prior to the death of the testator are ratified. They include the house, stable and grounds at Morristown, N. J., and the furniture and equipment, all of which were wedding presents given on June 27, 1892; and all interest of the decedent in the "Orvista" apartment house at 37 West Eighty-first Street, which was given on the twentieth anniversary of their wedding, June 29, 1912.

There are bequests of $15,000 each to the children of Mrs. Orvis, who are Clarence Storm, Edna Graham Stuart, and Mable L. Simmons. There is the suggestion that the widow leave the property to her three children at her death. A $50,000 trust fund is created for the benefit of Mary E. Orvis, Sarah B. N. Hammond and Harriet J. Orne, sisters of the decedent. Seven nephews and nieces receive equally the income for life from a trust fund of $70,00. Carrie E. Orvis, a sister-in-law, receives $3,000. There are $1,000 bequests each to three brothers-in-law.

WILL GIVES DAUGHTER AUTO.

Isaac Phillips Also Provides for Running Expenses and Upkeep.

An automobile to cost not less than $1,500 and not more than $2,000, and $5,000 set aside as a trust fund for the upkeep and running expenses of the car, together with the income from $1,000, is the bequeathed to Miss Florence Phillips in the will of her father, Isaac Phillips of 68 West Eighty-fifth Street, filed for probate yesterday.

Mr. Phillips was a member of the cloak manufacturing firm of I. & S. Phillips at the time of his death, March 11, and left an estate in excess of $20,000, according to the petition. His widow, Mrs. Sarah Phillips, receives the use of the house at Woodmere, L. I., for life, and the income from the residuary estate. There are bequests for the education of two grandchildren, and several minor gifts.

CHARITY BEQUESTS CUT DOWN

Ten Institutions Settle with Mrs. J. T. Murray's Relatives.

Ten religious and charitable institutions are to receive each $37,164 from the residuary estate of Mrs. Mary A. Murray, widow of James T. Murray, cotton broker, according to information contained in the appraisal of the estate in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Also nine nieces and nephews who threatened to contest the will are to share equally $185,823, according to a settlement made between the institutions and the relatives.

The relatives were not mentioned in the will, but contended that she had intended to provide for her "family," her word of designation for the nieces and nephews. Under the will the institutions would have received each $55,547, or one-tenth of the residue, according to the appraisal.

The net valuation of the estate is given as $562,370, of which $357,858 is in stocks and bonds. There are cash deposits of $19,284. The largest holdings are $120,000 par value New York City bonds and $90,000 par value of New York State Highways Improvement bonds.

The institutions to enjoy the benefactions are: Women's Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City Mission and Tract Society, St. John's Guild, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Working Girls' Vacation Society, and the Women's Branch of the New York City Mission and Tract Society.

CUT OFF PARENTS FOR BRIDE.

Second Will Leaves All to Widow of A. F. Miller.

Archibald F. Miller, who died at his home, 50 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on March 8, less than six weeks after his marriage to Miss Edith Emily Miller, left all but $1,000 of his $15,000 estate to his wife, according to his will, which was filed for probate yesterday. This will was executed on Jan. 21, shortly before his marriage, and Miller made the testament then in favor of his bride-to-be. A clause in the will stated that the bequest to her "is to be effective whether we marry or not."

Last week a previous will made by Miller on April 4, 1911, was filed for probate, in which he provided that the income from his estate was to go to his parents, who live in Chicago. At their death the estate was to be divided equally among his brothers and sisters. The executors of this will were William R. Miller, a brother, and Agnes C. Miller, a sister. The second will, made in favor of Miller's widow, gives $1,000 to the testator's mother and the residue to his wife.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 20, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.59 cents; imported beef, 9.76 cents per pound.—Advt.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

MISS VAN DRESSER SINGS.

Reveals Herself as an Artist of High and Sincere Purpose.

Miss Marcia Van Dresser, who gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, is remembered as a New York singer, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company a few years ago, though she had no solo parts there; and still earlier as a deservedly popular singer in light opera. Since then she has had other ambitions, the pursuit of which has taken her to Germany for study, and has rewarded her with leading parts in certain German opera houses. Her return to New York from such advantages needs no explanation at the present time. She gave a program yesterday that indicated high aspirations as a Lieder singer, and the performance of which showed her to be an artist of high and sincere purpose. Her voice is now powerful and dark in color, tending toward a mezzo-soprano rather than a true soprano; some of her high tones, except at full voice, were a little uncertain. The voice is rather heavy, in fact, and rather ponderous for some of the songs she sang, lending itself with some difficulty to certain of her attempts. For some others, however, it is extremely well adapted.

Miss Van Dresser sings with an eager desire to convey the characteristic feelings, emotions, sentiments of her songs, and there is a dramatic quality in her voice and style that often carries her far toward realization of this desire. She is more successful in songs of serious and tragic import than in those of lighter vein. Thus in the three exquisite songs of Mozart with which she began she could not shake off a certain sombreness and heavyfootedness which do not at all become them. On the other hand, several of Robert Franz's songs, of which she sang five, are much better suited to her, notably his "Im Herbst," in which she reached some of her greatest success.

Her program also contained four "Lieder eines Fahrenden Gesellen," by Gustav Mahler, which were singled out to be explained by a synopsis given on a sheet in the program-explanations apparently not needed by Mozart, Franz or Brahms. Of the last named master Miss Van Dresser sang six songs. Her diction in German is one of the most excellent qualities of her singing. Her sincerity and a certain intensity in her delivery impressed her listeners.

"LA PETITE CHOCOLATIERE."

Sprightly Performance of Gavault's Farce by the French Company.

"La Petite Chocolatière," a farce in four acts by Paul Gavault, was presented by the French players last evening as this week's offering at the Century Lyceum. Its amusing story is the romance of little Benjamine, the spoiled but engaging daughter of Lapistolle, the "Chocolate King." Through an automobile accident, which deposits her at his door, she becomes acquainted with Paul Normand and the acquaintance is still of the slightest when she begins to woo him. The more he struggles the more determined is she that he and no other shall be the enviable son-in-law of the rich Lapistolle, and, of course, in the end the little chocolate Princess has her way. The present performance of the farce is a sufficiently sprightly one and particularly as the work is done by M. Hennes and Mme. Guerande.

M. Gavault, who is a most prolific playwright and librettist, is a confirmed collaborator, but he did this piece all by himself. It was first played in Paris in 1903 and a year later an English version, prepared by Michael Morton and called "The Richest Girl," was presented here with Marie Doro in the leading role. Its career was extremely brief. Then in the autumn of 1912 the farce was brought forth again as the book of a musical comedy, bearing the name "Tantalizing Tommy," and enlisting the services of Elizabeth Brice. That reincarnation, also, was short-lived. One of M. Gavault's most recent farces, "Ma Tante d'Honfleur," was a great success at the Théâtre des Variétés last season, and an English version of it has been announced for early production in this country.

ENGLISH CLUB IS FORMED.

Players to Meet After the Theatre Every Monday Night.

Some English actors and actresses who belong to that considerable band of British players whom the war has sent to America this season met at Keen's Chop House in West Forty-fourth Street last night and organized the English Club. The club proposes to meet in the green room of the restaurant after the theatre every Monday night to talk of home affairs.

There are more than a hundred English players in New York eligible for membership, and many of these have signified their intention of joining. It is planned to make the present temporary organization permanent, and in order to furnish a social centre for actresses as well as actors, both men and women may become members. Those who signed their names last night as charter members were Norman Trevor, Vivian Clifford, A. Hanly Clifford, Eleanor Seybolt, Edith Haughey, Wilfred Seagram, J. Clifford Brooke, Claude F. Flemming, Dion Titheradge, and Marie Leonhard.

MLLE. PERICHON IN TABLEAUX

Will Pose as Red Cross Nurse at Anti-Suffrage Entertainment.

Mlle. Jeanne Perichon, who spent several months in the Belgian trenches, and who was decorated by King Albert with the Chevalier Order of Leopold for her services to the wounded, will pose as a Red Cross nurse in the tableaux which are to be given on Easter Monday afternoon and evening at the Hotel Astor by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Miss Elizabeth Fisher is posing the tableaux, which are to be called "Historic Women." Among those who will assist at the tea dance are Mrs. Philip Hiss, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. Philip Bartlett, Mrs. Richard Colt, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. John Farr, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. C. C. Overton, Mrs. James R. Strong, Mrs. Richard Trimble, and Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer. Mrs. Nelson H. Henry is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Cathryn Cass Childs will give a débutante luncheon at her home, 58 East Eighty-first Street, today for Miss Adelaide B. Parker, whose marriage to Clifford Irving Voorhees takes place on April 5.

The annual meeting of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work will be held on Monday morning, March 29, at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. William G. Choate is Honorary President, and Mrs. William V. Lawrence, President. Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. C. R. Agnew, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Albert Boardman, and Mrs. John Seely Ward are Vice Presidents.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty will give a theatre party for débutantes on April 12, to be followed by a small dance at the Waldorf-Astoria.

At the residence of Mrs. Henry S. Fleming, 2 East Sixty-fifth Street, Auxiliary 5 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, will give an auction bridge on Friday.

Mrs. Stanley F. Gifford of 140 West Seventy-first Street has recalled the invitations she issued to a reception today in honor of Mme. Giorgio Polacco, owing to the death last week of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Gifford.

Joel Ellis Fisher, Jr., who has been spending the last two months abroad, returned on the Adraitic and is at the Ritz-Carlton with his mother, Mrs. J. E. Fisher.

The committee which is organizing a dance for the Sailors' Club will meet this evening at Mrs. James M. Townsend's residence, 743 Park Avenue. Informal dancing will follow the business meeting.

Mrs. George H. Hull will entertain today with a card party at the town house of her mother, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, 20 West Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. William Buel Franklin will give this evening a small and informal dance at her home, 925 Park Avenue, for girls and boys not yet out.

We have unusual facilities for the purchase at full value of all sorts of fine jewelry and other valuable property, even though already pledged. Our service is discriminating and intelligent. We suggest that you call or telephone, Bryant 2973.
L. BERGMAN, Times Bldg., B'way & 42d St.

20,000 CLUBWOMEN TO INVADE NEW YORK

Biggest Convention in History Planned by General Federation for 1916.

WOULD BUILD A NEW HALL

Committee Says Men Should Do It, and Urges Mrs. Marks to Enlist City Aid.

More than 200 women, all of them Presidents of women's clubs, met at the Hotel Astor yesterday in an all-day session to arrange for what will be the biggest gathering of women ever held in this country—the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The convention will be held in New York, probably at the Hippodrome, a year from this May. As an alternative to the Hippodrome a big new Convention Hall was suggested by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who proposed that the men of the city be urged to put up such a building for the women's meeting and future conventions of all kinds. Her idea was warmly received by the other women, and an effort will be made to see if some action cannot be taken.

There were 12,000 women registered by the different bureaus at the last biennial of the federation in Chicago, and it is expected that at least 20,000 will make use of cut rates to visit New York next year. The Hippodrome, which the women say is the best place in sight, seats only 6,000. Mrs. Marcus M. Marks was asked to lay the matter of a new convention hall informally before the Borough President.

Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of the Local Biennial Board, presided, and Miss Florence Guernsey, as First Vice President of the New York State Federation, represented the President, Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth of Syracuse. Mrs. Lucretia L. Blankenburg, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia, was present.

In order to raise the $30,000 necessary to entertain the visitors every member of every woman's club in the State is to be taxed 10 cents as a first assessment. The city will also help defray the expenses, as the invitation to meet here comes from the city, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Merchants' Association, and the Mayor.

A new Budget Committee, with Miss Anne Rhodes as Chairman, will look after the funds of the committee in charge of the reception. Mrs. Frank McLean, who is in charge of the hotel arrangements, reported that she was sure every one would be satisfied with the accommodations provided, notwithstanding that more than one woman had sent letters, of which the following was a sample:

"I should like a room which is quiet, light, sunny, and airy, but not on an airshaft. I do not like to use elevators, and I should like a room where it is not necessary to use one. I must be in the centre of all activities, but where I can at any time retire to a place of absolute quiet to refresh myself with a nap."

The women agreed that Mrs. McLean's task might not be as simple as she expected.

"And how shall we get all front seats for the women?" asked Mrs. John Hays Hammond, who is on the Advisory Committee.

"All the women at the Chicago Convention wanted front seats, and one woman who did not get one became hysterical and then fainted, and had to be carried out."

The women voted to have a new one-verse General Federation hymn, and hymn makers were requested to send their contributions to Mrs. William R. Chapman at the Waldorf-Astoria, with the names of popular airs to which the words may be sung.

WOMEN WANT "FAN" VOTE.

To Display Suffrage Appeals on Billboards in Baseball Grounds.

Mother makes a "home run" daily.
Let Mary win the vote in "one inning" Nov. 2, 1915.
A "good try" deserves credit; women are "trying hard."
Women hate "coaching from the side lines." Let them in with the vote in 1915.

Those are some of the suffrage mottoes that are to be posted on big billboards at all the baseball grounds in New York State to influence the players and spectators at the games to vote for woman suffrage next Fall. The work is being done by the Woman's Political Union.

The women have visited the different ball grounds in automobiles to speak and distribute literature, but the work has not been satisfactory. The suffrage slogans they are going to post on the boards will be in such large letters that they cannot fail to be read. The mottoes will be changed every two weeks.

Evelyn Curtis Weds Lieut. Byng.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—The marriage took place at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, yesterday between Second Lieut. Harry G. Byng, third son of the late G. Byng and Mrs. Byng of 32 Bryanston Square, and Miss Evelyn Curtis, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Curtis of Boston, Mass., and Beverly Farms.

Grandchild to Dr. Wm. T. Jenkins.

Dr. William T. Jenkins of New Brighton, S. I., former Health Officer for the Port of New York, received a dispatch yesterday from Globe, Ariz., that a daughter had been born to his daughter, Mrs. J. I. B. Larned, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Larned, formerly assistant at St. John's Episcopal Church at Clifton, S. I. Mrs. Larned's wedding took place last June in St. John's Church. Mrs. Larned is a niece of Richard Croker, and the baby is Dr. Jenkins's first grandchild.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TUSCANIA (Liverpool)—P. S. Abbott, F. W. Ambler, R. Beale, F. Van Camp, R. E. Carpenter, Mrs. B. A. Clay, G. H. Dawson, Miss M. Egan, Wade Gardner, H. S. Goodyer, J. A. Haynes, J. M. Hays, Evan A. Leigh, W. D. Barnes, Sir Gilbert Carter, J. Dent, E. Hedges, A. Harland, Sir Walter Raleigh, Paul Roland, W. T. Patchell, L. Chartier, H. L. Shaw, Miss G. K. Perkins, Duncan Spencer, Mrs. J. Spencer, Edwin Stevenson, D. A. Thomas, and A. F. White.

ST. PAUL (Liverpool)—E. G. Acheson, Mrs. M. W. Acheson, David Addy, W. H. Allen, R. J. Anderson, Miss E. Barson, Mrs. A. Brooker, Miss Lucy Burton, Mrs. R. R. Butler, N. J. Cartmel, William Clarke, Miss Ethel Clarke, J. W. Corbett, E. G. Curry, J. H. Daire, W. Dodd, A. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Evans, the Rev. Hon. St. M. Forester, Mrs. Forester, William Greig, A. K. Green, W. G. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Henry, W. G. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lloyd, Hubert Lord, J. Martin, Mrs. J. E. Miller, Miss J. Pennels, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Robertson, R. Shaw, W. G. Sloan, Miss B. B. Spear, Lady Evelyn Ward, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

TOURAINE (Havre)—J. P. Chana, M. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. T. Korovine, J. Thoyet, Vicomte de Dejear, C. Fasiolo, M. Haeiteas, C. Beauchemin, J. Peltier, Louis Petit, and Miss Alice Petit.

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home
makes a woman flush at meeting an unexpected depth of understanding; makes a man catch his breath with a new appreciation of mother love.
Net $1.00. Edited by the COUNTESS BARCZYŃSKA
E. P. DUTTON & CO.
681 Fifth Ave., near 54th St., New York

MRS. CARTER AT PALACE.

A Violent Tabloid "Zaza" Serves Her Purpose in Vaudeville.

Mrs. Leslie Carter appeared at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon in a playlet made from the fourth and most violent act of "Zaza." A little more than sixteen years have passed since the first enthusiastic reception accorded her here in this rôle, and in that interval her playing seems actually to have gained in animation. Yesterday's might be called an untrammeled performance, but the Palace audience appeared to enjoy it hugely and expressed its pleasure in prolonged and vigorous applause.

Also on the bill is "The Come-Back," an old favorite that is one of the most amusing short plays to be found at present on the vaudeville stage. It was written and is played by Paul Dickey. It is a college farce with something approaching a genuine campus flavor, testifying to the author's long memory of his Michigan past.

Grace La Rue does most of the singing for the week's program, and mention must also be made of a really entertaining monkey act, which has one of the funniest circus bands seen in this vicinity in a long, long time, excepting, of course, the Six Musical Browns.

Margaret Anglin in Wilde Comedy.

Margaret Anglin came to the Standard Theatre yesterday for a week's engagement in Oscar Wilde's delightful comedy, "Lady Windermere's Fan." Miss Anglin's revival of the comedy, with which she followed her Shakespearean repertoire in the Hudson Theatre last season, proved one of the treats of the Spring season. Saturday afternoon Miss Anglin will give a performance of "As You Like It" with practically all of the players who appeared with her in the classic last season in their parts. An exception will be Kenyon Musgrove in the rôle of the banished Duke.

Mrs. Charles C. Black.

Mrs. Charles C. Black, wife of Supreme Court Justice Black of New Jersey, died at her home, 80 Gifford Avenue, Jersey City, Sunday, as the result of a relapse following an operation at Christ Hospital a month ago. Mrs. Black had been an invalid for five years. The funeral will be held this afternoon at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, of which for twenty-five years, or since her marriage to Justice Black, she had been a member. Mrs. Black came of a Revolutionary family, and was a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Dames. She was Miss Alice Greenleaf Hazen of Flushing, L. I., daughter of Melzar Flagg Hazen, who survives her. Mrs. William Seaman Scott of Maplewood, a sister, also survives her. Mrs. Black was 64 years old.

C. H. Goschen, London Banker, Dies

LONDON, March 23.—Charles Hermann Goschen, Director of the Bank of England, died last night. He was born in 1839.

Mr. Goschen was the senior partner of Fruhling & Goschen, bankers, and was a Lieutenant for the City of London. His city home was at 117 Sloane Street, S. W., and his country estate at Addington in Surrey. He was a member of the Carlton Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. Mr. Goschen is survived by his widow, who was Miss Helen Levick, and by two sons, the oldest of whom, Charles Henry Goschen, is his heir.

GEORGE H. JESSOP DEAD.

Author of "Sam'l of Posen" and "Shamus O'Brien" Dies in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—George H. Jessop, the noted author and playwright, died in London today. Mr. Jessop began his career as a writer in America, after serving as dramatic editor in New York and San Francisco. He wrote several popular plays, including "Sam'l of Posen," which are still playing.

In England Mr. Jessop was known chiefly as the librettist of "Shamus O'Brien" and other operas, and the author of novels of Irish-American life.

Mrs. Grabau, Carman Witness, Dies.

Mrs. John W. Grabau died yesterday at her home, 96 Hendrickson Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I., from diabetes, in her forty-second year. She was a witness for the prosecution in the case of Mrs. Florence C. Carman, accused of the murder of Mrs. Lulu Bailey of Hempstead.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD FITZGERALD, a veteran of the civil war, who served under Admiral Farragut, and blew "taps" at the conclusion of the Memorial Day services at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive for many years past, died yesterday at his home, 1,517 First Avenue. He was an engineer and was with Farragut on the U. S. S. Princess Royal. Mr. Fitzgerald also saw service with the army, being a private in the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry. He was a member of the John Rollins Post, No. 80, G. A. R., and of the Farragut Post, No. 316, of the Naval Veterans.

NATHAN HARRISON, 80 years old, died last night at his home, 249 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Harrison had lived in the house where he died since his birth. The homestead is more than a century old. Mr. Harrison is survived by his widow, two sons, and three daughters. Mayor E. M. Harrison is his nephew.

Miss JULIA R. McKINNEY, 83 years old, died at her home, 33 Gates Avenue, Montclair, N. J., yesterday. Miss McKinney was the daughter of the late Burt and Julia King McKinney of Vernon, Conn. Her grandfather, Andrew McKinney, was Chairman of the committee that welcomed Gen. Lafayette to this country on his arrival from France.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FOURQUREAN WILSON, wife of Oren E. Wilson, former Mayor of Albany, died yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. George L. Darte, of 447 Fort Washington Avenue, in her forty-eighth year. She was a daughter of the late William T. Fourqurean, a planter, of Halifax County, Va., but had lived the greater part of her life in Albany, where she had been an employe of the Fish, Forest and Game Commission for fourteen years before her marriage. Mrs. Wilson was active in the Universalist Church of that city.

THOMAS NELSON SEYMOUR, with Mauary & Co., of Dey Street, died yesterday at his home, 494A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Peekskill, but had lived for many years in this city and in Brooklyn. Mr. Seymour was a Mason, and belonged to the Far Rockaway lodge. His widow survives him.

CAMPBELL TAYLOR HEDGE, for a long time City Auditor of East Orange, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. He was a native of Brooklyn, where he was born on Dec. 5, 1852. He lived in Elizabeth and also in California before going to East Orange in 1895. His widow and two daughters, Miss Mabel L. Hedge, Assistant in Research Work at Columbia University, and Miss Edith Crane Hedge, survive him.

Mrs. RACHEL B. JOHNSON, the oldest resident of Oradell, N. J., is dead at the home of her son, Peter D. Johnson, in Oradell Avenue. She was in her ninety-first year. Two sons survive her.

WILLIAM R. BISHOP, 70 years of age, who was head of the Burlington Friends' Meeting, was found dead in bed from heart disease in Burlington, N. J., yesterday.

Imperative Public Sale
American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
NOW ON VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
For account of Several Estates and Private Owners
On the Evenings of Tomorrow (Wed.), Thursday & Friday of this week, March 24th, 25th & 26th, at 8 o'clock
At the American Art Galleries
Nearly Three Hundred
Modern Paintings
By Foreign and American Artists
Including Many Important Works
The Following Artists Are Represented

Achenbach	Bakalowicz	Becker	Beraud	Caille
Calame	Chelmonski	Chavet	Ciceri	Claude
Clays	Corot	Diaz	Dupre	Col
Crome	Delphy	Fichel	Frere	Grison
Grolleron	Berne-Bellecour	Gros	Meissonier	Jacquet
Israels	Jongkind	Ziem	Kratke	Morland
Verestchagin (10)	Troyon (2)	Willems	Viry	Stark

American Artists

Beckwith (2)	Bierstadt (2)	Champney (2)	Cropsey (2)
Blakelock (5)	Bristol (4)	Craig	Eaton
Church	Colman, S.	Doughty	Howland, A. C.
Crane, B. (5)	Dolph	Henry, E. L.	Jones, H. B.
Hart, W. (2)	Hays	Jefferson, Jos. (4)	McIlhenny
Hunt, W. M. (4)	Huntington (2)	Martin, Homer	Parton, E. (3)
Johnson, D. (3)	Van Elten, K. (6)	Nicoll	Richards, W. T. (2)
Millet, F. D.	Moeller (2)	Ranger	Sonntag
Moran, T. (3)	Parton, A. (3)	Smith, H. P. (2)	Wiggins, C.
Rehn (2)	Smillie, G. H.	Smith, T. L.	Gifford
Sully	Thom	Moran, E.	Wores (3)
Tait	Thorne	Bradford	
Weeks, E. L. (4)	Bogert (2)	Chase	

—Also on View—
Antique Japanese Bronzes, Ceramics and Other Art Objects
Belonging to the Estate of the late
Charles F. Smillie
To be sold
At Unrestricted Public Sale
On Friday Afternoon of this week at 2:30 o'clock
Miniatures, Greek Glass, Empire Furniture.
Large Samarcand Rug
and other Artistic Property
Belonging to the Estate of the late
Mary Anna Palmer Draper
To be sold on Saturday Afternoon of this week at 2:30 o'clock
CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION TO THE MANAGERS.
The sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
2, 4, and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

A LOAN EXHIBITION OF 50 MASTERPIECES IN THE GALLERY OF THE LATE
BENJAMIN ALTMAN
1 WEST FIFTIETH STREET
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SECOURS NATIONAL
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24TH, AT 2 P. M.
ENTRANCE FEE FIVE DOLLARS
SUCCEEDING DAYS FROM 10 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
ENTRANCE FEE ONE DOLLAR

EX-COUNTY JUDGE HURD DIES

Prominent Brooklyn Attorney a Victim of Pneumonia at 64.

William B. Hurd, Jr., ex-County Judge of Kings County, died yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital, Manhattan, of pneumonia. He was removed to the hospital from his home, 388 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mr. Hurd was born in Birmingham, Conn., sixty-four years ago. He was graduated from Colgate University and New York University, and was admitted to the bar in Kings County in 1874, becoming a member of the law firm of Fisher, Hurd & Holtz. Six years later he organized the firm of Hurd & Grim, which was dissolved in 1893. Mr. Hurd was active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, and in 1895 he was elected County Judge, serving in that office for six years. At the time of his death Mr. Hurd was in the practice of law at 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Hamilton, University, and other clubs in Brooklyn, and of Euclid Lodge, F. and A. M. He left a wife and a daughter.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

MARGOLIES—GREENBERG.—Hyman S. Margolies to Rose L. Greenberg, March 16, 1915.

Died.

ASKEL.—March 22, Anna C. Askel, widow of Samuel Askel, mother of Beatrice Newman, Miriam Pollock, Ira, Milton, and Gertrude K. Askel, in her 68th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BECHT.—On Saturday, March 20, Amelia Victoria, widow of Christian Becht, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, 169 Warren St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock.

BLACK.—On Sunday morning, March 21, 1915, Alice Greenleaf Hazen, wife of Charles C. Black, daughter of Melzar F. Hazen and the late Emma C. Hazen, in the 55th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her home, 80 Gifford Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

BLACKBURN.—March 21, Robert S. Blackburn, aged 70 years. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BRAY.—At Matawan, N. J., March 22, 1915, Margaret V., widow of Sidney Bray, daughter of the late Roger Haddock and Gertrude A. Whitlock. Funeral from her late home, Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

CAREY.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the services of John S. Carey at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby and Lewis Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 9:30 Monday, March 22, 1915.

MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

CLARK.—On Monday, March 22, 1915, at his residence, 82 West 12th St., after a lingering illness, C. Stacy Clark.

CLARK.—Association of Master Plumbers, New York City. All borough branches are hereby notified of the demise of one our esteemed past officers, E. D. Clark. Members are requested to pay their last tribute to him on Tuesday evening, March 23, at his late residence, 46 Egbert Av., West New Brighton, Staten Island.

ISAAC F. HOLLANDER, President.
GEORGE H. CREASY, Secretary.

CORCORAN.—On Monday, March 22, Ellen Mary Corcoran, for over forty years a faithful friend and helper in the family of Mrs. John White and Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe. Funeral on Wednesday, March 24, at 9:30 A. M., from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., at 10 o'clock. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

COWEN.—March 21, Mrs. Ellen Cowen, at her residence, 220 East 61st St. Funeral Tuesday, March 23, at 9:30 A. M., to St. Vincent Ferrer Church, Lexington Av. and 66th St. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock.

CURRIE.—Sunday, March 21, 1915, at Marlboro, N. Y., Eliza A. Currie, widow of the late John E. Currie. Funeral at her late residence, Marlboro, N. Y., Wednesday, March 24, 1915, 2 P. M. Interment St. George's Cemetery, Newburg, N. Y.

DE CAMP.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, March 21, Anna De Camp, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services from her late home, the residence of C. Wilbur Sandford, 188 Claremont Av., Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 4 P. M.

DELANO.—On Sunday, March 21, 1915, at her home in Yonkers, Florence Brasher Delano, in the 35th year of her age. Funeral services on Tuesday, March 23, at 1:30 P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., New York City. Interment at convenience of family.

DESHON.—On Sunday, March 21, at 556 West 186th St., Emma Deshon, daughter of the late Gilles Deshon, deceased, of Meriden, Conn. Funeral services at St. Elizabeth Church, Broadway and 187th St., Wednesday, March 24, at 10 A. M.

ELLARD.—On Saturday, March 20, after long suffering, Albert B., only beloved son of Albert H. and Florence L. Ellard, in his 26th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 665 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, March 23, at 8:30 P. M.

FARRELLY.—At her residence, Morristown, N. J., Elizabeth C., wife of the late Patrick Farrelly. Notice of funeral will appear later.

FERGUSON.—Julius Morton Ferguson at his late residence, 610 Riverside Drive. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock.

FISHER.—On Sunday, March 21, Matilda M., widow of late William Jewett Fisher and daughter of late William Varian of Westchester, aged 81 years. Funeral on Wednesday, March 24, at 2 P. M., from home of her son, Joseph C. Fisher, 2,727 Creston Av., near 196th St., Bronx.

FITZGERALD.—At his residence, 1,517 1st Av., on Monday, March 22, 1915, Edward Fitzgerald, beloved husband of Ann Rogers and father of Mrs. Margaret Kenny; also member of John Rawlins Post, No. 80, G. A. R., and Naval Post 516. Funeral on Thursday, March 25, 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Monica's Church, 79th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

GARDINER.—Elizabeth Coralie, widow of the late John Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, suddenly, on March 20, in the 64th year of her age. Interment at Gardiner's Island.

GLUCKSMANN.—At Wiesbaden, Germany, March 6, 1915, Carl Glucksmann, formerly of New York.

HARRISON.—At Montclair, N. J., March 21, 1915, Nathan Harrison, in his 81st year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Valley Road and Central Av., Wednesday, March 24, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

HEDGE.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 22, 1915, Campbell Taylor Hedge, in his 63d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 172 North Munn Av., on Wednesday, March 24, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth.

HEMENWAY.—Mary Austin, at Boston, Nov. 18, daughter of the late Charles P. and the late Ellen L. Hemenway.

HONE.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, cor. Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, March 22, 1915. It is with deep regret that the announcement is made of the death of John Hone, a member of the Society since 1890, a member of the Board of Managers for seventeen years, its Vice President for three years, and Chairman of the Committee of State Societies, taking a deep interest in and largely responsible for the organization and development of the General Society.

The members of the Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, on Tuesday morning, March 23, at 11:15 o'clock.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

HONE.—Headquarters the Veteran Corps of Artillery, New York; the Military Society, War of 1812; armory, Thirty-fourth St. and Park Av., New York, March 21, 1915.

LITTLE LEAGUES UNABLE TO PAY MEN, ABOLISH SPRING TRIPS, SAYS B. B. JOHNSON

JOHNSON SOUNDS BASEBALL ALARM

Several Minor Leagues Should Close Their Parks This Season, He Says.

OWE PLAYERS SALARIES

Would Abolish Training Trips and Compel Men to Report in Condition Two Weeks Before Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Baseball is in for an overhauling such as it has never before experienced if the suggestions of B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, are carried out. According to the head of that circuit, there is need of reform along both artistic and financial lines. Included in the scheme for a "new deal" are the closing of the gates for the coming season of some fifty ball parks, and the abolition of Spring training trips. The padlocks would be distributed among five or six minor leagues, while the American and National Leagues would be principally affected by the new system of training.

The apparent lack of interest in baseball in smaller towns is the reason for the first suggestion, and needless expense, coupled with the chilly reception both at the gate and by the weatherman at the Southern training camps, is responsible for the second. Then the hippodrome features of the Spring trips probably had considerable to do with it.

The policy of closing the gates of scores of minor league clubs has been brought home with added pressure the last few days through appeals to the National Commission from ball players for back salaries. It seems that the majority of minor leagues failed to make both ends meet last year, and the players are at present in possession of I O U's, on which they have been unable to collect. Not being able to get any satisfaction from their employers, the players have flooded the commission with requests for money.

The Supreme Court of Baseball has been unable to offer much encouragement, and it was pointed out today through Mr. Johnson that the worst is yet to come. Hundreds of players are likely to be out of jobs the coming season, with no relief in sight, regardless of whether certain clubs close their gates or not.

President Johnson pointed out that the National League will have to get rid of probably 150 players, while the American League will discard almost as many. The larger minor leagues will cut their rosters to sixteen, seventeen and eighteen players for each club, and these moves will throw more men out of jobs.

"We have come to the parting of the ways," said Mr. Johnson, "and either have to furl our sails and run before the wind or take the chances of being wrecked on the financial shoals. I am not referring to the American or National Leagues when I say this, except that retrenchments along certain lines may be necessary there. What I refer to is connected with the minors, and most of the leagues throughout the country are in a bad way.

"There is no question that if would be a good thing for the game were the gates of five or six minor league clubs closed during the coming season. In fact, I cannot see how the smaller club owners can afford to keep their parks open. Any made any money in baseball the last few years, as if they are going to do so this season.

"The National Commission has been bombarded of late with requests for back salaries. These all come from minor league players who were unable to collect from different clubs last Fall. The commission naturally tries to satisfy the players to the best of its ability, but if the club owing the money is bankrupt our hands are tied.

"I am going to suggest to the club owners in the American and National Leagues that hereafter all players be compelled to report in condition to play one or two weeks before the season opens," said Johnson.

"These training trips are getting to be a joke. They are of no benefit and cost the clubs $3,000 to $4,000 every year."

DODGER ROOKIES PITCH.

Chabek Does Well, but Goodbred Nearly Loses Game to Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 22. — Ira Thomas, the old Yankee catcher, who is personally conducting the Athletics' second team through Florida, presented a makeshift team against the Superbas in this afternoon's contest, and was defeated by a score of 7 to 6.

Joe Chabek started the game for the Dodgers. During his five innings on the mound, he held his opponents to one run and three hits. Goodbred, the biggest twirler of the Dodgers, came near losing the game in the sixth inning, when he appeared to have a severe case of rattles. In this chapter, the Athletics piled up four runs and scored another in the eighth.

Commencing tomorrow and lasting until Friday, the Cuban Stars, many of whom play on the Long Branch team, will open a series with the Dodgers.

President Ebbets, who has been here over three weeks, will leave in a day or so for Brooklyn. He is greatly pleased with the condition of the players, having spent more than the usual amount of time around the ball park. He said tonight that he had heard nothing concerning the sale of the Newark Club.

Cold Snap Strikes Brookfeds.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Miss., March 22.—A cold snap greeted the Brookfeds when they arose today. Fearing that some of his ball tossers might be affected if they went on the diamond with such weather prevailing, Manager Magee had them tossing the medicine ball around during the entire morning practice session. As noon approached the temperature rose, with the result that the squad worked out on the diamond during the afternoon. Batting and fielding practice was followed by the usual game of soccer football.

Tom Seaton is rapidly rounding into form, as he demonstrated during his stay on the mound during the batting practice. He threw his curves across the plate in midseason form.

Bert Edward of Freeport, L. I., is still limping around on his right leg as the result of being spiked at Clinton on Friday.

Nick Cullop, one of the southpaws, is still unable to resume training as the cold he contracted has shown no improvement.

Columbia Athletes Called Out.

Barnie Wefers, coach of the Columbia track team, called his athletes out on South Field yesterday afternoon for their first outdoor practice of the season. Leahure and Shulz, the two high jumpers on the team, and Capt. Brady and D. Vollmer, middle-distance men and members of the victorious relay quartet which won the 300-yard relay at the Madison Square Garden meet last Winter, were among those who reported.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Thursday, March 25th,
CHARLIE WHITE vs. LEACH CROSS
2,500 SEATS AT $1.00.
Advance Sale Opens To-day.

WIND AND DUST FOR GIANTS.

Marlin Weather Conditions Unsuited for Baseball Practice.

MARLIN, Texas, March 22.—Rain, snow, cold, and wind have been weather vagaries to afflict the Giants this Spring, but today there came a visitation of dust to make their work disagreeable. The morning was fairly good, the sun being out, but the weather too chilly for the best results. Clouds blanketed the sun in the afternoon, a high wind blew gusts of dust across the field, and the last week except one of the regulars in this camp began with a day which was poor for training.

The second team will make a getaway on Wednesday. Who will compose it has not been announced as yet, but it is rumored in the camp that Rube Marquard will go with that division. The ranks of the big New York party already have begun to thin. Of the six players sold to St. Paul clubs, Holloway, Glass, and Marshall have gone. Johnson and Gipe will leave here tomorrow and Ben Dyer, the infielder, will report to St. Paul direct from Chicago, his home. Gipe is considered one of the best of the young pitchers here, along with Kirmayer, Stroud, and Ritter. But somebody has to go, including some decidedly good prospects, thanks to the twenty-one-player limit, and it is not likely that more than one of the newcomers will make the team this Spring, unless a veteran or near veteran or two is dispensed with.

As for Ritter, that typhoid patient is getting along nicely and may be practicing baseball again in two or three weeks. He sat up today, though he was taken ill only ten days ago. His doctor thinks he will be out in another week. The work of giving the Giants their second injection of anti-typhoid serum began today.

YANKEES DRIVEN INDOORS.

Cold Snap Reaches Savannah—Kelley on Trail of a Southpaw.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 22.—High winds and a decided chill in the atmosphere kept the Yankees indoors today, but Manager Donovan made the most of the conditions by putting the players through a hard workout at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. Handball, basket ball, and indoor baseball were the most popular forms of exercise, though a few of the athletes who have yet to reach their normal weight hit up a stiff pace on the running track.

Though the Yankees are more fortunate than other major league clubs hereabouts having access to the gymnasium and indoor work, Manager Bill Donovan is lamenting the fact that he has to forsake the outdoor work at intervals. The hard floor has a tendency to cause soreness of feet and legs, and there are a few victims of these ailments now in camp.

Scout Joe Kelley has had Donovan on the long distance telephone three times since he set out from here a week ago in search of a southpaw. The Yankee manager refuses to make any positive statements about Kelley's success, but he intimates that a southpaw may be picked up before the Yankees arrive in New York two weeks from next Friday. Clarence Wahle, the only left-handed pitcher now in camp, is not regarded as fit for major league society at present, but Donovan will probably place him with some minor league club to get the needed experience.

Capt. T. L. Huston has returned from Brunswick, Ga., where he met Manager George Stallings Sunday. The Yankee owner says that the trip had nothing to do with baseball.

'HOOKS' WILTSE A MANAGER.

Jersey City Club Engages Veteran Pitcher of the Giants.

George (Hooks) Wiltse, the old Giant southpaw, has been appointed manager of the reorganized Jersey City Club of the International League, and will take the reins of his new position today. President Barrow made this announcement last night, and stated that he and Secretary Wicks had signed all of last year's players and that several new players would be added to the squad. Wiltse will make arrangements for the club's preliminary training as soon as possible.

K. I. T. League Lacks a Circuit.

CAIRO, Ill., March 22.—Maurice J. Farnbaker of this city was appointed to visit points in Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana in an effort to induce cities of these States to enter the Kentucky-Illinois-Tennessee Baseball League at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the league here.

The cities now in Illinois are Benton, Murphysboro, Centralia, Marion, and Belleville; in Indiana, Vincennes, Washington, and Princeton, and Henderson, Ky. Farnbaker has authority to grant franchises to clubs in these cities.

Lafayette Blanks South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 22.—The Lafayette College baseball team defeated the University of South Carolina team 1 to 0 here today.

Another Muddle for Commission.

Young Ahearn, the European middleweight champion, who defeated Jimmy Clabby in Philadelphia last Wednesday and battered Italian Joe Gans all over the ring for ten rounds in Brooklyn Saturday night, is threatened with trouble by the State Athletic Commission if he attempts to engage in another big bout in New York before he goes through with his match with Eddie McGoorty, the tough Western middleweight, which was scheduled for Madison Square Garden last Friday night. It will be recalled that McGoorty and Ahearn were announced for ten rounds in Madison Square Garden last Friday night, when the Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn protested to the boxing commissioners and flashed a contract signed by Ahearn's manager, containing a clause agreeing that Ahearn should not engage in a New York bout before his match with Gans at the Irving Club. It was reported yesterday that a Harlem club was negotiating for a match between Ahearn and McGoorty. Ahearn's manager accepted the offer made to him and Nate Lewis of Chicago, manager of Charlie White and a close friend of Jimmy Walsh, McGoorty's manager, accepted subject to ratification by Walsh and McGoorty. Now it develops that not only will this match be protested by the Madison Square Garden management, but also any other attempt of Ahearn to engage in a match before boxing McGoorty in Madison Square Garden.

Homer Baker Must Explain.

Homer Baker, international half-mile champion, is in danger of being suspended by the New York Athletic Club for competing in the recent indoor games of the Meadowbrook A. A. in Philadelphia. About six weeks ago Baker strained one of his legs, and announcement was made by the club authorities that he would not compete again until he started to get in shape for the national championships in San Francisco in August. Without securing the required sanction of the club Captain, Arthur McAleenan, Baker entered the Meadowbrook meet, whereupon he was notified to call on Mr. McAleenan to explain matters. Baker has not done so as yet, but expects to visit his Captain today. Unless an understanding is reached, Baker probably will be informed that he cannot wear the Mercury Foot for a couple of months.

INDIANAPOLIS FEDS $50,000 IN DEBT

Suit for Receiver—League Will Offer to Buy Franchise and Players.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—Former Judge Pliny W. Bartholomew, a stockholder of the Indianapolis Federal League Baseball Club, brought suit today in the Superior Court against the club, alleging that it is insolvent and asking that a receiver be appointed to conserve the assets of the club for the persons to whom the club is indebted and the club's stockholders.

He alleges that in addition to an indebtedness of $75,000 the club is indebted to the stockholders for the non-payment of 6 per cent. dividends on $50,000 worth of stock. He alleges further that the club is in an embarrassed financial condition and has no money on hand to pay the expenses of the club and is losing money every day.

Bartholomew further alleges that he has been informed that the corporation is about to dissipate its property and assets by transferring the club to unknown parties without in any way providing for or securing the payment to its stockholders or debtors sums already due them.

The hearing has been set for 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Superior Court before Judge Vincent G. Clifford.

The stockholders of the club will hold a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Building tomorrow night. Notice of this meeting was issued by the club Directors last Saturday, following a proposition made by President Gilmore of the league to transfer the team to Newark.

E. E. Gates, counsel for the Federal League, said today that the creditors should be saved, and he thought the stockholders paid, for there have been "good overtures made for the disposal of the club's interest to outside parties." Mr. Gates also said that unless Indianapolis citizens were able to lift the indebtedness from the club and place it on a firm financial basis, in all probability it would be transferred from here.

FEDS WOULD BUY CLUB.

Then Transfer It to Kansas City, Whose Club Would Come to Newark

CHICAGO, March 22.—The Federal League will buy the franchise of the Indianapolis Club if the stockholders will withdraw their suit to have the club placed in the hands of a receiver, according to President James A. Gilmore, who returned tonight from Indianapolis.

"The Federal League will buy the Indianapolis Club's franchise providing no receiver is appointed tomorrow," said Mr. Gilmore here tonight. "This offer was made in Indianapolis today, and we feel that it will be accepted when suitable terms are agreed upon."

Gilmore will return to Indianapolis tomorrow, when a meeting of the stockholders of the club will be held. If the Federal League buys the Indianapolis Club franchise it is understood here that it will be transferred to Kansas City and the Kansas City franchise transferred to Newark, N. J.

By an agreement of counsel here today, Judge Baldwin in the Circuit Court postponed his decision until Wednesday in the suit brought by the Kansas City Club to have made permanent a temporary injunction restraining the Federal League from transferring the franchise of the Kansas City Club to any other city. The decision was expected tomorrow.

The Federal League has been averse to transferring Indianapolis to Newark, as it would practically mean giving that city a pennant winner at the start. This many of the league officials think, would have a tendency to kill the interest after the first year. They planned to put a sixth-place club there, and develop it gradually into a pennant winner, if possible. The interest in Newark for even a second division club during the first season would be enough to carry it along.

Another reason why the Federal League does not want to put too strong a club in Newark at the outset is because the independents plan to invade New York next season. While in this city a week ago President Gilmore strongly intimated that a Federal League club in Manhattan next season was a certainty.

He also stated that New York men of financial influence were now interested in the project, and it was planned to erect a Federal League baseball establishment here which would rival even the Polo Grounds. A peanant winner in Newark the backers assert, would tend to take some of the interest out of the New York proposition.

Olympic Athletic Club Boxing.

All three of the star bouts at the Olympic Athletic Club, in Harlem, last night went the scheduled limit of ten rounds. In the feature attraction, which was staged as the second event, Young Rector of Jersey City and Frankie Conifrey of Harlem, featherweights, gave a fast exhibition, and at the finish of the ten rounds neither man had enough advantage to be entitled to the verdict. Rector carried the bout to Conifrey, but the latter used a well-directed right-hand blow which offset the New Jersey boy's aggressiveness.

The entertainment was opened by Billy Bennett and French Robinson, colored heavyweights, who battled through ten hard rounds with the honors going to Bennett. He registered two knockdowns in the second round, and Robinson, though he tried hard, was unable to overcome this advantage. In the final bout Joe Dorr outpointed Irish Mahone in ten rounds. Dorr was substituted for Kid Saxby, a recruit from Ireland, who agreed to box Mahone at 120 pounds ringside, and weighed in more than ten pounds overweight.

Lieut. Nelly Going to China.

Lieut. H. M. Nelly, former Director of Athletics at West Point, who has been stationed at El Paso, Texas, for some time, has been transferred and will soon join the Fifteenth Infantry, stationed at Tien Tsin, China. Here Lieut. Nelly will be associated with another former West Point Athletic Director, Major Palmer E. Pierce, so it may be expected that athletics will take a boom among the United States soldiers. Major Pierce stated on his last visit here that baseball, football, and track athletics were very poular with the soldiers of the different nations who are stationed in the Chinese city. With Lieut. Nelly on hand to aid in the coaching, the United States soldiers will take up the gridiron game with more enthusiasm than ever.

INNOVATION IN ROWING.

Double Referee and Umpire System at Memorial Day Regatta.

An innovation in rowing will be tried at the annual regatta of the New York Rowing Association, in conjunction with the American Canoe Association, on the Speedway course of the Harlem River on Memorial Day, May 31, when a double referee and starter system will be adopted. Considerable delay has in past regattas been experienced in starting the events on schedule time. This resulted in interference with big craft on the river. In order to start every event on time there will be two starters and two referees. This has become necessary, as the program of events will consist of seventeen rowing and eight canoe races, making twenty-five in all. This plan was adopted at the weekly meeting of the New York Rowing Association last night at the New York A. C. city clubhouse, at which Richard Sturcke presided.

A determined effort will be made to give New York a new rowing course. The stewards and delegates of clubs realize that the Harlem River is fast becoming dangerous for racing purposes, and a committee will be appointed by President Sturcke to take up the matter with the city authorities, with a view to securing Pelham Bay for regatta purposes. An active campaign will be started at once, and the aid of all interested in rowing enlisted.

One of the most interesting races on the Memorial Day program is the eight-oared event for high school boys, for which the following school crews are assured: Dickinson High of Jersey City, Flushing High, New Rochelle High, and High School of Commerce. The schedule of events follows:

Junior single sculls, intermediate single sculls, association single sculls, senior single sculls, junior double sculls, intermediate double sculls, senior double sculls, junior four gigs, intermediate four gigs, senior four shells, junior four barges, junior quadruple sculls, senior quadruple sculls, junior eight-oared shells, senior eight-oared shells, and junior eight-oared shells for high school boys.

Canoes, Cruising Class.—Half-mile one man single blade, one man double blade, tandem single blade, tandem double blade, canoe.

Racing class. One mile.—One man single blade, one man double blade, club fours single blade, club fours double blade.

Open to all.

HARVARD ATHLETES OUT.

Soccer Men Start Practice—Track, Baseball, and Football Next.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—Harvard's outdoor athletics began in earnest this afternoon when the candidates for the 'Varsity soccer team reported to Capt. Weld. Charley Burgess again will coach the team, but has only four veterans besides the Captain, these, however, being four of the best men, Moffatt, Jennings, Morris, and O'Neil. Of the most promising last year's freshmen team, which was an unusually strong one, reported for work.

Tomorrow the work of the track and field candidates will begin under Coaches Johnson and Powers. Since the indoor season closed several athletes, notably Teschner, the sprinter, have been taken from probation, so that the outlook is considerably better than it has been.

In another week Harvard's Spring football session will begin. There will be three weeks of this drill and considerable real football will be played. Percy Haughton will be unable to take charge of the Spring work, at least until the final week. The coaching will be done by several veterans of last year's team, including Pennock, Coolidge, Logan, and Brickley. Capt. Mahan is now playing baseball, but has arranged to spend a little time with the football men.

TO MANAGE MOTORDROME.

Everard Thompson of Yale in Charge of Sheepshead Bay Track.

Everard Thompson, Graduate Manager of the Yale Ticket Bureau, who has been handling the crowds at New Haven football games for twenty years, will forsake his Alma Mater in the near future to become manager of the Sheepshead Bay motordrome, according to an announcement by James C. Nichols, President of the Sheepshead Bay Exhibition Corporation of 17 Battery Place.

Although the official press agent has not as yet given out this news, Mr. Nichols told some friends yesterday that Thompson had signed the contract to take entire charge of the construction work of the huge arena, which will include a two-mile auto race track and accommodations for 200,000 spectators, with seats for half that many. Upon completion of the work, Thompson will be general manager for a term of years, according to his contract.

COACH'S ZEAL COST HIS JOB.

Worcester Instructor Had Entered Ineligible Boys in Athletic Meet.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 22.—Vaughan S. Blanchard, track coach at Worcester Academy, resigned his position today, to take effect at the end of the present school term, as a result of the trouble caused by entering athletes from the academy in the Boston A. A. schoolboy meet in Boston on Feb. 27 who were ineligible because they were over the age limit.

Mr. Blanchard says all the trouble was caused by his carelessness and his resignation was the only possible thing that could result.

Harvard Crews in Four-Mile Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—Harvard's first and second eight-oared crews had their first four-mile race of the season in the Charles River today. The 'Varsity, giving the second crew a start of three lengths, finished three lengths ahead. No time was taken. There were six veterans in the first crew: Capt. Murray, Harwood and Parsen, who rowed against Yale last year, and Lund, Mittendorf, and Morgan, who were in the crew that won the Henley Cup. Lund, who stroked the Henley crew, was stroke today. The other members of the first crew were Cabot and Stebbins, who were freshman last year. This is the earliest date in many years that Harvard crews have raced over a four-mile course.

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SANCTION TENNIS TOURNAMENT DATES

National Association Announces 167 Tourneys for Year—Many for Metropolitan District.

President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association yesterday issued the schedule of tournaments to be held during 1915 under the sanction of the National Association. The list, which comprises 167, is the longest in the history of the association, and includes all the important tournaments in the United States.

Several important changes have been made in the locations for the big tournaments. The Crescent Athletic Club has given up the New York State championship for men and returned to an invitation tournament, which will be conducted along lines similar to those of a few years ago, which were very popular. The State championship leaves the metropolitan district for the first time in many years, and will be played on the courts of the Yahnundasis Golf Club at Utica, the home of E. F. Torrey, Secretary of the National Association.

The national championship in men's singles and doubles and interscholastic tournament are scheduled for the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 30, and the women's national singles and doubles and mixed doubles will begin June 7 on the Philadelphia Cricket Club courts at Wissahickon.

The season opens on Thursday in the Longwood covered courts at Boston, and continues uninterruptedly up to Oct. 11, when the Virginia and Hot Springs Golf Club closes the 1915 schedule at Hot Springs, Va. Metropolitan tennis players will be kept busy. On May 25 the Harlem Tennis Club will open the New York City season with an open tournament. The women's metropolitan championships will be played on the West Side courts, commencing May 23. The Eastern championship of New York State will be decided at Hartsdale the week beginning May 29, and the metropolitan championship goes to the Bronxville A. A. at Bronxville, the opening date being June 12.

Orange again gets the Middle States championship, starting June 21, and on July 3 the North Side championship of New York City will begin at University Heights. The women's championship of Long Island is set at Woodmere, L. I., on Aug. 9, and the metropolitan junior championships again go to Forest Hills, L. I., starting Sept. 13.

Invitation tournaments of interest to the metropolitan players will be held at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Nassau Country Club, Country Club of Westchester, Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, and the Meadow Club of Southampton, L. I.

MOORE LOSES SECOND GAME

New York Billiardist Lessens His Chances at Three Cushions.

CHICAGO, March 22.—John Hahman of Minneapolis defeated August Kiechkefer of Milwaukee in the first of today's matches in the world's three-cushion billiard championship tournament. The score was: Hahman, 50; Kiechkefer, 44. Hahman made a high run of 5 and Kiechkefer a high run of 4.

In the second afternoon game Joe Capron of St. Paul defeated George Moore of New York, 50 to 36. Moore has lost one other game. He had been considered by the experts to be one of the strongest contenders for the championship. Capron went out in sixty innings and had a high run of eight. Moore had 59 innings, and a high run of 4.

John Daly of New York went into second place tonight by defeating Lloyd Jevne of Salt Lake City, 50 to 30. Daly played 71 innings and had a high run of four. Jevne had 70 innings and a high run of five.

Klinger Wins from Worcester.

Jacob Klinger, the European Class B amateur billiard champion, gave a high-class exhibition of 18.2 balk-line billiards when he defeated Charles Worcester of Brooklyn last night at the new Brooklyn Billiard Academy, Klinger won in the forty-nine innings by a score of 255 to 120. The Austrian played a very steady game, his average being 9 4-29, while his high runs were 55, 45, and 41. He made several difficult masse shots, and only once did he miss on this style of play. Worcester's average was 4 8-28 and his best runs were 17, 14, and 11.

Coleman Wins Billiard Game.

Hal A. Coleman, national amateur Class B balk-line champion, last night conceded a handicap of 50 points to George T. Moon, Jr., of Brooklyn, in the eighth game of the Manhattan amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and won by the score of 250 to 140 in thirty-six innings.

Cue Winners at Doyle's.

J. Howard Shoemaker, national amateur pocket billiards champion, last night was defeated by Joseph Concannon, of New Jersey in an exhibition match at Doyle's Billiard Academy by the score of 100 to 72.

In the handicap English billiard tournament C. Hills defeated C. W. Heine by the score of 150 to 115 in an interesting game.

Cavalry Win by Half Goal.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The team of the First Cavalry, United States Army, defeated the Second Division, United States Army four today on the San Mateo field by a score of 9½ goals to 9, in the first round for the Polo Association cups in the universal polo tournament being held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The final match for the Converse Cup will be played tomorrow on the Exposition Stadium between the Cooperstown (N. Y.) and Midwick (Pasadena, Cal.) teams.

BOXER TAKES AMMONIA.

Attendant's Mistake Almost Costs New Al McCoy a Victory.

The new Al McCoy, (Al Thiel,) a Brooklyn middleweight, was almost defeated by one of his own attendants in the main bout at the matinée show of the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday, in which his opponent was Tommy Madden, who substituted for Fred Kiebler of Newark. During the minute between the fourth and fifth rounds one of McCoy's seconds handed him by mistake a bottle containing ammonia instead of water. Before the boxer became aware of the contents of the bottle he had taken a big draught of the ammonia and, in his haste to throw the container away when he discovered the mistake, he dashed some of the liquid in his eyes. For more than three minutes McCoy was in agony, when the club physician relieved him, and after about five minutes' rest he was able to continue the bout.

Up to the ammonia incident McCoy had a good advantage over Madden and despite the mishap he increased his lead, so that at the completion of the ten rounds he held a commanding number of points.

There were several good bouts between semi-professional youngsters in the three-round preliminaries, but some others were of a very mediocre order. In one of the best bouts Rudolph Miller, a husky fellow from Jamaica, knocked out Pasquale Marino in the final minute of the third round. The contest was a hummer, with both contestants meting out severe punishment. The results of the other exhibitions were as follows:

Young Colletti of East New York, knocked out Patsy De Grotta of Brooklyn in the first round.

Young "Swat" Mulligan of East New York, won from Young Whitey of the east side in three rounds on points.

Kid Sheppard of Ridgewood lost to Pete Dorsey of Greepoint in three rounds on points.

Johnny Arbuckle of the Second Ward, Brooklyn, defeated Young Luban of Brownsville on points in three rounds.

Young Wallace of Brooklyn, defeated Young Fuerst of Ridgewood in three rounds on points.

Battling Joe Paul of New York, outpointed Willie Howe of Brooklyn in three sessions.

Jimmy Harvey of Brooklyn, triumphed over Willie Marlowe of Brownville in three rounds on points.

Joe Collins of Brooklyn, defeated Dave Fritts of Ridgewood in three rounds on points.

Willie Martin of Brooklyn outpointed Young Daly of Williamsburg in three rounds on points.

REHEARSE BOXING BOUT.

Bro. Sam Understudies White and Tries to Back Leachie Up Stage.

Nothing is being overlooked at the training quarters of Leach Cross to get the east sider in the best possible condition for his bout with Charley White at the Garden Thursday night, and new stunts are being staged every afternoon to familiarize Leach with the style of his next opponent. Before a crowded gymnasium yesterday afternoon an imitation of the Cross-White bout was put on the first rehearsal, being limited to three rounds, Sam Wallach, brother-manager of Cross, impersonating White. Sam tried all of White's most dangerous punches on Leach—the corkscrew, straight right, uppercut, and shift. The punches started in the proper direction with every intention of landing hard and clean, but Leach spoiled his manager's well-meant efforts by using an assortment of wallops that forced the latter to retreat to neutral corners of the ring on numerous occasions.

"No more rehearsing for me," said Wallach, nursing a swollen optic. "If White is no better than my imitation of him today, good night. As an actor I'm a good manager."

Cross spared no pains with his other two partners, Marty Farrell and Willie Jackson.

This Athlete Cannot Be a Boxer.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Jole Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club track team, who is regarded as one of the best middle-distance runners in the country, has failed to pass a medical examination to compete as an amateur boxer, it became known today. Physicians who examined Ray asserted that he had an enlarged heart, and that if he received a hard blow in the heart region serious results might follow. Ray, who has been taking part in athletics since he was 10 years old, and has experienced serious results from the many long races he had run, and his general physical condition, he thought, was much improved.

Reich and Pelky at Fairmont.

The boxing match between Al Reich and Arthur Pelky at the Fairmont A. C. tomorrow night is arousing a lot of talk, because it is expected to lead to a battle between Coffey and Reich at an early date. Reich realizes that he must put away Pelky to get a match with Coffey. And he is going to have a hard time doing this. Pelky is in excellent condition, and is going to force the fighting just as he did when he battled against Coffey three weeks ago, and unless Reich is a greatly improved fighter he is in for a lot of trouble.

The other special bout on Wednesday is going to be a hard contest. Benny Leonard is coming back after only a few days' rest to battle against Young Goldberg of Rochester.

East Siders in Amateur Boxing.

The East Side Settlement House has entered eight men for the Metropolitan Association Amateur Boxing Championships to be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club on March 24, 25, and 27. The East Side House has been coming to the front lately in amateur boxing, and from the reports received from Charles Carey, who is in charge of the above settlement, all of the boys are training very hard, as they expect to win the championship banner, which will go to the club scoring the most points on a basis of five to first and three to second man to finish in each class. The favorites are Trinity Club and Union Settlement A. C. In the 108-pound class they will have J. Curran, M. Kaatzler, M. Smith, and M. Morris; 115 pounds, W. Dressler and T. Warady; 125 pounds, A. Jacques, and 158 pounds, G. Bory.

UNION CLUB WINS HOCKEY AT RINK

Knickerbocker Clubmen Vanquished on St. Nicholas Ice, 5 to 2.

The Union Club added another hockey victory over the Knickerbocker Club to its list last night by winning, 5 to 2, in a game played at the St. Nicholas Rink. Several of the players on both teams had played on college or club sevens, and the teams furnished good hockey.

The teams played four ten-minute periods, and in the last session G. Mifflin Wharton, the Knickerbocker goal keeper, was struck over the left eye by a puck when C. C. Pell shot for a goal. Dr. Byron Davy, the rink physician, took four stitches in the ugly gash.

David Wagstaff made the first score of the game in a little over three minutes of play, Moss scoring next for Knickerbocker. Before the opening period ended R. S. Prentice scored. C. C. Pell increased the lead of Union in the next session when he shot a goal in nine minutes of play. A few seconds before the session ended Maurice Roche tallied. Victor Onativia made the only goal of the third period, tallying near the end, and in the last period George Wagstaff netted the puck just before time was called. The line-up:

Union.	Position.	Knickerbocker.
Cammack	Goal	Wharton
S. Wagstaff	Point	Tweed
D. Wagstaff	Cover point	M. Roche
Pell	Rover	H. C. Morgan
Prentice	Centre	F. Roche
G. Wagstaff	Left wing	Moss
Onativia	Right wing	R. W. Morgan

Goals—D. Wagstaff, Prentice, Pell, Onativia, G. Wagstaff, Moss, M. Roche. Substitutes—Bangs and Butts for Union, and Rives, Gi. Milburn and Noel for Knickerbocker. Referee—H. A. H. Baker, St. Nicholas S. C. Time of periods—Four of ten minutes each.

CANADIAN HOCKEY FINALS.

Wanderers Will Tackle Quebec at St. Nicholas Rink Tonight.

The finals of the annual Canadian professional hockey series at the St. Nicholas Rink will begin tonight, when the Wanderers, who defeated Les Canadiens in two spectacular games, will play Quebec. These teams will play again tomorrow night, the team scoring the greater number of goals in the two games winning the $2,500 purse.

Quebec has sent down a team that is said to be the combination in the N. H. A. The team did not win the title this year, but Canadian players say this was because of injuries to the star players early in the season. All the players are now in good condition.

Kolehmainen Outdoors Again.

After being confined to bed for eleven days with an attack of blood poisoning in his left leg, Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish runner of the Irish-American A. C., yesterday was able to go outdoors for the first time since he was afflicted. He called on his trainer, Lawson Robertson, in the city, and informed him that, although rather weak, he would be able to resume light training work within a week. While laid up Kolehmainen was on a milk and egg diet, but he nevertheless added eleven pounds to his weight. The Finn will be ready about May to take part in active competition again.

Webb Columbia Captain Again.

Torrey H. Webb, a junior, was re-elected Captain of the Columbia hockey team at a meeting of the squad yesterday. Webb is a veteran, having played centre on the seven in his freshman year and rover for the last two seasons. As Captain during the last season Webb made a good leader, besides being the star of the team.

MRS. BARLOW'S GOLF BEST.

Fifty Women Play in United North and South Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 22.—There were fifty contestants in today's qualification round of the women's event of the annual United North and South amateur golf championship. The best card was 92 for Mrs. R. H. Barlow, for many years Eastern champion. Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield and Miss Myra Helmer of Chicago were second in 96, and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh third in 98. The scores of those who made the championship flight follow:

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	43	49	92
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	49	47	96
Miss Myra B. Helmer, Midlothian	46	50	96
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh Field	43	45	98
Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Oakmont	49	50	99
Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl	45	57	102
Miss Louise Elkins, Oakmont	52	53	105
Mrs. H. L. Jillson, Pinehurst	49	58	107

Mrs. C. F. Ueberlaker of Hackensack, Miss Marion Credwell of Riverton, Mrs. H. H. Van Cleef of Dutchess, Mrs. M. F. Gardiner of Hackensack, Miss Grace Ferrelly of Englewood, Mrs. D. B. Lawrence of Plainfield, and Mrs. R. S. Hooker of Waccabuc were among those who made the lower division.

A high wind pushed scores upward several strokes on the average.

Francis Quimet recorded 81 and 82 today in practice rounds.

Western Golf Clubs Tardy.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Golf clubs holding membership in the Western Golf Association are threatened with drastic action unless handicap reports are immediately submitted to the Handicap Committee of the association, it was announced today. Although handicap report blanks were mailed some time ago, and the closing time set for March 20, 124 clubs in the association have failed to reply. The clubs failing to reply will be rated in the official lists, and will get extremely low marks in any handicap event in which they desire to compete, it was said.

Miller a Y. M. C. A. Champion.

C. T. A. Miller last night won the championship of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for two miles when he crossed the finish line a winner in the bi-monthly games of the branch, in West Fifty-seventh Street, in the good time of 10:00 4-5. The summary:

220-Yard Dash.—Won by C. A. Underhill; W. Scharff, second; W. A. Weber, third. Time—0:03 1-3.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. A. Weber, (6 yards); A. H. Dolder, (scratch,) second; E. H. Church, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:54 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, Championship of Branch.—Won by C. T. A. Miller; C. Henningsen, second; W. De Witt, third. Time—10:00 4-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Dolder, (scratch); E. Grant, (20 yards,) second; E. H. Church, (15 yards,) third. Time—3:24 2-5.

Eight-Lap Relay Race.—Won by team composed of Meybohm, McDonnell, Miller, and Weber; team composed of Sproule, Donahue, Scharff, and Grant, second. Time—1:36.

Football Captain Under Knife.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—Guy M. Williamson of Indianapolis, Captain-elect of the 1915 University of Pittsburgh football team, passed successfully through an operation for appendicitis Saturday, according to his physicians. His recovery is expected. Williamson probably will not be able to play with the baseball team this year.

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NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HEATON HALL, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., opens May 15; booking now.

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The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-over privileges at
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"The Paris of America"
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
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Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at
The Edgemond
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel,"
at Greenwich, Conn.
OPENING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.
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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

JERSEY'S ROADS WIN IN FULL CREW FIGHT

Utilities Commission to Decide How Many Men Are Needed on Each Train.

STEVENS BILL WITHDRAWN

Great Crowd at Joint Legislative Committee Hearing—Waste at Present Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—One of the largest crowds that ever attended a hearing at the State House attended the discussion today before the joint Legislative Committee of the two bills introduced by Assemblyman Stevens of Cape May County to repeal the full crew law affecting the railroads passing through the State.

Assemblyman Stevens decided to accept a substitute bill offered by friends of the railroads which would place the operation of the full crew law in the hands of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, permitting them to decide in the case of each train separately how many men constitute a full crew. This is one of the points principally urged by opponents of the present law, who hold that it is impossible to apply an arbitrary standard to the entire railroad service.

The speakers supporting the repeal were marshaled by Marcus A. Beeman, Secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce, and represented all the railroads in the State. Two of the points dwelt on by most of the speakers were the many improvements made in the mechanical operation of railroads in recent years, which enable a few men to perform what was formerly the work of a considerable number, and the unreasonableness of requiring through passenger trains, which make no stops in the entire State of New Jersey, except perhaps at Manhattan Transfer, or through freight trains which make only one or two stops to carry extra men in the same number as for local freight or passenger trains stopping at every station.

Heavy Outlay Involved.

J. E. Reynolds, general attorney for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, told the Legislature that the full-crew statute compelled railroads operating in New Jersey to employ 492 useless men at an annual outlay of $371,125.

"The railroads," he said, "are not authorized to coin money in this country, and the only place they can get their money is from shippers and passengers whom they serve. They must get every year this $400,000 of foolish expenditures from the pockets of your constituents, and pass it on to these men who are riding on the trains without performing any useful service. This law is as irrational as a statute requiring that the custodian of the Capitol should each year upon the adjournment of the Legislature break all the window glass in order that glaziers might be afforded employment.

"The railroads intend to man every train, passenger and freight, according to the requirements of safety and operating efficiency. But they contend that the right number of men cannot be fixed without regard to the service to be performed by each train."

George S. Patterson, General Solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad, attributed much industrial depression to the misfortunes of the railroads, and said that the "alarming decrease" in the net revenues of the lines was due almost entirely to increased operating expenses, caused in part by such laws as the Full Crew act.

"The basis of this law," he went on, "is flatly contradictory to that principle of Government regulation which this State has decided upon, of intrusting matters of this kind to a body of experts, the Public Utility Commissioners. It is a law which has not only created unnecessary and wasteful employment, but has curtailed railroad improvements, promoted industrial distress, and in practice proved directly inimical to the welfare of the people."

Factors in Efficiency.

C. H. Stein, Superintendent of the Central Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, contended that efficiency of railroad operation involved the two factors of safety and economy.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that a railroad official would attempt any system of operation that would disregard the principles of safety, even for the sake of economy. Public opinion is too strong."

Mr. Stein proceeded with the argument that the full crew law rather lessened than increased the safety of railroad traffic.

"A large number of trains on all railroads," he said, "had the extra man on before the law became effective, and hence were not affected by the act. The work on these trains was of such a character that in order to accomplish expeditious movement an extra man was needed. But the introduction of this law forced us to place various men on through freight and passenger trains where there was not the slightest measure of benefit to be derived.

"With twenty-five years of railroad experience there does not occur to my mind a single instance where the employment of a man in addition to a train crew consisting of an engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman, and flagman could have resulted in an accident. It has been our experience that the additional man is more of an evil than anything else, for the system has a tendency to divide responsibility, and one man asks the other to perform certain duties instead of realizing that a full individual responsibility rests on him."

Mr. Stein added that many of his employees concurred in these opinions, and had said they would be glad to appear before the Legislative Committee if it could be done without publicity, but that they feared the derision that might be cast on them by other workingmen if they were called out in the open against it.

Exhibits were presented by the railroads, including a long list of resolutions, headed by that of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce; files of newspaper editorials, a truckful of petitions, and the operating schedule showing that the railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey on Feb. 12 had in their service 262,764 men. Of these 24,822 were brakemen, and only 2,345 would be affected by the repeal of the full crew law. It was said also that many farmers were opposed to the law because their boys were hired in considerable numbers to meet its requirements.

Representatives of the trainmen, headed by ex-Assemblyman John A. Matthews of Newark, opposed the repeal.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except possibly rain Wed. in s. w.; moderate winds, mostly n. w.

Fla.—Fair Tues.; warmer in n. w.; rain at night or Wed. in n. w.; fair, warmer in e. and moderate w. to n. winds; except variable over n. w.

Ala.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain in afternoon or night. Wed. fair, moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain. Wed. fair, moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w. and n.

La.—Rain Tues. Wed. fair, warmer in w., moderate winds, becoming n.

East. Tex.—Fair in n., rain and colder in s. Tues., warm; moderate to fresh n. winds Wed.; fair, warmer Wed. in n.

Ark.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain or snow. Wed. fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Unsettled Tues. Wed. probably fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. probably fair.

Ohio—Unsettled Tues. Wed. probably fair; moderate n. w. and w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. w. and w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable by Wed.

Upper Mich. and Kan.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair; warmer.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa, Okla., Mo., Utah, N. Dak., and Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair.

Neb.—Fair Tues., warmer in w. Wed. fair, warmer in e.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Duties Under the Tariff Metal Schedules.

The Atlantic Trading Company, Cleveland, lost yesterday in an attempt to secure lower duty on safety razor blades imported under the tariff act. Duty was levied as razor blades to be used in razors valued at over $1 per dozen at 65 per cent. ad valorem. The importer claimed a rate of 35 per cent. as blades intended for use in razors valued at less than $1 a dozen. There was nothing in the evidence to support the claim that the blades were to be used exclusively in the cheaper grade of razor.

G. A. & E. Meyer and Favor, Ruhl & Co. protested the Collector's assessment on glass containers for artists' colors. It appeared that the containers had stoppers or lids of ground glass and, on this account, the officials took duty on the containers at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1909. The colors themselves were taxed 30 per cent. The importers insisted that the glass coverings should be assessed at the same rate as their contents. Judge Sullivan held that the grinding on the articles was ornamental in character, which has the effect of bringing the containers under the ground glass provision. The protests were overruled.

According to a decision by Judge Fischer, corkscrews and hunting knives imported under the Act of 1909 cannot be regarded as "swords or side-arms" within the meaning of the law. The goods were assessed at the appropriate rates and were claimed properly dutiable either as manufactures of metal or as swords or side-arms. The Collector was affirmed.

Several woolen cloth importers were sustained in protests involving the dutiability of items deducted on entry from the invoice values for shrinkage and damping. Appraiser Sague found the value of the cloth after the deductions had been made to be correct. The Collector, in liquidating the entries, added to the values as found by the Appraiser the items deducted by the importers. Against this action the importers protested. Judge Hay held that the Collector acted without authority in taking duty on the items mentioned. The cloth importers sustained included W. B. Leonard, W. P. Willis & Co. and A. Origet & Co.

Rothschild Bros. & Co. were overruled in claims affecting the classification of fancy buttons ornamented with semi-precious stones. They were exacted at 55 per cent. under the old tariff as articles of personal adornment. The claims were for duty at 1¼ cents or three-fourths of 1 cent per line per gross plus 15 per cent. ad valorem, or at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. Other claims were filed, but none of them was regarded by the board as applicable.

The American & European Forwarding Company, Inc., lost in claims affecting crochet ball holders and stands composed of base metal and plated with silver. Duty was taken at 50 per cent. ad valorem as articles plated with silver. They were claimed to be properly dutiable as metal articles not plated with silver at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The report of the Government analyst showed the articles to be plated.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, and the G. M. Thurnauer Company, Inc., imported articles in the form of lions and tea infusers, tea balls, tea strainers and other articles, all of which were plated with either silver or gold. As the articles were found to have been silvered or gold plated, the claims for lower duty were all overruled.

Russian Peace Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Ratifications of the Peace Commission treaty between the United States and Russia were exchanged today by Secretary Bryan and George Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador. Fifteen such treaties now are in force.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Forty-six companies, having aggregate capital of $1,120,000, were incorporated, and five old corporations increased their capital stocks by $10,271,000 today. The companies incorporated include:

Mutual-Profit Coupon Corporation, premium stamps, general advertising merchandise, $800,000; L. D. Goldvogel, J. M. and D. A. Schiff, 63 Park Row.

General Commodities Corporation, Buffalo, mining, coal, oil, minerals, ores, metals, foresters, wood pulp, $100,000; T. Cantlin, Frits Fernow, Gregory D. Harmon, Buffalo.

The Lowville Cold Storage Co., Lowville, storage for hire, butter, cheese, food products, $100,000; L. S. Miller, S. Brown, and R. J. Richardson, Lowville.

American Bell Corporation, Rye, elastic leather articles, other fabrics, $150,000; A. A. Alexander, A. Silverstine, A. M. Reis, Hotel Biltmore, Manhattan.

Stone-Wood Engineering Corporation, realty, contracting, construction, fireproofing, electric work, $100,000; J. T. McGovern, H. F. Cassidy, A. Gregg, 144 Broadway.

Sanford Narrow Fabric Co., Hornell, braids, tapes, ribbons, dry goods, household fittings, $50,000; Thomas F. Elwell, A. R. Palmer, C. Sanford King, New Rochelle.

George Carocopos, Inc., commission, selling agents, personal property, $50,000; D. H. Hauckel, D. P. Stanton, G. Carocopos, 150 Fulton St.

United States Novelty Stand Advertising Co., advertising, $25,000; I. Krause, M. and N. Colic, 828 West 96th St.

The Murphy-Nunley Co., Richmond Borough, carousels, merry-go-rounds, scenic railways, $20,000; W. and T. Nunley, T. F. Murphy, 544 Eighth St.

Leamington Auto Supply Co., $15,000; A. M. Nascher, M. A. Noble, R. H. Waddell, 220 Broadway.

Saftey Auto Equipment Corp'n., safety devices, $10,000; M. Ely, S. M. Richardson, H. A. Vincent, 447 West 14th St.

Bay Ridge Trucking Corp'n, Brooklyn, contracting, stevedore, $10,000; A. R. Lillian, L. and E. T. Minor, 325 73d St., Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge Coal and Coke Corp'n., Brooklyn, $10,000; same directors.

Wernbruck Production Corp'n., motion pictures, $10,000; L. S. Miller, J. E. Bennett, H. R. Snyder, 156 Broadway.

American Phenol Corp'n., Port Ewen, coal, coke, gas, explosives, $10,000; H. L. Nehring, J. J. Griffin, J. F. Rogan, 34 Granite St., Brooklyn.

The Levin Bigelow Outfitting Co., Kings County, diamonds, jewelry, tapestries, furniture, clothing, $10,000; M. Peritz, O. Cohen, B. B. Levine, 38 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

The Alpha Painting Corp'n., paints, varnishes, construction, furnishing buildings, $10,000; W. L. Glenn, H. Shatz, W. B. Walsh, 511 Lincoln Place.

Edarro Furniture Co., Syracuse, $10,000; R. E. Arthur, E. and E. K. Butler, Syracuse.

Robert Freeman Decorating Co., painting, upholstering, $10,000; M. Listein, G. H. Stilger, R. Freeman, 815 Crescent St., Astoria.

Atlas BookStore, publishing, booksselling, merchandise, $10,000; J. Straus, S. Christides, E. Rompapas, 511 West 139th St.

John Reich Building Co., Queensborough, realty, construction, $10,000; J. Grau, Harry Jobes, M. Reich Richmond Hill.

Witherbee Storage Battery Co., motors, engines, machinery, supplies, motor vehicles, boats, $10,000; M. J. Hanlon, C. J. Steier, E. E. Jacobsen, 68 Montague St., Brooklyn.

K. & S. Vienna Roll Baking Co., $10,000; A. S. Adelson, W. Smolinsky, S. Kauter, 592 Concord Av., Bronx.

Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street Co., clothing, merchandise, wearing apparel, $6,000; C. W. Koller, E. S. Smith, D. Fox, 147 West 42d St.

Essex Market Co., meat, poultry, fish, provisions, $5,000; S. and S. Scholem, J. Freirich, 3,136 Broadway.

Schwartz Costume Co., ladies' costumes, wares, merchandise, $5,000; R. and H. Weinkopf, F. Schwartz, 2,286 Andrews Av., Bronx.

L. & G. Holding Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, machinery, mechanical devices, $5,000; S. Fersh, J. Moss, B. Weinberg, 146 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

The Coalition Co., motors, engines, cars, vehicles, machinery, $8,000; E. Frankel, H. G. Gibson, A. Wyss, 1854 Broadway.

Tommy Kyle, Inc., Brooklyn, canteen supplies, clothing, souvenirs, tobacco, sailors' lockers, $5,000; W. Earle Severs, E. H. Bell, T. H. Kyle, 219 E. 17th St., Brooklyn.

Monalark, North Pelham, theatrical, moving pictures, $5,000; W. A. Hayes, H. L. Rupert, H. B. Rothschild, 2 Madison Av.

The Highway Engineering Co., Albany, contractors, road and highways builders, $5,000; J. P. and M. B. Scanlon, W. J. Campbell, Cohoes.

Mender Dress Co., $5,000; C. B. Broder, R. N. Souffrout, J. Hamermann, 200 Bway.

Strand Raincoat Co., rubber, non-rubberized fabrics, $5,000; C. Goldsieger, G. and H. Sass, 104 Second Av.

Authorization—William Whitmer & Sons, Wilmington, Del., saw mills, pulp mills, handle factories, $3,000,000; repres. R. B. Stocking, 1,081 Fifth Av. Building, Manhattan.

Capital increases—Puritan Chemical Co., New York, $10,000 to $30,000; Leupler Trading Co., New York, $5,000 to $4,000; Trippe, Barker & Co., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Paramount Pictures Corpn., New York; $100,000 to $10,000,000; Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $600,000.

Capital reduction—A. T. Demarest & Co., New York, $800,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Sanford Narrow Fabric Co., Manhattan; Yale System Cloths, Manhattan; Pappas Tobacco Mfg. Co., Buffalo.

SPRING WHEAT AREA LARGEST IN HISTORY

Forecast Shows That It Will Be from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 Acres More Than Last Year.

EXPECT GIGANTIC HARVEST

Agricultural Department Finds a Record Yield Already in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—There is every indication in reports from crop observers to the Department of Agriculture that war prices will stimulate Spring seeding of wheat beyond anything ever known in this country. The Bureau of Crop Estimates, in preparing the figures of the carry-over crop, allows 5,000,000 bushels of wheat for increased seeding this Spring. From all sources of information it is estimated that there will be an increase of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres of Spring wheat. This will come largely in the three greatest Spring wheat States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, which produced last year 156,000,000 bushels.

At present the stock of wheat on farms is not much unlike that of any ordinary year, notwithstanding the greatly increased exports since Dec. 1. The amount on farms is 152,903,000 bushels, while last year at the same time it was 151,809,000. This year there is about 8,000,000 bushels less in elevators and country mills, and the amount at various points of shipment in warehouses or on cars is reported as 7,000,000 bushels. Thus, with 1,000,000 bushels more wheat in the hands of farmers and 15,000,000 less in the hands of buyers, the net reduction of visible supply is 14,000,000 bushels. Last year the carry-over crop was 112,000,000 bushels. This year it is 98,000,000 bushels, subject to a deduction of 5,000,000 for extra Spring seeding and about 2,000,000 for increased home consumption, based on increase of population, from which it appears that the excess crop that can be exported in the next four months is 91,000,000 bushels, or, in all, 21,000,000 less busnels than last year. This takes no account of flour stocks, which this year have been slower of export, and the supply throughout the country is regarded as above rather than below normal.

Last year the United States exported in March, April, May, and June 36,156,000 bushels of wheat, which was less by 3,800,000 than in the previous year, but nearly twice as much as in the year before that.

It remains to be seen whether the volume of exportations since the war began keeps up for the remainder of the crop year. For the last three months, since commerce was in a measure restored, after the outbreak of hostilities, the amount of wheat the United States has been sending to Europe has been from three to four times what it had been for many years past. In February, for instance, the export was 35,500,000 bushels as against 7,554,000 in the same month last year. In the last three years the shipments of wheat abroad in the remaining four months of the crop year averaged 26,000,000 bushels. The crop experts here estimate this amount will be doubled this year, or may reach to 60,000,000 bushels. The crop of the Southern States this year, which comes in early, will be on the market by July 1 to increase the home supply and release even more of last year's crop.

The crop of wheat throughout the country now in sight will be the largest ever produced in the United States. Already the outlook for a heavy harvest is so plainly indicated in official reports that arrangements are being made to provide against a shortage of labor when the harvest comes. The market should embrace practically all Europe. Germany, France, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Egypt, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Australia, the Union of South Africa and New Zealand have declared an embargo on shipments of wheat. Canada and Russia have declared a partial embargo. Great Britain and Switzerland have prohibited the export of all kinds of foodstuffs.

An unexpected supply of wheat for Europe was found this week in the Omsk region in Siberia. The crop there this year was very large, and there is no way developed for it to compete with the price now being paid for foodstuffs in Great Britain and other European countries.

Arrangements are being made to ship 11,500,000 bushels from Vladivostok by way of the Panama Canal. There are not enough elevators at Vladivostok to handle such a large amount of grain, and temporary moorings and warehouses are being constructed to receive the shipments over the Siberian Railway.

Fifty steamships will be needed to carry this amount of wheat to England, and several British steamers from New York have been sent around to Vladivostok by way of Panama. It is estimated that with the present facilities of the Siberian Railroad it will take two months to get the wheat to seaboard and loaded on ocean ships. Probably none wheat from Russia in Europe will be taken in this shipment also if the Russian Government decides that the reserve crop is enough to meet the demands of home consumption and seed requirements for the coming season. Ice breakers are being kept busy at Vladivostok, opening the harbor.

EXPLAINS BIG COPPER DEAL.

Anaconda's President Tells How United Metals Was Bought.

B. B. Thayer, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, has written a letter to shareholders detailing the terms under which the United Metals Selling Company, a marketing concern, recently was bought from the Amalgamated Copper Company. The Anaconda sold $16,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes to buy the property and to increase its own production by building a new refinery.

The Amalgamated bought the United Metals Company originally for $12,050,000, raising the necessary funds through a note sale. The letter says that the Selling Company was taken over by the Anaconda at a price which liquidated the loan made by the Amalgamated after allowances had been made for dividends declared by the Selling Company.

The Metals Selling Company owned 141,900 shares of Anaconda stock, and these were retained by the Amalgamated, with due allowance made to the Anaconda Company, while further allowances were made for the stock of unsold metals owned by the Metals Selling Company.

The balance sheet of the Metals Selling Company, the letter states, showed on Dec. 31, 1914, assets of $24,713,889 and a surplus of $6,046,900. Stocks owned by the distributing concern consisted of 150,000 shares of Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, 30,900 shares of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, and 1,100 shares of the Mountain Trading Company. These stocks were bought for $4,762,900 by the Anaconda.

Car Hits Wagon; Two Hurt.

Max Scher, 21 years old, of 186 Delancey Street, and Samuel Wolff, 40 years old, of 530 West 147th Street, were hurt last evening when the bakery wagon of Jacob Held of 570 Grand Street was rammed by a Second Avenue car at Fortieth Street. Scher, who was driving, got caught between the traffic and in trying to avoid a northbound car was struck by one going south. Both men were thrown to the street. They were treated by Dr. Cornelie of Bellevue Hospital.

URGES WIDER BANK LAWS.

Federal Reserve Board Favors Local Legislation to Help Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Federal Reserve Board adopted a resolution today favoring the enactment of State legislation to make it possible for national banks to exercise the powers of executors and trustees, and so equalize the privileges of national and State institutions. The board is understood to have had in mind particularly the case of New York, where the existing laws are such that the member banks in the Federal Reserve system have not been permitted to assume all of the functions contemplated by the act.

It was said, however, that the members of the board had not studied the Marshall bill, now pending in the New York Legislature, and that the resolution was not intended specifically as an indorsement of that measure. Similar restrictive laws have prevented the member banks in Illinois and Michigan from assuming powers enjoyed by the State banks.

The resolution holds that the interests of the Government, the banks, and the public will be best served, and the success of the Federal Reserve system best assured, by a membership which will include as many as possible of the banks made eligible under the terms of the act. In order to equalize the powers of the State and national banks as members of the system, State institutions have the privilege of membership, when not in contravention of State laws, and national banks are allowed to act as executors, administrators, trustees, and registers, where State laws do not forbid. Several of the States have laws which prohibit State banks from becoming members of the new system, or deny the national banks the right to usurp powers of the State institutions. The board in its resolution said:

"It is in entire sympathy and accord with the efforts of those who are advocating legislation designed to remove such restrictions and to make possible the perfection of a system of banking which will uniformly serve the interests of the public in all of the Federal Reserve districts."

The City of Nashville, Tenn., with a population of 110,000, was today designated as a Reserve city. In that connection the board adopted the following requirements as necessary before consideration hereafter will be given to the choice of any city as a Reserve city:

"A population of at least 50,000, combined capital and surplus of national banks in the applying city of not less than $3,000,000, with deposits of not less than $10,000,000; indorsement of the application by at least fifty national banks located outside of the applying city, who will state that they are carrying or intend to carry upon such designation, accounts with a national bank in the applying city.

"Applications will be referred for report and recommendation to the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which the applying city is located, whose Chairman shall certify the names of the national banks indorsing the application."

MERCANTILE MARINE BONDS.

Overdue Interest May Be Provided for by New Financing.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has not yet arranged to pay on April 1 the interest due last October, and a reorganization is being planned. Under the indenture of the $52,700,000 4½ per cent. collateral trust bonds the company has six months of grace in which to pay its interest before there is an actual default, and that time will be up at the end of this month.

Vice President P. A. S. Franklin refused yesterday to discuss the possibilities of a receivership. "It is well known how the business of the company has been disrupted by the war," said he, "and all that can be said is that a financial plan is being carefully considered."

It was learned in other quarters that the Bondholders' Protective Committee, headed by Otto T. Bannard of the New York Trust Company, would consider a receivership only as a last resort. By some it is thought that court action would be the simplest way to rearrange the affairs of the parent and affiliated companies, but if this is possible to find any other satisfactory financial plan it will be followed.

The offerings of freight to the company have been good during the war, but the congestion of European ports has hampered operations. Cargoes which should have unloaded in London, Liverpool, or Havre and been away again in five or six days have been held for as long as thirty days. One vessel which arrived at Havre in the last week of February has not yet reached her pier, and several others are lying at English ports with small chance of being released for weeks.

Action of the British Government in taking over vessels has greatly disarranged the company's plans. On several occasions cargoes have been contracted for and in some cases the goods were aboard when the British Admiralty took the vessels for troop ships at a moment's notice.

BANK'S 105TH BIRTHDAY.

Mechanics & Metals, Which Absorbed Three Others, Will Move.

The Mechanics and Metals Bank today celebrates its 105th anniversary, its history going back to the Mechanics Bank of the City of New York, which was chartered on March 23, 1810. The bank's first President was John Slidell, and Whithead Fish was the first Cashier.

In 1904 the Leather Manufacturers National Bank, headed by Gates W. McGarrah, was merged with the Mechanics National, as it was called then, and in 1910 the National Copper Bank was admitted in consolidation. In May last year the Fourth National was absorbed and plans have been completed for moving from 50 Wall Street to the Fourth National's former quarters on Nassau between Pine and Cedar Streets about April 15.

The Controller's call on March 4 showed that the bank had total resources of $135,804,402, and deposits aggregating $112,599,932, an increase in the latter item of $05,000,000 in eleven years.

RESERVE BANK COLLECTIONS

Sub-Committee of Governors Completes Proposed Plan.

The sub-committee of Governors of Federal Reserve banks of which Gov. McDougal of Chicago is Chairman, after meeting here the last three days of last week, has completed its proposed plan for the collection of checks by the Reserve Banks and it will be laid before the Directors of the twelve banks and before the Federal Reserve Board at once. It is expected to be ready for consideration by the Directors of the New York Reserve Bank at their meeting tomorrow.

Modifications may be made in the plan in the various districts as uniformity is not required. Whatever scheme finally may be approved by any bank must receive the approval also of the Federal Reserve Board before being put into operation. When so approved the plans will be submitted to the member banks and it will be optional with each of them to join or not join in establishing the system.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	Friday.— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	53.50	56.50	52.00	55.00
Lead	4.05	4.15	4.05	4.15
Iron, No.2X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 15½@15¾c a pound, up ⅛@¼c, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	68	5	0	67	0	0
Copper, futures	68	15	0	68	10	0
Tin, spot	174	10	0	173	14	0
Tin, futures	160	10	0	167	0	0
Lead	22	17	6	22	12	6
Spelter	44	5	0	44	5	0

RAILROADS RESENT BURLESON'S CHARGE

They Defy Postmaster General to Show They Have "Looted" the Government.

ASSERT THEY ARE ROBBED

Chairman Peters Says Campaign for Fair Rates Will Be Pushed Throughout the Country.

Postmaster General Burleson's charge that the railroads of the country are "looting" the postal revenues met with a caustic reply yesterday from Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company and Chairman of the Railway Mail Pay Committee, whose activities were criticized by the Postmaster General. Mr. Peters, charged that the railroads and not the Government were being "robbed" and said that the campaign to end the present method of computing pay for carrying the mails would be continued.

This is Mr. Peter's statement:

In a statement published in the papers Monday, Postmaster General Burleson says that under the system whereby the railroads are now paid for carrying the mails "the postal authorities are compelled to stand by helplessly while the railroads loot the postal revenues."

This is a very serious charge. It means, if it means anything, that a member of the cabinet of the President of the United States, charges the managements of the chief industry in this country with being in a conspiracy to rob the Government of the United States.

Congress appointed a bi-partisan commission to investigate the whole subject. That commission, of which ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., was Chairman, recently recommended, as the result of its inquiry, the passage of a bill which would have increased the pay to the railroads. Was Senator Bourne's committee duped by the roads, or did his committee become a party to the conspiracy to steal?

It may be possible for a demagogic politician to make a charge like this in the heat of a political campaign, but to inject into a statement issued under the aegis of the Government of the United States such language as that by which the Postmaster General now seeks to express his spleen against the railroads, is unworthy of the great office of which he is the incumbent.

The fact is that Mr. Burleson, through lack of understanding of the postal service, and through reliance upon advisers who were accused by the joint bi-partisan commission of Congress of being ignorant of their duties and greedy for arbitrary power, is himself permitting the Government of the United States to rob the railroads of at least half what is due them for carrying the parcel post.

The railroads have asked Postmaster General to point to a single act of their Railway Mail Pay Committee, in its efforts to present the facts in this case to the people, which has not been absolutely legitimate.

The American people when informed are fair. We belief they will repudiate demagogy in every form. All the railroads ask is fair play. The Postmaster General is evidently determined they shall not have it. The railroads therefore appeal to the people and they intend to present the case as aggressively as they know how in every Congressional District in the United States, believing that when the next Congress meets the people will voice their determination that the railroads shall receive the justice which is due them.

ROCK ISLAND MEN FREED

But Court Holds That Stockholders May See Company's Books.

John J. Quinlan and F. L. Forbes, Vice President and transfer agent, respectively, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, were discharged yesterday by Magistrate Appleton in the criminal proceeding which had been brought by Warren C. Crane, a stockholder of the Rock Island, to hold them amenable to the penal law for refusing access to the railway company's stock books.

Forbes was discharged on the ground that it had not been proved that he was in control of the stock books. In the case of Quinlan, Magistrate Appleton held that there had been a plain violation of Section 10 of the Penal law. He had to take into consideration, however, the Magistrate said, that a misunderstanding had existed between Quinlan and Crane as to giving access to the company's books. Quinlan had testified regarding this misunderstanding at one of the hearings last week and had promised to show Crane the books if he presented himself again.

When the hearing was renewed yesterday Quinlan took the stand and Magistrate Appleton asked:

"Did you let Mr. Crane see the books as you said you would?

"I did," replied Quinlan.

Isidor J. Kresel and S. M. Stroock, representing Crane, told the Court that their client's demands had been satisfied.

"Then I find," said Magistrate Appleton, "that the defendant Quinlan did not wilfully refuse to allow the books to be inspected. I discharge the defendant Quinlan."

The decision leaves Mr. Crane, as a member of the Amster Committee, which is seeking to oust Quinlan and all the other Rock Island Directors at the annual meeting of the stockholders on April 12, free to get the names, addresses, and the amount of the holdings of each stockholder of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. A vigorous canvass for proxies will now be made. What applies to Crane applies also to any other credited stockholder who desires to see the company's books.

WANT RAILROAD SOLD.

Mortgage Trustees of Pere Marquette Appeal to Court.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—A group of trustees representing holders of mortgages against the Pere Marquette Railroad, now in receivers' hands, filed a petition in the Federal Court here today asking that the road be sold at public auction. The property involved is that of the old Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, the Chicago & West Michigan, the Chicago & North Michigan, the Detroit & Grand Rapids, the Grand Rapids, Belding & Saginaw, and the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron lines.

The petition says that $1,503,490 interest on the underlying bonds of the Pere Marquette is due and unpaid, and that there is no prospect of it being paid. Hearing on the petition was set for April 5. The petition is signed by W. W. Crapo and George D. Morley, the New England Trust Compakny, the Old Colony Trust Company, the International Trust Company, and the New York Trust Company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of March show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing g

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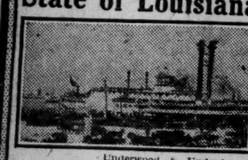

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Stocks Rise Rapidly—Foreign Exchange Reaches New Low Level.

The expectation of Italy's early entrance into the war and the fall of the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl were being spoken of yesterday as holding promise of a shortening of the struggle in Europe, and this was made the basis for a further show of strength in the day's trading on the Stock Exchange. Rather inconsistently, it would appear, there was coupled with this factor the expectation of large profits to many of our industrial concerns through the war orders which have been placed in this country on so large a scale. The shorter the war is to be the sooner will an end be put to the emergency orders which are now reaching this market for military supplies, but both of these things were made to do service yesterday side by side in stimulating the forward movement in prices.

Before the day was over a setback was encountered in some parts of the list, but there were few issues which did not show net gains, and some showed large ones. Bethlehem Steel, among the active stocks, led both in respect to the volume of sales and the size of its net gain. There were many stories built up around the advance, but the one which was listened to most respectfully had to do with the profits which the company is said to be making out of its war supply orders. The detailed return of the country's foreign commerce for January, which was issued at the close of the week, revealed a further large increase in the amount of such supplies which are entering into our export trade. This tangible reflection of new found business running into a great many millions, supported as it was yesterday by new accounts of large orders from European sources, contributed the background for yesterday's upbidding of prices, which proceeded despite the feeling in some quarters that the pace of the advance was outrunning prudent caution.

It was not in the Stock Market alone that these war orders found reflection yesterday. The pressure which these great European purchases in the United States are putting on exchange rates was shown in a further decline in sterling to a new low record, and in weakness in some of the other exchanges as well. The decline in sterling was all the more notable in view of the announcement of the engagement of $3,500,000 more gold for import to New York. We have now taken in something over $32,000,000 of gold since the tide turned in our favor, but how small a part of the payments which Europe has had to make in this market has been covered by these gold shipments is suggested in pointed fashion by the continued and very great decline in exchange rates. Moreover, the decline has taken place in the face of repeated efforts to sustain exchange through the establishment of credits in New York out of which to pay for some of the goods purchased in this country. We are almost certain to hear more of transactions of this kind later on, for in no other way apparently will England be able to keep the pressure on exchange under control.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders Become Bewildered.

It would not be making too strong a statement to say that the sky-rocket course of Bethlehem Steel left a great many traders in a state of total bewilderment yesterday. A net rise of more than five points, following a succession of days in which the quotation had steadily plunged forward, supplied a puzzle that the market following could not solve. The question heard repeatedly in brokerage offices was:

"What lies behind the movement?"

There was nothing new in the query as far as the words went, but an inflection accompanied the voicing of it which differed from that last week. Persons who had previously made noncommittal replies in a tolerant way, as though they actually knew something which they were holding back, frankly admitted yesterday that they knew nothing definite. The conventional rumors went around of huge earnings, coming dividends and possible rights of some sort for shareholders. If the buying was based on this talk, and nothing more, it displayed the stubborn confidence of buyers in stock arguments.

***

Amalgamated a Holding Company.

The letter to Anaconda Copper Company shareholders, describing the purchase of the United Metals Selling Company, shows that the Amalgamated Company has disposed of all its property except its stock holdings of the Anaconda. The Amalgamated Company's physical properties were taken over by the Anaconda in 1910 through the exchange of its stock for shares in corporations controlled by the Amalgamated. At the conclusion of this arrangement records showed that the Amalgamated owned 3,212,684 of the 4,-661,480 Anaconda shares outstanding, and this total has been increased to 3,354,584 shares, as the former company kept 141,900 shares of Anaconda stock held by the United Metals Selling Company.

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Moving Out of New Jersey.

A concomitant of the transfer of the United Metals Selling Company from the Amalgamated Copper Company to the Anaconda Copper Company is the winding up of the United Metals Selling Company as a New Jersey corporation and the organization of a new corporation of the samé name in Delaware. Ever since the Seven Sisters laws were passed in New Jersey there has been more or less doubt as to whether such arrangements as the ownership of the United Metals by either the Amalgamated or the Anaconda might not be attacked, and the conclusion drawn in the financial district yesterday was that the copper people thought this a good occasion on which to remove any such possibility by moving the subsidiary from New Jersey to Delaware.

***

A Broker's Quotation.

A foreign exchange broker said yesterday: "He who takes a market position is lost." The remark was made just after Italian lire had moved with considerable dispatch from 5.80 to 5.65, an alteration of approximately 3 per cent. The broker added that the only way to make money in the present unruly market was, first, to find a customer for exchange and then go and buy enough to fill the order at a figure which would admit of a profit.

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Rock Island Possibilities.

With both the Sheldon Committee and the Amster Committee claiming control of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company on April 12, a lively tilt of factions may be expected. N. L. Amster of Boston, leader of the minority holders who seek to overthrow the Reid-Moore interests in the Rock Island, is now in possession of the names, addresses, and the amount of holdings of some 5,000 Rock Island stockholders, representing all but 80,000 of the 730,000 shares of stock outstanding. Mr. Amster got possession of this information as the result of the criminal proceeding instituted against Rock Island officials. The action resulted in the discharge yesterday of the officials alleged to have refused this information, but Mr. Amster, notwithstanding, won a victory. The Sheldon Committee, which Mr. Amster has accused of being in league with the Reid-Moore interests, has the same information, of course, and the dual campaign for proxies is now in full swing.

The Sheldon Committee is well entrenched and undoubtedly represents the strongest financial interests behind the Rock Island. The Amster Committee, on the other hand, has won support because of its persistent fight for recognition in Rock Island affairs, and may collect more power than is expected in Wall Street. In any event, there will be vitriolic oratory in Chicago on April 12.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money and Discount Rates Easy—American Securities in Demand.

LONDON, March 22.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market was generally active on the execution of a number of weekend orders, centring principally in Colonial bonds, home rails and oil, and industrial shares at steady prices. Japanese bonds hardened, but German bonds were easier.

American securities were in fair demand during the forenoon, but later trading fell off, prices sagged, and the market closed easy.

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, March 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 71 francs for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 50 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	373,830
Same day last year	332,425
Year to date	13,089,533
Same period last year	20,847,571
Average price and change 50 stocks	62.21 + .53
Same day last year	71.08 + .47

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
84	87	100	Adams Express	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1¼
34⅜	34½	7,050	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅝	34⅞	33⅝	34½	+1¼
8½	9	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	9¼	9⅛	9	9	−¼
34½	35½	70	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	
57⅞	58¼	17,650	Amalgamated Cop.	57½	58¼	57½	58	+1¼
43⅝	43⅞	12,000	Am. Beet Sugar	42⅝	44¼	42¼	43⅝	+1¼
85	87	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85⅝	86⅜	85¼	86¼	+¾
80	97	300	Am. Brake S. & F.	90½	92½	90½	92¼	+2¼
29¼	29¼	8,350	Am. Can	29½	29¾	28⅞	29¼	+⅛
29¼	29½	45	do., odd lots	29½	29¾	28⅞	29¼	+⅛
93¾	94½	200	Am. Can pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
42½	45½	915	Am. Car & Fdry	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
111	114	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	41⅜	42¾	41⅜	42	+1½
82½	83½	3	Am. Coal Products	82½	82½	82½	82½	+⅜
45	46	200	Am. Cotton Oil				115	
4⅜	5½	100	Am. H. & Leather	46	46	46	46	+¼
26½	27¼	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	5	5	5	5	
25½	26	3,200	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	27⅜	26¼	27¼	+1⅛
9⅛	9¼	100	Am. Linseed	29	29½	28⅞	29	+¼
21	22	150	Am. Locomotive	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
28	30½	700	Am. Malt pf	21	21	21	21	+¼
65⅞	66	6,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	29	29½	29	29½	+½
102	104	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	65	66	65	66	+1
101½	102¾	400	Am. Sugar Refining	102	102	103	103	−⅛
110	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	102	102	101¾	101¾	−⅛
120⅝	120⅞	1,000	Am. Telegph. & Tel	111	111	111	111	+⅛
224	227	100	Am. Tobacco	120½	121	120½	120½	+⅛
107	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	224¾	224¾	224¾	224¾	+½
7½	8½	25	Am. Writing P. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+½
27½	27¾	2,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	8	8	8	8	
96⅞	96⅞	1,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	27⅛	27⅝	27	27⅜	+⅛
97⅜	98	35	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	96	96⅜	96	96⅜	+⅛
94	99	100	Baldwin Loco.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1
67	67⅜	2,422	Baltimore & Ohio	96	96	96	96	+½
67	68	200	Baltimore & O. pf	66¾	67¼	66¾	67⅛	+⅜
67	67	62	do., odd lot	67½	67½	67½	67½	+¼
½	⅝	800	Batoplias Mining	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	
71⅞	72	33,700	Bethlehem Steel	½	½	½	½	
105	105½	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	67	72	67	72	+3½
103	106	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	103	103½	103	105¼	−¼
87	87¼	800	California Petrol	87	87¼	87	87¼	
16⅜	16¾	1,000	Canadian Pacific	15⅜	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	+⅛
15⅜	15⅝	5,200	Central Leather Co	99½	99½	98¾	99½	+⅝
34½	35	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	34¼	35	34¼	34⅝	+⅛
41¾	41¾	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41¾	41½	41¾	41¾	+⅛
87	87½	400	Chi., Rock Is. & P	87	87¼	87	87¼	+⅛
38⅞	39	4,100	Chino Copper	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+⅜
57	57½	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	57	57½	57	57½	+⅛
24⅞	25	300	Consolidated Gas	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
135¾	136	100	Continental Can	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	+⅛
52½	52½	10	do., odd lot	52½	52½	52½	52½	+½
52⅝	52⅝	1,300	Corn Products Ref	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52½	
11	11¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	11	11⅛	11	11	
71¼	71⅝	1,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	+⅛
42	46	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	42	46	42	46	+⅞
93	96½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	93	96½	93	93¾	+¼
10	10	300	Distillers Securities	10	10	9¾	9¾	−¼
7⅛	8	5,700	Erie	7¼	8⅛	7¼	8⅛	+⅝
27	27	3,500	Erie 1st pf	27	27	26¾	27	+⅛
36⅞	37⅜	500	Erie 2d pf	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37¼	+⅛
30	30	800	General Electric	30	30	30	30	
139¾	142	2,800	General Motors	139¾	142	139¾	140	+1
105	107	100	General Motors pf	105	107	105	107	+3½
99½	99½	10,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	+⅝
98	98	225	Goodrich pf	98	98	97¼	98	+⅝
100	100	1,200	Great Northern pf	100	100	99	99	+1
115⅞	116⅞	9,100	G. N. ore ctfs. ore prop.	116⅞	116⅞	115½	116⅜	+⅛
32¾	33⅝	800	Guggenheim Explor.	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅜	+1⅛
51	51½	4,900	Inspiration Copper	51	51½	50¾	51	+⅛
22⅜	22½	300	Inter.-Met. v. tr.ctfs	22⅜	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
12⅞	13	1,300	Inter.-Met. pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
60½	60¾	100	Int. Harvester Corp	60½	60¾	60	60	−½
67¼	67½	2,050	Int. Paper	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+¼
8⅝	9⅛	1,550	Int. Paper pf	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
38	38¾	36	Kansas City South	38	38¾	38	38½	+2⅛
21¼	21¾	2	Kings Co. El L. & P.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+⅜
120¼	120¼	600	Kresge (S. S.) Co	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	
120	122½	175	Kresge (S. S.) pf	120	122½	120	122¾	+3½
106	108	300	Lackawanna Steel	108	108	108	108	+⅛
28⅝	28⅞	900	Lehigh Valley	28⅝	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	+⅛
136	136⅞	10	Loose-Wiles Biscuit				136	+⅜
15½	15⅝	100	Louis. & Nash	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
113	113	8,845	Maxwell Motors	113	113	113	113	
32	33⅝	5,010	Max. Motors 1st pf	32	33⅝	32	32⅝	+⅞
75	76¼	5,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	75	76¼	74⅞	74⅞	
31	32¼	100	May Dept. Stores	31	32¼	31	31	+⅛
52½	52½	12,400	Mexican Petroleum	52½	52½	52½	52½	+⅛
69½	72⅜	900	Mex. Petroleum pf	69	72	69	71¾	+2½
77	77	7,900	Miami Copper	77	77	77	77	
24	24½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	24	24½	23¼	24	+⅝
10¾	10¾	1,500	Missouri Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
11	11¼	1,300	Montana Power	11	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
49¾	50¼	600	Nat. Biscuit Co	49¾	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+1¼
120¼	120¼	100	Nat. Bn. & St. Co	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+½
13⅜	13⅜	100	do., odd lots	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+½
13¼	13¼	9,100	Nat. Lead Co	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	+¼
57½	58¼	12	do., odd lot	57½	58¼	57½	58¼	+1½
57	57	1,000	Nat. Lead Co. pf	57	57	57	57	
107½	107½	500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+⅜
5⅞	6	900	Nevada Con. Cop	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
12⅞	12⅞	280	N. Y. Air Brake	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅜
67	67	1,300	N. Y. Central	67	67	67	67	+⅜
84	84½	950	N. Y., N. H. & H	84	84½	83⅝	83⅝	−⅛
54½	54½	5,900	Norfolk & Western	54½	54½	53¾	53¾	−⅛
101	101½	200	Northern Pacific	101	101½	101	101½	+⅛
68¼	68½	1,280	Northern Pacific pf	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	+⅛
103⅛	103⅜	1,857	Penn. R. R.	103⅛	103⅜	102⅞	103¼	+⅛
105	105⅜	100	P. C. C. & St. L.	105	105⅜	105	105⅛	+⅛
70	70	200	Pittsburgh Coal	70	70	70	70	+2
20	20	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	20	20	20	20	
92	92	100	Pressed Steel Car	92	92	91	91	−⅛
28⅝	28⅝	200	Pullman Co	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
150½	150½	300	Quicksilver	150½	150½	150½	150½	+⅛
½	½	200	Quicksilver pf	½	½	½	½	
1	1	10,400	Ray Con. Copper	1	1	1	1	
18⅝	19	26,700	Reading	18⅝	19	18½	18⅝	+⅛
144¼	144½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	144¼	144½	142½	143½	+⅛
20¼	20¼	45	do., odd lot	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
20⅜	20⅜	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
76½	76½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	−½
1	1	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	1	1	1	1	
4¼	4¼	400	St. Louis & San F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
2¼	2½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2¼	2½	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
3¼	3¾	200	Seaboard Air Line	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼	+⅛
13⅞	14	150	Seab. Air Line pf	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
34	34	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	34	34	34	34	+⅛
26	26	3,500	Southern Pacific	26	26	26	26	+⅛
84	84½	600	Southern Railway	84	84½	83½	84¼	+⅛
15⅜	15⅝	15	do., odd lot	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
15½	15½	200	So. Railway pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
48⅞	49	400	Standard Milling	48⅞	49	48⅞	49	−1
51¼	53½	200	do., odd lots	51¼	53	51¼	53	+3½
51	51⅝	4,020	Standard Mill. pf	51	51⅝	51	51⅛	
73	73	4,000	Studebaker Co	73	73	73	73	+1
48¾	49¼	300	Studebaker Co. pf	48¾	49¼	47⅞	48¾	+⅞
94	95	1,300	Tennessee Copper	94	95	94	95	+1
29¼	29⅞	460	Texas Co	29¼	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+½
132½	133	400	Texas & Pacific	132½	133	132½	133	+1
14¼	14¼	5,300	Third Avenue	14¼	14¼	14	14	+⅛
51¼	52¼	900	Union B. & P. Co	51¼	53	51¼	52¼	+1⅛
5⅝	5⅝	10,500	Union Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
120⅜	121	320	Union Pacific pf	120⅜	121	120⅜	120⅝	+⅛
79¾	80	100	United Rys. Invest	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	−⅛
8½	8½	50	U. S. Express	8½	8½	8½	8½	
70⅝	70⅝	350	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+⅛
42¾	44	17,420	U. S. Rubber	42¾	44	42	42	+6
59½	62½	2,300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	59½	62½	59½	62⅜	+3⅜
103½	105½	27,700	U. S. Steel	103½	105½	103½	105	+2
45¾	46	500	U. S. Steel pf	45¾	46	45¼	45¾	+⅛
104⅞	105	10,700	Utah Copper	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+⅛
54⅜	55¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	54⅞	+⅛
20	20	100	Wabash	20	20	20	20	+⅛
⅝	⅝	300	Wells-Fargo Exp	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
92	92½	50	do., odd lot	92	92½	92	92½	+⅜
93	93	800	Western Maryland	93	93	93	93	+⅛
21⅜	22	1,200	Western Union Tel	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+⅜
64½	64½	1,000	Westingh. E. & M	64½	64	64	64	+⅛
69	71⅞	2,625	Wilis-Overland	69	71⅞	69	70½	+2
116	120	600	Willys-Overland pf	116	120	116	119	+3⅞
100	100	3,000	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	100	100	100	100	+½
106	107⅛			106	107⅛	106	107	+1½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.90	68.37	68.56	+ .09
Industrials	56.05	55.12	55.87	+ .97

COMBINED AVERAGE.

March 13	61.10	60.93	61.08	+ .02
March 15	61.27	61.04	61.23	+ .15
March 16	61.31	60.90	61.05	+ .13
March 17	61.20	61.03	61.11	+ .06
March 18	61.18	60.87	61.09	+ .02
March 19	61.57	61.06	61.09	+ .02
March 20	61.80	61.52	61.68	+ .36
March 21	62.42	61.74	62.21	+ .53

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.		—Low.		Last.
Mar. to date	62.42	Mar. 22	59.86	Mar. 1	62.21
Mar., 1914	71.32	Mar. 23	68.06	Mar. 9	70.20
Mar., 1913	74.58	Mar. 5	70.09	Mar. 19	73.85
Mar., 1912	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
Yr. to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	62.21
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 15	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½		4.55	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	@5	4.60	4.45
Car., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	4½		4.60	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	5		5.40	5.10
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.80	4.60
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.38
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		5.05	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.75	4.62
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.45
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.00	4.85
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90	4.70
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		4.55	4.40
Southern Pacific	1914-'22	5		5.60	5.25
N. Y. Central L.	1915-'28	4½		5.10	5.50
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	@5	5.00	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	4½		4.50	4.30
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	6		5.35	5.05
St. L. I. M. & So.	1914-'24	4	@4½	4.40	4.20
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.25	5.00
Southern Railway	1914-'24	5		5.00	4.80
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.90	4.65
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5		4.85	4.85

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2¼	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 & 6 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	2⅜@3	8 & 10 mos.	3½@3¾
4 mos.	3 @3¼	11 & 12 mos.	4 @4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	4	6 months	4 @4½
Sixty to ninety days			3¾@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79½	$4.78½	$4.78½
Cables	4.79½	4.78¾	4.78¾

Checking Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅝	$4.78¾
Paris	5.32½	5.32
Berlin	.82¾	.82⅝
Austria	..	..
Russia	..	15.55
Switzerland	..	.42¾@.43
Holland	5.42	5.41
Italy	.39½	.39⅝

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	42.05	42.15
Rio	27

Ordnance Stocks

E. I. DuPont Powder Co.
Explosives
E. W. Bliss Co.
Torpedoes & Mines
Electric Boat Co.
Submarine Engines
New York Air Brake Co.
Shrapnel
Canadian Explosive Co.
Explosives
Atlas Powder Co.
Dynamite
Hercules Powder Co.
Smokeless Powder
Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck
Motor Trucks
Hendee Manufacturing Co.
Indian Motor Cycles
Colts Patent Fire Arms Mfg.
Revolvers, Machine Guns
DuPont International Powder
Smokeless Powder
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100 Santa Cecelia Sugar Pfd. Stock
50 Texas & Pacific Coal Stock
100 Worcester Salt Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

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10 Atlantic City & Shore R. R. 1st 5s
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 Germania Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
10 Guaranty Trust Stock
25 Home Insurance Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
200 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. Stock
10 Va.-Carolina Chemical Deb. 6s
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12 TO 15 POINT RISE SCORED BY COTTON

Local Traders Find Full Response in Liverpool to Saturday's Gains Here.

CENSUS INFLUENCE IS FELT

Steadiness in Face of Figures Also Promotes Buying—Increased Western Production.

Somewhat to the surprise of the local cotton trade Liverpool fully met the New York advance of Saturday, and prices yesterday morning were equal to a full response. The local market opened at an advance of 4 to 5 points and with very little hesitation moved steadily upward to a net advance of 12 to 15 points. There was no recession of consequence and the undertone at the close was firm.

Yesterday's strength appears to have been due to the bullish influence of Saturday's census report, which was slightly below expectations, notwithstanding the fact that it reflected the largest crop on record. The figures of 15,876,000 bales, exclusive of linters, were interpreted bullishly because they suggested an overestimate by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, whose December estimate called for 15,966,000 bales. Liverpool evidently took this view.

Of perhaps more influence in causing buying was the impressive steadiness in face of the figures. A good many excellent judges throughout the trade have been puzzled by the strength of the market. They have considered that in view of the fact the crop was probably 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales in excess of consumptive requirements no advance of importance could be sustained. On Dec. 11 October sold at 7.70. Yesterday's upturn, therefore, registers an advance of more than 2 cents a pound.

One of the features of the final ginning figures was the increased production of cotton in Arizona and California. Unofficial estimates from Washington place the value of the crop at $570,000,000. This estimate was based on an average price of 7.2c a pound, an estimate of 70 per cent. as to the quantity already sold with the remainder selling at an average of 7.8c a pound. The value of seed was placed at $134,000,000.

The lint and seed together make the estimated value of last season's crop to the farmers $704,000,000. Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange estimated the value of last season's crop at $1,114,502,000 for both cotton and seed, although the crop last season was about 2,000,000 bales smaller.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 15 advance, generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 advance, 0.15 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.75	8.76	8.82@ 8.85	8.72@8.73
May	9.10	9.00	9.06@ 9.09	8.98@8.99
July	9.41	9.30	9.36@ 9.40	9.27@9.28
October	9.74	9.61	9.70@ 9.74	9.59@9.60
December	9.95	9.81	9.94@ 9.95	9.77@9.78
January	10.03	9.84	10.03@10.05	9.86@9.88

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	14,045	10,393	7,565
New Orleans	6,273	9,091	5,833
Mobile	211	239	1,064
Savannah	5,304	5,000	2,676
Charleston	1,626	1,056	549
Wilmington	2,575	2,125	735
Norfolk	6,328	6,030	1,619
Total port receipts, 52,629, against 20,617 same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	815	730	337
Memphis	2,439	7,458	2,579
St. Louis	249	4,350	1,793
Houston	14,131	18,635	6,971

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,700 to 20,000	13,886	8,672
New Orleans	8,500 to 10,000	14,017	6,774

Total exports yesterday, 47,763; so far this season, 6,257,267, against 7,664,966 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
Sales.			
2,130 New Orleans	8.38	358,419	203,236
275 Mobile	8.25	305,582	21,651
2,520 Savannah	8%	195,901	79,756
2,269 Galveston	8.05	386,076	290,217
Wilmington	8¼	50,061	19,064
1,861 Norfolk	8.30	83,720	49,172
1,040 Augusta	8.38	136,401	65,076
3,100 Memphis	8.25	211,123	135,111
270 St. Louis	8%	37,229	33,828
6,464 Houston	8.30	158,165	149,375

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a fair inquiry business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance at 5.53. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 9,200 American. Closed steady.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15¼	15	15¼
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	106	108	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	218	228	218	223
Crescent Pipe Line	36	38	36	38
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena-Signal Oil	157	160	156	159
Illinois Pipe Line	125	128	125	127
Indiana P. L.	96	98	96	98
National Transit	30	32	30	31
N. Y. Transit	213	218	213	218
Northern P. L.	90	92	90	92
Ohio Oil	134	136	133	135
Pierce Oil	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	77	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	231	234	230	233
Prairie P. L. (w. i.)	144	147	144	147
Solar Refining	235	240	238	242
Southern P. L.	200	203	200	203
South Penn Oil	255	258	255	258
So. W. Penn. P. L.	111	115	111	115
Standard Oil of Cal.	290	292	287	289
Standard Oil of Ind.	405	408	404	408
Standard Oil of Kan.	835	840	835	840
Standard Oil of Ky.	249	252	247	250
Standard Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Standard Oil of N. J.	393	395	393	395
Standard Oil of N. Y.	186	188	187	189
Standard Oil of Ohio	423	428	423	428
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	80	82	81	82
Vacuum Oil	179	181	179	181
Washington Oil	32	36	32	36

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	109	105	109
American Cigar pf.	98	99	98	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston, T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	155	160	155	165
J. S. Young pf.	107½	109	108	109
MacAndrews & F.	178	183	170	180
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	193	200	193	200
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	192	198	192	197
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds pf.	116½	118½	117	118

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.36
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.08	Ophir	.08
Challar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.17	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.06
Gould & Curry	.06	Union Con.	.17
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.02
Kentucky Con.	.03	Silver bars	.50¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.81	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.35
Mizpah Exten.	.28	G'field Merger	.23
Montana	.38	Jumbo Exten.	1.00
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.06
Rescue Eula	.11	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Exten.	2.55	Vernal	.05
Tonopah Merger	.89	Nevada Hills	.25
West End	.55	Rgund Mountain	.37

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.40	Manhattan Con.	.02
Booth	.27	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.05		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8	9	Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	45	46	McKinney	32¾	36
El Paso	139	150	Old Gold	1¼	1½
Findlay	3½	3¾	Portland	114	119
Gold Dol.	5½	5	Vindicator	161½	165
Isabella	15⅝	15¾	Rav. B. H.	3	3¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Breadth and activity, with pronounced strength in many sections of the list, were features of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Commission house business was on a large scale with further indications of a reawakening of interest on the part of the public. A bullish construction was placed upon the day's war news. Bethlehem Steel continued its upward movement, and on heavy trading reached a new high record price. The copper stocks were also notably strong. In the grain department May wheat opened at $1.63⅝@1.64⅛, against a closing price on Saturday of $1.63¾, early touched $1.64¾, and then declined to $1.60⅝, closing at $1.61.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	33⅜	34⅜	33⅜	34⅝
3,070	Amal. Copper	57½	58⅝	57¼	58
610	Am. Beet Sug.	42⅝	44⅜	42¼	43⅝
1,120	Am. Can	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛
10	Am. Car & F.	42¼	42¾	42¾	42¾
160	Am. Ice Sec.	29	29⅝	29	29½
910	Am. Smelting	65½	66	65⅛	66
40	Anaconda Cop.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½
150	A. T. & S. F.	96	96⅛	96	96⅛
30	Balt. & Ohio	67	67⅛	67	67
2,350	Beth. Steel	67	72¾	67	72¼
20	Brook. R. T.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
70	Can. Pacific	158¾	159⅞	158¾	159¼
410	Cent. Leather	34⅞	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
30	C., M. & St. P.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
140	Chino Copper	36¾	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
20	Col. Fuel & I.	25	25	25	25
40	Corn Products	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
20	Dist. Securities	8	8¼	8	8¼
510	Erie	22⅞	23	22⅝	23⅛
150	Erie 1st pf.	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37¼
10	Gen. Motors	107½	107½	107½	107½
380	Goodrich Co.	38⅛	38⅝	37½	38¼
20	Gt. N. Ore	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
70	Inspiration Cop.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
10	Inter.-Met.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
350	Inter.-Met. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60	60½
40	Lehigh Valley	136	136¼	136	136½
40	Maxwell Motors	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅞
510	Mex. Petroleum	69⅝	72¼	69½	72
260	Miami Copper	24¼	24⅞	23⅞	23½
140	Mo. Pacific	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
130	Nat. Lead	58¼	58⅝	58	58½
10	N. Y. Central	84	84	84	84
10	N. Y. C. rights	20c	20c	20c	20c
10	N. Y., N.H. & H.	54½	54½	54½	54½
10	Northern Pac.	103½	103½	103¼	103⅞
40	Pennsylvania	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
170	Ray Copper	18⅝	19	18½	19
5,540	Reading	144½	144⅝	143⅝	143⅝
120	Southern Pac.	84½	84½	83⅝	83⅝
60	Studebaker Co.	48¼	49½	48¼	49
70	Tenn. Copper	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
270	Third Ave.	52¾	53	52½	52½
1,710	Union Pacific	121	121¼	120¼	120¾
590	U. S. Rubber	60¼	62¼	60¼	62¼
5,350	U. S. Steel	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝
410	Utah Copper	55⅞	55⅞	55	55
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
30	West. U. Tel.	64⅜	64⅜	64¼	64½
540	Westingh. El.	68⅜	71⅞	68¾	71⅛
26,650					

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	.41¼	.41½	.40½	.41
500	Booth	.28½	.28½	.28½	.28½
300	Consol. Va.	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Diamondf. B.B.	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
900	Goldfield Mer.	.24	.24	.24	.24
200	Iron Blossom	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
500	Jim Butler	.83	.83	.83	.83
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	.97	1.00	.97	1.00
500	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
200	Ontario	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
500	Oro	.11½	.11½	.11¼	.11¼
200	Tonopah Ext.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
8,200					

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	March 20.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$785,421	$12,794,143	$151,468,664
Int. rev., ord.	1,085,289	18,424,398	234,693,362
Cor. & in. tax	35,560	737,446	11,146,506
Miscellaneous	95,527	6,675,169	52,646,683
Total rects.	$2,001,790	$38,629,153	$449,965,215
Expenditures	2,433,837	41,873,908	536,666,588
Deficit	$432,047	$3,244,750	$86,701,732

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company yesterday these Directors were elected: Henry J. Cochran, Robert Hobson, Dr. Henry Marion Howe, James Imbrie, R. Burnham Moffat, Frank C. Roberts, William Selfridge, V. G. Simkhovitch, Knox Taylor, John F. Wallace.

The Volga Insurance Company of Petrograd has opened a London branch at 9 Bishopsgate, E. C., for the purpose of transacting marine and fire insurance business, and has appointed Dr. D. Jochelman as the manager for England.

PROTEST DOUBLE STOCK TAX

State Senators Hear Exchange's Plea for Relief.

State Senators George Cromwell and M. S. Halliday visited the Stock Exchange yesterday and held a conference with President H. G. S. Noble and other Governors of the board in regard to the State stock transfer tax. The regular tax is $2 on each 100 shares transferred and an additional war tax of $2 per 100 shares has caused a protest from brokers.

A movement was begun early in the Winter to have the State tax lifted while the special impost was in force, and it was in regard to this that the Senators visited the Exchange.

The result of the conference was not announced. It was understood that the Exchange leaders told the legislators that what they considered double taxation was seriously affecting business. It was said that the extra expense had a tendency to drive speculation into other markets and also checked investment buying.

PITTSBURGH BANKS MERGE.

People's National Takes Over Lincoln National After Run on Latter.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—Announcement was made today that the Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh had been taken over by the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh and all depositors would be paid by the last-named institution. Soon after the failure of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh several weeks ago, rumors were circulated concerning the Lincoln, and it was reported today that the run through the Clearing House which followed resulted in the withdrawal of approximately $700,000 by depositors.

The Lincoln National was organized in 1893 with a capital of $800,000, and the last statement disclosed that it had a surplus of $400,000 and deposits of $4,758,000. C. B. McLean, President of the bank, has been ill for several weeks.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.90
A. T.&T. sub.	6	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101¼	3.25
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅜	99½	5.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100¼	101	4.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100½	100⅝	5.55
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100½	100⅝	5.70
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.70
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100¼	100⅜	3.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.10
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103⅛	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90	90⅜	7.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Power.	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.40
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	98¼	98⅝	6.30
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅜	3.35
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.25
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.87
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96	5.95
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	99⅝	99¾	9.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.80
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99½	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.37
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	2.60
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1918	100	100½	5½
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	80½	90½	51.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	5	May, 1917	91¼	91¾	10.75
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	99⅝	99½	10.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	4.15
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100½	3.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	4.65
Ses. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97	97½	6.25
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	97½	8.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅝	101½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¼	97½	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98	7.00
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.00
West P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97⅜	7.00

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
26	Con. Power	105	105	105	105
4	Merch. T. & D.	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾
10	Mer.-Mech. Bk.	29	29	29	29
920	Nor. Ry. & L.	24½	24½	24½	24½
6	Northern Cent.	84½	84½	84½	84½
165	Un. Rys. & El.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾

BONDS.

$8,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,100	City Balt. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92	92
5,000	City B. 4s, '51	95	95	95	95
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
21,100	Con. P. notes	98½	98½	98¾	98¾
2,000	Jack. Gas 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Jam. C. & C. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	Minn. & St. P. Joint 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	36½	36½	36½	36½
1,000	N. Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
3,000	North Balt. 5s	105	105	105	105
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
13,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61	61	61	61
500	Va. Mid. 3d 6s	101½	101½	101¼	101½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
905	Adventure	1½	1¾	1¼	1¾
8	Ahmeek	295	295	295	295
5,891	Alaska	33½	34⅜	33½	34½
20	Algomah	60c	60c	60c	60c
625	Alloues	42¾	44½	42¾	44⅝
870	Amalgamated	57½	58¼	57½	57⅞
4,955	American Zinc	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	28
125	Anaconda	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
710	Arizona Com.	4	4¼	4	4¼
20	Butte & Bal.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5,420	Butte & Sup.	47⅜	48¼	47¼	48
815	Calumet & Ari.	54⅝	56	54	55¾
33	Calumet & H.	392	400	392	400
30	Centennial	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
885	Chino	36⅞	37	36½	36⅝
1,120	Copper Range	37¾	37¾	37	37⅜
1,070	East Butte	10	10¼	10	10¼
705	Franklin	6	6⅜	6	6⅛
790	Granby	69½	70⅜	69¼	70
1,661	Greene-Can.	26	31½	26	29½
75	Hancock	11¾	12¾	11¾	12½
300	Indiana	4	4¼	4	4¼
60	Inspiration	21½	22¾	22¼	22¾
20	Iel. Creek pf.	88	88	88	88
535	Isle Royale	22½	22⅞	22½	22½
150	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
10	Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
2,089	Lake	9½	10¼	9½	10⅛
290	La Salle	4	4½	3⅝	4½
700	Mass Con.	6⅜	6⅜	6	6⅛
165	Mayflower	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
260	Miami	24	24	23¾	23½
925	Mohawk	59⅞	61	59⅜	60¼
10	Nevada Con.	12	12	12	12
600	New Arcadian	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝
470	Nipissing	6	6¼	6	6¼
2,535	North Butte	26¼	27½	26½	26¾
175	North Lake	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
60	Old Colony	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
199	Old Dominion	42	43	41¾	42¾
155	Osceola	74	74½	73½	74¼
300	Pond Creek	15	15⅝	15	15
127	Quincy	57	60	57	57
465	Ray Con.	18½	19	18½	19
100	Santa Fe	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
20	Shannon	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
90	Shattuck	21	22	21	22
242	St. Mary's Land	35½	36	34½	36
10	Sup. & Boston	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
225	Sup. Copper	28	28⅜	28	28⅜
125	Tamarack	32½	32⅝	32	32
185	Trinity	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
1,505	U. S. Smelting	22½	24	22½	24
990	U. S. Smelt. pf	40⅞	41¾	40⅞	41¾
927	Utah Apex	3	3	2⅞	2⅞

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

We buy for cash this week surplus stocks, discontinued lines women's and children's silk and cotton dresses, suits, waists, kimonos, hosiery, or underwear; large or small quantity; good prices for high-class merchandise. X 346 Times Annex.

Wanted—Merchandise of any description for a bargain basement; must be under-priced, clean goods; waists, children's dresses preferred. X 347 Times Annex.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY: 300 SHAWLS; IMPORTED; ALL SILK SHANTUNG. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, BOX L 33 TIMES.

Twinem Manufacturing Co., New York, are showing everything in aprons at THE WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION, 28-30 West 23d St.

Exceptional opportunity to purchase the interest of retiring partner in solid, profitable mfg. business. Dresses. B 49 Times Annex.

Jobbing Trade.—M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 420, Broadway Central Hotel.

Sub-manufacturers; call with snappy models in coats and suits. 146 West 25th St., 3d floor.

Buyer, foreign houses, will rent part office mercantile concern; may arrange, develop lines, mutual advantage. T 91 Times.

Have quantity round pearl buckles, 18 ligne; suitable belt or millinery trade. What offers. Mode, 473 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted on party dresses on commission basis. Apply to Brown & Moskowitz, 41 East 8th St., City.

Jobber who buys for cash is open for medium-priced ladies' and misses' coats and suits. X 348 Times Annex.

JOB OF SPRING DRESSES, serge and silk, to close out; cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 130 West 32d.

Stylish dresses to close out in French serges and silks; reasonable; 6th floor, 145 Wooster St.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

Twelve pieces best quality messaline, 27-inch wide, to close out. T 67 Times.

Big jobs in children's wash dresses. Heilbron & Englehardt, 26 Bleecker St.

CASH for jobs; ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 3886.

Retiring from business; closing kimono jobs. Lutfy & Macksoud, 7 East 20th St.

Will buy for cash 500 pieces of shantung. Henry Goldstein, 143 West 29th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3¼@4

The quotation is for six months' paper.

Misses' Wear Is Active.

Makers of misses' ready-to-wear garments in this market tell of a good duplicate demand for Spring lines of suits and coats. In the suits the repeat demand is for gabardines, serges, shepherd checks, poplins, and mixtures in tailored, sport, and Norfolk effects. Some of these garments are braid-trimmed, the jackets having overcollars of silk. Some call is also told of for Mandarin coat effects. The call for separate coats is good, buyers looking with favor on the belted sport type.

Too Much Prominence to Rating.

It is more evident than ever that in credit information more importance will have to be given in the future to the business methods of the credit seeker. The manager for a local organization who is in charge of such matters said yesterday that too much prominence is given to the question of whether or not an account is "slow." The most valuable information a house can possess in taking on a new customer, he said, concerns rather the code of business ethics than the prompt payment of bills when they become due. The loss through failures runs to a very small percentage, but the expense incurred in cancellations, return of goods and other abuses mounts up to a very respectable sum.

Fur Prices Much Lower.

The Hudson's Bay Company fur sales at London yesterday showed prices much lower than at the last auction. Seal and bear were 25 per cent. lower. Silver fox, cross fox, red fox, and blue fox declined 25 per cent., and white fox showed a similar decline. Fisher was off 35 per cent., and wolf sold 10 per cent. lower. Muskrat was 30 per cent. lower. The otter, mink, and marten offerings were withdrawn. Lampson's sale will be held today and other important sales will follow:

Silk Reports Conflict.

Reports from the silk trade concerning the condition of business at the moment do not agree altogether, but the general impression is that a good deal more retail orders could be handled without the necessity of enlarging the various sales forces. Taffetas still hold their lead in the business that is being done, and there are orders being placed also on poplins, failles, gros de Londres and crêpes. Printed silks are fairly good just now, with the attention of buyers being focused somewhat on neat effects in floral pattern. Harlequin checks are in more or less demand, and novelty stripes in black and white are in the running. There is a growing demand for tub silks for Summer dresses and waists, both from the manufacturing and retail trades.

Hard to Explain Advances.

Buyers find it hard to reason out why there should be further advances made in the prices of piece goods. According to the best reports there is as much wool held by the mills as in normal times, and yet increases are coming almost over night. Viewing the situation from its sentimental slue, there seems nothing to warrant advancing price levels, according to the clothiers. Ships are known to be on their way and close to this port with cargoes of wool. The only explanation that occurs is that either the factors in the trade are trying to get the best prices procurable before these further importations tend to weaken their position, or there are certain grades that actually are scarce and others are increased in sympathy with them.

Will Standardize Conditions.

When business becomes more brisk and the trade, therefore, is more suited for the work, a joint attempt will be made to standardize prices and sanitary conditions in the clothing industry. The work will be undertaken by the new union and the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, who are parties to an agreement which provides for such a standardization of wages and conditions. Under the arrangement all disputes are adjusted now by mediation. The trade as a whole is considerably interested in the experiment, which gives every indication at present of being a successful one. It is predicted in several quarters that, if the agreement between the American Association and the union turns out to be a smoothly working plan for settling labor differences, it may not be long before some of the members of the other associations of manufacturers will negotiate similar agreements.

Veiling Demand Growing.

With the increase in the size of the hats that are to be worn for Spring comes an increase in the demand for veils and veilings, especially of the flowing type. The best call, so far as color is concerned, is still for black, but there is a growing tendency reported on the part of buyers to favor black and white effects in keeping with the demand in other merchandise. There is also some demand for white veils, and this is expected to increase as the season goes on and white garments come into use. Brown and gray are also liked. Filet and hexagon meshes seem to be the most popular, with the former much in the lead. Filet border effects are especially liked. Craquele and hairline effects are meeting an improving demand. So far as design is concerned the leaders in the better class of merchandise are hand-run effects in flower and scroll patterns. For the cheaper trade there is much call for imitations of these effects.

Black Party Dresses Out.

One of the queerest twists that fashion has taken in some time has resulted in a constantly increasing demand from all parts of the country for party and dance dresses of solid black for misses and young women. Not a bit of color is seen on any of them, even the trimmings being of jet or something just as sombre. The only youthful thing about these dresses is the cut of them, which is up to the minute in style and somewhat past it in certain models. In other words, some of the models are extreme in the superlative degree. They contain all the new "wrinkles," including fuller and shorter skirts than are seen in most garments of the type, and there is also a liberal use of ruffly things on many of them. Sashes are included in the garnitures, they being black, of course. Taffeta, marquisette and combinations of lace and net seem to be the favored materials. Whether the mode is a reflection of the spirit of mourning Paris is not known.

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

There was a fairly good business put through in the local gray goods market yesterday. Sheetings and printcloths were both in demand, though the same old price argument kept buyers and sellers apart in many instances when late deliveries were considered. There is now little doubt that buyers will have to pay 5⅜ cents for the 39-inch 80 squares they want in the future, but on 72-76s in that width, which have not been overactive, there is some question as to whether the right price for spot goods is 5 cents or 5 1-16 cents. While 68-72s for late delivery are being held at 4½ cents by several sellers, they can still be had for spot an eighth off that figure. It was reported yesterday that sales of 38½-inch 80-52s had been made for delivery to Sept. 1 at 3⅞ cents, but inquiry failed to disclose the seller. Some business was done on 27-inch 64-60s, and there are now few, if any, spot goods of this construction to be had here under 2⅝ cents. The day's spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅛c 38½-inch, 64-56s..3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s..3⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s..3⅝c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c
*Asked.

A Co-operative Clean-up Scheme.

Because stocks of certain kinds of staple silks are heavier in this market than is good for the general welfare of the trade, so far as prices are concerned, and because the buyers themselves look askance on any attempts of the sellers to move the goods in "joo lots" at reasonable prices, a revival was suggested yesterday of the co-operative clearing house scheme for silks which was discussed two or three years ago by prominent persons in the trade. As it was explained, this scheme was simply that the prominent houses in the market get together, contribute a certain amount per loom, and establish a co-operative sales outlet for all the goods that could not be sold advantageously in the regular way. This concern would be under the management of an experienced and neutral man, and would have an adequate selling staff. To make the thing perfectly fair, the scheme was to have all the silk that came in lose its identity, so far as the maker was concerned, save by a key letter or number known only to the manager and the manufacturers. The goods would be sold in uniform wrappers bearing the name of the enterprise, the ticket having only the key number, the price, and a special quality number.

END TO GERMAN IMPORTS.

Cotton Ships Are Returning to This Country in Ballast.

With the expected arrival of the steamship George Warren from Rotterdam in port this morning, handlers of German dyestuffs will receive 2,000 tons of colors and chemicals. E. J. Barber of Barber Brothers, the consignees of the vessel, said yesterday the steamer will dock at the Hamburg-American piers, South Brooklyn. The fact that this steamer is arriving safely after more than a month spent en route from Rotterdam and after being obliged to put into Hamilton, Bermuda, to replenish her coal supply, did not cheer up importers to any appreciable degree.

The big dealers in German dyes gave it as their belief yesterday that there will be no further shipments of colors to be received here until some definite arrangement is arrived at between the Department of State and the Allies regarding the treatment to be accorded the colors by the blockading warships. Theodore Bach of Snow's United States Sample Express Company received a cable advices yesterday that three or four of the American vessels chartered by his firm to bring German dyestuffs and other merchandise from Germany direct to this port had sailed from the German port for this country in ballast.

These ships took over American cotton to Germany and were chartered for the return trip by the express company. Mr. Bach said the vessels are returning empty because of the uncertainty of their treatment by the Allies if loaded with German merchandise. His information was that, although the warehouses and piers at Bremen are filled to overflowing with merchandise destined for the United States, the German shippers were unwilling to take the chance of the Allies taking the ships into an enemy port and appropriating their cargoes.

At a meeting yesterday of the Advisory Board of the German-American importing and exporting interests appointed at a meeting held last Thursday at the Hotel Vanderbilt, the board was divided into trade sections. It will be the business of the respective sections to prepare statistics and other data showing the effect on American trade both ways, of the prohibition placed by the Allied Powers on commercial intercourse with Germany.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Associated Traveling Salesmen of New York, incorporated, will give a dance at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street, on Wednesday, March 31, preliminary to the men leaving for the road. There will be no charge to the members of the organization.

The meetings of the buyers of men's clothing of the National Jobbers' Association, 470 Fourth Avenue, which were scheduled for today and tomorrow, have been postponed indefinitely, as has the meeting of the buyers of boys' clothing that was to have been held on Friday.

C. H. Putnam, who was for some time connected with the Newell-Putnam Manufacturing Company, makers of buttons, with offices in the Flatiron Building, has resigned from the executive position he held, and is no longer connected with the firm in any way.

Well & Menas have opened a department in the firm of Friedman & Krieger, converters of cotton goods, 225 Fifth Avenue. They will import nets, chiffons, &c.

Meetings of the dress goods buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held on Thursday and Friday of this week at 75 Spring Street.

TO WAR ON "FAKE SHOPS."

Broadway Association to Campaign Against Dishonest Merchants.

The eradication of what are called the "fake shops" on Broadway was the subject of discussion before a committee of the Broadway Association, which luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Martinique, and it was said after the meeting that a campaign against them would be inaugurated immediately.

Among those who spoke at the luncheon were Chester Alexander of Rogers Peet Company, F. B. Wallace of Brill Brothers, John David and Sylvester Byrnes of R. H. Macy & Co., and David Robinson, Secretary of the association. It was said by the speakers that between Twenty-third and Fiftieth Streets there were more than twenty small shops conducting business with misrepresentations, which tend to affect the reputation of Broadway.

It is said that while there is a law against misleading advertisements and false signs in windows, it is so worded as to make conviction difficult. Therefore, the committee is advising a campaign of education, believing that not only will the public profit by this, but that the little shopkeepers whose methods are criticised will find that business on a higher plane will bring them a larger volume of trade.

An incident illustrating one method of the "fake shop" merchants was told by a representative of a well-known house. He said a woman came to his office the other day with a bag in her hand. She said she had bought it in the store he represented, and her friends had assured her it was worthless. She said she had paid $17.50 for it. Upon inquiry, it turned out that she had bought it in a small shop next door where she had been told, she said, that it was the "annex" of the bigger establishment.

Merino Wools Weakening.

LONDON, March 22.—There were 7,900 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Crossbreds were strong, but merinos lost their recent advance and are now barely at the opening level, especially faulty sorts. Americans bought a few lots of the best greasy scoured

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Long wheat came on the market in considerable volume yesterday, and as the demand was slow, prices gave way sharply after an early upturn of ⅞@1¼c, and closed with net losses of 1⅝@3¼c. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 1,098,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,657,000 last year, although bonded stocks increased 150,000, and the Canadian visible decreased only 63,000. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.62¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.65, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.50¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.63, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.01¼	$1.04⅛	$1.02⅝
July	..	..	1.29⅛	1.32¼	.98

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	1.03¾	1.00½	1.01	1.03½
July	1.29⅜	1.25¾	1.26¼	1.32⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.59½	$1.51⅛	$1.51¾	$1.55⅝	93⅝
July	1.24	1.20⅜	1.20⅝	1.23¼	.89
Sept.	1.11¼	1.08⅜	1.08⅝	1.10⅝	.88⅛

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the decline in wheat, and values lost ⅝ to ¾c. The cash demand was again poor, and export sales consisted of 100,000 bushels. Receipts at primary points were again small, and the visible supply showed a decrease of 1,981,000 bushels for the week, compared with 187,000 last year. Interior cash markets were lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74¼	72⅝	73	75⅝	69⅝
July	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	76⅞	69⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was quiet, and in the absence of more than a moderate demand prices were easy under liquidation prompted by the decline in wheat and corn, and final quotations were ⅛ to ⅜c net lower. The visible supply decreased 1,122,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 146,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 64¼c; No. 2 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 63 to 64c; No. 4 white, 62½ to 63c; fancy clipped white, 66 to 67c; ordinary clipped white, 64½ to 65½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	60⅛	58⅝	59	59⅝	40⅛
July	55⅛	53⅝	54⅛	54½	40⅛
September	47⅛	46⅛	46⅝	46⅞	38⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was weak under heavy liquidation, as well as selling by packers in the face of comparatively firm hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000, estimated for Tuesday 33,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 5,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.30	10.00	10.17	10.37	10.80
July	10.55	10.25	10.45	10.65	11.00
Ribs—					
May	10.00	9.90	9.92	10.05	11.47
July	10.32	10.22	10.25	10.37	11.65
Pork—					
May	17.95	17.25	17.30	17.52	21.80
July	17.90	17.70	17.75	17.95	21.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp decline in the lard market caused further liquidation in cotton oil, and values were easier, closing 1 to 5 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.00@6.75	6.50
March	..	..	6.53@6.65	6.53
April	..	..	6.58@6.65	6.64
May	6.68	6.64	6.67@6.69	6.72
June	6.79	6.76	6.78@6.79	6.81
July	6.93	6.88	6.92@6.93	6.95
August	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.00	7.03
September	7.16	7.14	7.15@7.17	7.16
October	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.09

COFFEE.

Conditions in the coffee market were less favorable to holders and prices were easy, closing at @@12 points below the final of Saturday. In the local cash market trading was quiet and prices were barely steady, though nominally unchanged on the basis of 8c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	5.98	5.98	5.94@5.95	6.02
April	..	..	5.94@5.95	6.04
May	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.01	6.12
June	..	..	6.05@6.06	6.17
July	7.19	7.15	7.15@7.16	7.23
August	..	..	7.22@7.23	7.30
September	7.33	7.27	7.30@7.31	7.37
October	..	..	7.36@7.37	7.42
November	..	..	7.41@7.42	7.47
December	7.46	7.44	7.44@7.47	7.52
January	..	..	7.50@7.51	7.56
February	..	..	7.54@7.55	7.60

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 4,365 packages. Rather more buying interest and a steady feeling on most grades of fresh creamery. In addition to local requirements, there were fair inquiries from out of town, and the volume of business was somewhat larger than heretofore. Storage creamery, working out fairly well and remaining stocks are now comparatively light. Renovated slightly firmer for the best grades. Ladles active and prices firmly maintained; exporters have paid 19¼c. Packing stock in very light receipt and wanted at full late prices. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 23¼@25½c; thirds, 21@23c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 21½@23c; thirds, best grades, 20@21c; State dairy, finest, 27@28c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 22¼@23c; firsts, 21@22c; lower grades, 19½@20¾c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@20¼c; seconds, 19@19¼c; lower grades, 17½@18½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18@18½c; lower grades, 15½@17¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,858 cases. Arrivals continue moderate and advices indicate moderate supplies in transit. There is good demand for very high grade stock, and some of the storage packings are being taken for current use. The demand for the approaching Jewish holidays is the chief support to the market at present, and prices rule firm with some further improvement. Undergrades irregular. Nearby white eggs in light supply and steady. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@22½c; fine packed, firsts to extra firsts, 20½@21¼c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20¼@21c; regular packed, firsts, and nearby, seconds, 18½@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18¼@18½c; dirties, No. 1, 18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 17½@18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16½@17¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, fancy white, fine to fancy, 25@26c; defective, 23@24c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@28c; Western, gathered whites, 21½@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, brown, fine, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 38c; Baltimore, per dozen, 34@36c; Western, 32@34c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 30@33c; Far Southern, 27@28c; goose eggs, per dozen, 30@31c.

BOOKS MUST PAY DUTY.

Appraisers Pass on Importations of Hispanic Society.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that books constituting the Popular Library of National Art, imported by the Hispanic Society of America, will have to stand the regular duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem provided in the Tariff act for "books." The shipment included 3,000 volumes all alike and containing nine pages of English and eight pages of Spanish text and forty-eight pages of pictures without text.

Free entry was claimed as "publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, or as" books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English." Judge Fischer, in his decision for the board overruling the contentions for duty exemption, said that any inference that may be gleaned from the title pages of the books that they are exchange publications within the meaning of the free list is plainly negatived by the publisher's announcement that the books have been published at a price which will allow of their finding their way into the homes of lovers of art and schools.

As it was evident the books are for sale to the general public and that English predominates in the text, the Collector's assessment was affirmed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; E. H. Wade, housefurn. goods; 41 Union Square; Continental.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.
ALBANY—Mann Lanker; F. Lanker, trimmings; Wallick's.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; J. H. Mason, domestics, linens; 214 Church.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; F. D. Shaul, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; B. Ormsby, dress goods, silks, linings; 214
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Krower & Feldman; A. Krower, furn. goods; Albert.
BALTIMORE—Knothe Bros.; W. S. McKee, suspenders; 124 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Columbia Shirtwaist Co.; C. Cohn, waists; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Eytinge, ribbons, dress trimmings; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, ladies', juniors', children's Fall coats; 148 West 25th St., 12th floor.
BALTIMORE—A. Brager, L. L. Brager, domestics; 116 West 32d.
BALTIMORE—Julius Guttman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, silks and coats; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblenz Co.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces, hdkfs; 1,109 Bwy.
BALTIMORE—M. Wirtz & Co.; M. Wirtz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Oppenheimer, linings; Imperial.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Dutch, millinery; Mr. Michel, jewelry, basement buyers; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats, corsets; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, negligees; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Cooper, suits; Mr. Bradley, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. A. Cobb & Co.; S. H. Cutting, silk waists, skirts; Collingwood.
BOSTON—S. Levenson Sons; J. Levenson, linens, laces; R. S. Ferris, clothing, underwear.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss R. M. Blitz, notions, toilet goods, silverware; Miss Casey, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. Adelberg, mdse. mgr.; 1,133 Bway.
BOSTON—C. Frank; dry goods; Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss K. Lugrin, toys; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; B. E. Taylor housefurn. goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—S. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON.—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, cheap dresses; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Rens & Kelly; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss Kylander, gloves; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. C. Willis Co.; M. Smith, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 31 Union Square.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Wm. Sporfery, general mdse.; 14 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & So.; A. J. Kahnweiler, clothing, hats, caps; Obermeyer, laces embroideries, hdkfs.; E. W. Katz, wash goods; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Emporium, World Millinery Co.; J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 Bwy, Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; W. P. O'Brien, dress goods, silks; 488 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, cloaks, suits; 115 Wrth.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. H. Roos, general mdse.; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss A. O'Neill, toys; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—E. Johnson & Co.; E. Johnson, clothing; Hermitage.
CHICAGO—E. Schneider Co.; E. Schneider, furn. goods; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, negligees, petticoats, corsets; Miss Quinn, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; S. Greenblatt, coats, suits, jobs, silk waists, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Bettcher, silks; W. Merriman, men's underwear; C. E. Swanson, infants' wear; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach & Co.; E. C. Ach, D. J. Workman, A. M. Marks, millinery; 621 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Ackerman & Adams; F. A. Adams, millinery; Latham.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. R. Samuel, hats, caps; R. T. Montgomery, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—J. Ansfield Co.; J. Braff, trimmings; 114 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hurdley-Pierce-Anderson Co.; A. Hurdley, millinery; Imperial.
COLUMBUS—P. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, suits, dresses, waists; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—Bornheim & Cohen; C. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
COLUMBUS—Federman & Levy; L. Federman, read-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS—W. J. Dwyer Co.; L. E. Dwyer, Collingwood.
CONCORD—A. H. Knowlton & Co.; J. P. Forsyth, general mdse.; Murray Hill.
DALLAS—Titche, Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, cloaks, waists; 346 4th Av.
DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan, Co.; M. F. Brackney, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner, Co.; T. P. Stack, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
DETROIT—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; J. Alexander, millinery; 621 Bwy.
DETROIT—A. Keidan; J. Keiden, coats and suits; 1,265 B'way, Imperial.
EASTON—Bunstyn & Co.; H. A. Latham, millinery; Gregorian.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.; Mitchell Dept. Store; O. F. Gilbert, dry goods; Wallick.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—N. Leopold & Son; J. G. Gilleman, carpets; Latham.
ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. J. Marvin, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 B'way.
ERIE, Penn.—Paris Cloak Co.; Miss E. A. Carney, cloaks, suits; Broztell.
EVANSVILLE—Stalm Bros.; Mr. Salm, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
FORT WORTH—W. C. Stripling; H. C. Mays, cloaks, waists; 39 W. 32d.
FORT WORTH—Stripling-Jenkins Co.; P. Jenkins, women's clothing; Aberdeen.
GALVESTON—Block Bros. Co.; I. Block, dry goods; Imperial.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. L. Sommer, cloaks, suits, waists, children's, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketer & Sons; H. Stern, cloaks, suits; Collingwood.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Wood, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
HARRISBURG—Kaufmann Underseil ing Store; D. Kaufmann, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, housefurn. goods; 2 Walker.
HAZLETON, Penn.—J. Gerhardt & Co.; J. Gerhardt, shirts; 377 B'way.
HOLYOKE—McAuliffe Bros.; W. Wakelin; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, gloves; Miss E. Fredericks, laces, ribbons; Navarre.
HOUSTON—Fowler & Moore; H. E. Fowler, cloaks, suits; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS—Griffith Bros.; C. H. Obald, millinery; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Indiana Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Brub, coats and suits; 1,265 B'way.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Morrison Mitchell; J. M. Morrison, clothing; Imperial.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; F. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; 95 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber Co.; M. M. Newcomber, general mdse.; Wallick's.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—B. B. Smith Co.; B. B. Smith, ready-to-wear; Grand.
LIMA, Ohio—Federman & Levy; C. Meloncon, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Stoddard Co.; H. F. Hovland, readyto-wear; 1,270 B'way.
LOCKPORT—Olson Bros. Co.; J. M. Olson, dry goods; Imperial.
MEMPHIS—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; S. S. Shepard, hosiery, knit goods; 256 Church.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. J. McDonough, domestics, wash goods, flannels; J. Lewenstein, bargain, basement; 31 Union Square.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. J. Amluxen, domestics; 2 Walker.
MONTGOMERY—Steiner & Lobman; W. Lobman, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
NASHVILLE—H. Solinsky & Co.; H. S. Solinsky, woolens, trimmings; Wallick's.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger & Tittelbaum; S. W. Berger, cloaks; 148 W. 23d.
NEW LONDON—Baker & May; W. T. May, clothing, furn. goods; Marlborough.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss L. Fetar, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.
NORWICH—Reese & Whitbeck; J. H. Whitbeck, general mdse.; Breslin.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinman, millinery; 16 Bway.
OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; R. T. Byrne, mfg. dept.; 51 Leonard.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—Nelson cloak Co.; A. H. Nelson, D. Wareham, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d; Somerset.
PAWTUCKET—L. S. Mooney, clothing; Navarre.
PEORIA—B. & M. J. Bloom, ladies, children's garments; 1,190 Bwy.
PETERSBURG, N. Y.—C. W. Reynolds & Co.; L. C. Reynolds, shirts; Churchill.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. A. Rankin, house dresses, kimonos; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits, shirts; Miss R. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; E. Hohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. Whiteley, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; B'way and 23d.
PHILADELPHIA — Blum Store; R. Blum, ready-to-wear; Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman Co.; J. F. Dittman, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Baum, silk hosiery; 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, suits; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 7 West 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay, coats, suits; 1,270 Bwy.
PHILADELPHIA—Bethlehem & Coyne; J. J. Coyne, cloakings; 1,182 B'way
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss Dorman, ready-to-wear; 346 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; Miss Learner, skirts, basement; J. A. Hudson, ready-to-wear, basement; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, Miss S. Goodman, women's ready-to-wear; M. Lippman, silks, dress goods; L. Schwartz, muslin underwear, kimonos, negligees, petticoats; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; A. Lapidus, boys' clothing; L. Kaufmann, women's ready to wear; Miss Eckert, misses', juniors' coats, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. E. Dawson, linens, white goods, neckwear, corsets; 48 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—M. H. Malley Co; M. H. Malley, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk Co.; A. A. Wolk, dresses, wash suits; Plaza.
PORT HURON—Marx Bros.; H. Marx, general mdse.; Wallick's.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. Philips, housefurn. goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Kline-Epplihmer Co.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.
READING—Ellis Mills; W. E. Mills, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; R. J. Cain, housefurn. goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Cloos Co.; R. M. Cloos, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. C. Feles, notions, stationery; 432 4th Av.; McAlpin.
ROCHESTER—Menter-Rosenbloom Co.; D. Brickner, men's, women's clothing; 114 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—B. f. Fryatt Dept. Store; H. C. Eyer, general mdse.; Murray Hill.
ROME, N. Y.—J. H. Schuderer

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Robert H. Patton of New York City, and Nathan Bilder of Newark, N. J., were admitted to practice.

156—St. Louis Southwestern Co. v. Spring River Stone Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

441—W. S. Tyler Co. v. Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

322—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

361—U. S. v. F. W. Hvoslef and W. S. Walsh, survivors of Wm. Bennett.—Judgment affirmed.

58—Great Northern R. R. Co. v. J. A. Hower, individually and as trustee; Anna H. Hower, wife of J. A. Hower; Nonpareil Consolidated Copper Co. et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

161—W. A. Wright v. Central of Georgia R. R. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

162—Same v. L. & N. R. R. Co.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

168—O. P. Newman v. Lynchburg Investment Corporation and Holmes Central Realty Corporation et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

184—J. G. Davis v. Commonwealth of Virginia.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

160—Dalton Adding Machine Co. v. State Corporation Commission of Commonwealth of Va.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

710—Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co. v. C. V. Padgett.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

4, (Original)—State of North Carolina v. State of Tennessee.—Pursuant to the decree of this court of Nov. 9, last, and of the agreement of counsel for respective parties, W. D. Hale, D. B. Burns, and Joseph Hyde Pratt are appointed Commissioners to permanently mark boundary line between States of N. C. and Tennessee, and decree entered giving directions governing the marking of said line.

6, (Original)—State of Wisconsin v. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior.—Motion to dismiss overruled without prejudice, and leave given the defendant to answer within thirty days.

697—M. Cerecedo v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

135—Producers Oil Company v. Lydia Hanzen.—Leave granted to file an additional brief on behalf of defendants in error.

687—G. G. Johnson, as Treasurer of State of South Dakota, v. Wells Fargo & Co.; and 688—Same v. J. C. Fargo, &c.—Motions to advance submitted.

878—Lucy I. Brazee v. People of the State of Michigan.—Motion for restraining order submitted for plaintiff in error.

Order—It is ordered by the court that the cases heretofore placed on summary docket, viz.: 582, 713, 779, 407, and 791, be and same are hereby assigned for argument Monday, April 19, at head of the call for that day.

Adjourned until April 5.

Call for April 5: 508, 759, 685, 736, 748, 501, and 502, 503, and 504, 536, 480, 712, 757, 1, original, and 813.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Clinton Point Stone Co
<Tug G. N. Southwick.
Susq C Co<Tug E. G. Murray, &c.
L. V. Transp Co<CNY Thomsen<Barber & Co
Timmins<Lighter Potomac.
West Shore RR<Tug Flemington.
Balaban<Tug Wyomissing.
Cain<Smith Cont Co.
Thompson<SS Pastorm.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Tidewater Oil Co<Globe Indemnity.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury calendar.

Oravange<Phil & Rdg RR.
Petrosino<McCorrey.
Lange<Whist.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar.

Searke<Mallory SS Co
Welz & Zerwick<Maxwell.
Hartkorn<Neucombe.
Coneys<Penn RR.
Ungar<Nesbit.
Taylor<Penn RR.
Lewicki<Wiardi & Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:
Noonan<Luther.
Genesee Mineral Sp Co
<Steele.
Bush<Croton Falls Co.
Dunn<Stewart.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Beatty<Guggenheim Expl Co.
Doerr<CNY.
Kielbert Con Co<Frey.
People<Maestry.
Dwyer<Greenblatt.
Hoffman<Col-Knick Trust Co.
CNY<B H RR.
Cutler Mail Chute Co<Crawford.
Smith Con Co<CNY.
Fay<Potts Co.
Rose<NY Tel Co.
Galanger<Tannenba'm Lingeman<Richter.
NY Cas Nat Bk<Wood.
Gerber<State Bk.
Levison<III Surety Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Peas<C R R of NJ.
CNY<Winter Garden.
Re Zerega.
Belanger<Cowan.
Re Hasbrouck.
Bobbs Merrill Co<Leibow.
Met Sav Bank<Sarasohn.
Rezuria, (Beach Av.)
Stewart<N Y Tel Co.
Sully<Cliffan Co.
Re McClellan.
Societa Lib Ital<Nicoletti.
Clayton<Lord.
Bela<Viola.
Merrell<Merrell.
Re Marcus.
Garden<Garden.
Firment<Roch & Pitts O & I Co.
Riehl<Abelson.
Stahl<Sanford.
Young<Lion Brew. Re CNY. (Boston Rd)
Eltingan<W'burg City Fire Ins Co.
Hennessy<CNY Connecting R R Co.
Matt<James.
Leary<Leary.
Brown<Nat Corps Army and Navy.
N Y & Boston Disp<Carroll.
Harris<Harris.
Re Arnold, (Benson Av.)
Signe<Bresky.
N Y Inventors' Corp<Ruhel.
Rinaldo<Rinaldo.
Walter<Walter.
Corydon<Daly.
Fink<Ericsson, (2.)
Dreyfuss<Ocean Elec Ry Co.
Kaufman<Rodman.
Stringer<Frohman.
Israel<Israel.
London Finance Co<Trustler.
Farley<Carey.
R A Gushel Co<B'way Claremont Co
Campbell<Burns Bros.
N Y Savings Bank<Kaufman.
Steinman<B Un Gas Co.
Berlin & Jones Env Co<Adamson.
Re Safer.
Morrison<Morrison.
Heyneman<Kohler.
Cruikshank<French.
Latt<Buckley.
Osborn<Loesch.
Re Duveen.
Bond<Drummond.
Treger<Minneshelmer
Ruhle<Ruhle.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Siemo<Siemo.
Lovovsky<Golden, (2.)
Johnson<AA Hawaiian.
Lynch<Seaman.

PART II.—Blair, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Creighton<Topping (2)
Holmes<St Joseph Lead Co. (2.)
CNY<Brewvort.
Re Lusting Av.
Re Lex Av School Site
Lake<Lake.
Rehall<Robinson.
Lighthouse Tire Co<Lighthouse.
Mosey<Mosey.
Straus<Springsteen.
Slawin<Slawin.
Everard's Breweries<McGovern.
Preferred causes:
Miller<Miller.
Warburg<Wolff.
(Woroner<Woroner. General calendar: Case on—Newburger<Talcott.
Metz<Palmer.
Wicks, Jr.<Loeffler.
Hanley<Vechten-Warling Co.
Shivers<Bernson.
Lewis<Cohen.
Delfino<Calcagni.
Vechsler<Blitzer.
Cross<Cross.
James<James.
T P Lodge Ind West Star Or<Lakewood Cem Assn.
Hearst<Assoc Press. Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nat Print Eng<Kerr.
Seltner<Grauer.
Carnegie Trust Co<Tyler Lumber Co.
Cooley<Caples.
Alvery Mfg<Int Brew.
Jenks<Fidel & Cas Co
Oppenheim, Jr<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lovern<Pompkins.
Kennedy<Gleason.
Beskind<Postal Transf Service.
Henale<Edison El Illu.
Nieman<Caldwell-Wingate Co.
Siegel<Kawner Mfg.
Cooper<Silverblatt.
Laubheim<8d Av Ry.
Klugerman<same.
Tobias<same.
Nolan<Ruppert. Case on.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wiemers<CNY.
Mouratoupulo<Jabson & Gifford Co.
Siegel<Jacobson.
Shultz<CNY.
Nothstein<NYC & H R RR.
Monjo<Block.
Tarlo<Lubinsky.
Davidson<Smith.
Ziemborak<CNY.
Fey<Levy.
D'Alessandro<Bonn.
Persion<same.
Same<D'Alessandro.
D'Alessandro<same,(2)
Persion<same.
Bloom<O K Exp Co. (2 acts.)
Miranda<N Y Rys.
Same<same.
McGlain<Fitzgerald.
Gotthold<NYC & H R RR.
Murtagh<CNY. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for term.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gersganoff<NY Consol RR.
Garnett<B H RR.
Barry<Nass. El RR.
Yunker<NY Rys.
Raleigh<same.
Murray<McGrath Plumb Co.
Springsteen<Butler, Morgan<Reason.
Grant<NY C RR
Boffe<Cons Tel &c Co
Friedman<Gaus.
Carlson<McMullan-Snare-Triest.
O'Brien<Ehret.
Bertrand<Charmillat.
Mayer<NY Rys. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Townsend<Meserole.
Mutterperl<Lankenau.
Markowitz<Reliance Trading Co.
Folz<NY Rys.
Fischer<Mason & Hanger Co.
Rosenberg<CNY.
Carstang<CNY.
Maleswski<Fuller.
Lacova<B H RR.
Hanna<Borden's C M Co.
Hudson<Logan.
Wallace<Friend.
Greenhaus<I R T. Taxi Co.
Grossbard<Yellow Block<CNY.
James<NY Rys.
Lange<CNY.
Forman<Levering & Garrigues Co.
Mahoney<Stancourt Laundry Co.
Allison<CNY Rys.
Murtha<Kipps Bay, &c. Co.
Drwal<CNY.
Di Christian<NY Rys. Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Egarian<Int R T Co.
Light<Hutkoff.
Berkowitz<Nas E RR.
Hanley<Kirkcaldy.
Jacobs<Int R T Co (2 acts.)
Handler<Int R T Co.
Margolis<Sarasohn.
Grubart<Int R T Co.
Burke<same.
Pitkin<CN Rys. (2.)
Wilson<Scholes.
Ferraro<McAllister.
Morris<G Ringler & Co.
Rathkolf<Federroll & Olchert Co.
Grassi<Lyons.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng. & Co.
Farrell<Roberts.
Culver<Int R T Co.
West<same. Case on.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hecht<Lowenfeld.
H Seeligman<Metz.
W Seeligman<same.
Lowenstein<CNY.
Anderson<Yellow Taxi Co.
Frank<McGovern.
Treanor<N Y Rways.
Gottesman<Klein.
Levine<Columbia OK Ice Cream Co.
Grossman<Dohl. (2.)
La Croix<Horton.
Landau<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Clear.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Paris<Goldstein.
M Cohen<Fischer.
J Cohen<same.
Rowan<Fuller Const Co.
T A Gillespie Co<Kerbaugh.
Rubenstein<Arnold.
Davis<Kovacs.
Forin<Jaeger.
McNamara<B U Elec RR.
Mack<Dock Cont Co.
Jaffe<B, Q Co & S RR.
Jensen<Cauldwell & Wingate Co.
McCusker<A Sliz.
D Mitchell<Fargo.
J Mitchell<same.
Masri<same.
Farragher<Cauldwell & Wingate Co.
D Grayson<Dowley.
G Grayson<same.
Kirwin<Duncan Hotel
Sabella<Kerry.
Murphy<Pola Const.
Masri<Fargo.
Walsh<N Y Rys.
Klein<Fraser.
Kohn<F & D Pub Case on.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Spitzer<B Un R R.
Novotny<Livingston Radiator Mfg Co.
Byrnes<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Williams<Assessm't.
Howes<N Y Press Co.
Kelsey<Bradley.
Lubasch<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Lynch<Press Pub Co.
Minners<Bradley.
Balantine<Beckwith.
Sadowsky<Turkel.
Mott<Kobre.
Nilson<Degnon Con.
O'Connor<Loesch.
Chapple<Brighton Bch A Stadium Co.
Dunn<Press Pub Co.
Campbell<Thomas & Buckley Hoist Co. Case on.

PART XIV.—Recess.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—CNY<Norton Point Land Co.
Inq—Same<Whitney.
Inq—same<McMurtry.
Inq—Mass, B & C Co<Sidoti.
Riviera Rity<Ill Sur. E C Moore Co<Ahmer Credit Indem Co.
Stewart<Thornburn. Chartered Co<Rowlette.
Nugent<Nugent, Jr.
Olena<Martin.
Loew<Miller.
Berger Rity & Cont Co<Parnes.
Mass Bond & Ins Co<Fusco Const Co.
Chapple<F & D Co.
Farley<Schwarz.
Belden<Fitchett. Clear.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Boatwick<Burke & Sons Co.
Billups, Jr<Wilson. E Side Firepr St & St CNY Mail Co.
Cassleberry<Tietenberg.
Aisenstein<Wightman & Co.
Lewis<Barnett Bros. Carroll<Bradley.
Onward Const Co<Goodwin.
Feinstein<CNY.
McGrath<Francolini.
Stern<Sabotnik.
Bowser & Co<Edson. Whidsor Const Co<Ruland.
Lueck<Griswold.
Rivers & Harbors Imp Co<Barnaby, Case on.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Murray<Eustace.
Barrett<Hall.
Holman<Patten.
Balaban Co<CNY.
Hinson Co<McCormick.
Macauley<Press Pub.
Folz<Lowenstein.
Geiler<Kraushaar.
Nutter<Hand.
W S Bk<Van Ahnen.
Gallagher<Van Boskerck.
Filkins<New Era Prod Co.
Doll<Williams.
Dreyfus<Sulzberger.
Reilly<Mohegan Co.
Greenhaus<McNamee.
White Co<CNY.
Fizel<Devine.
Nat Surety Co<Winston.
Peavey<Cochrane.
Kringel<Fischer.
Chodraw<Goldstein.
Morgan<Legrand Brony.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rity Co. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Higgins<Alwold Rty Co.
W. J. Burns Agency<Powers.
Livingston<Maier.
Hagney<Sup Council R A.
Springs<McMullen.
Parker<Peterson.
Villeman<Blumenthal.
La Sala<Friedman.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Goldsmith<Morgenthau.
Ebling Brew Co<Schlobohm.
Kirkland<Moore & Munger Co.
Warner-Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
O'Loughlin<CNY.
Basson<Kirchstein.
Marco<Goetz. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Julius Stern.
Gussie Wels, &c.
Rosalie Mosgiall.
John U Fraley.
Antonino Giordano.
John G Lindemann.
Elizabeth Fasbinder, Infnt.
Solomon Cohen.
Manuel J Suarez.
Sanford Ehrlich.
Lizzie Craig or Post.
John Ambrose.
Julius Hirschberg.
A Gertrude Cutter.
John D Fraley.
Wilhelmine Detmold, &c.
David Nugent.
Aloysius F Dunne.
Marc A Blumenberg.
Christina Kronenberger (2.)
Louisa Bronnenheimer.
Patrick Pugh.
Louis Tobias.
George A Pace.
Abram Heller.
Bartolomeo Tenore.
Mary T Westcote.
Lena Wallach.
Nicholas G Kortright.
Nellie M Hall.
William Connelly.
Mary Hayes.
Elizabeth G Sloman.
Charles E Schultz, &c.
Joseph Vesely, &c.
Mary Woods.
Norbert D Tighe.
Helena Van Blema.
Bally Cahen.
John Petro.
Susan Heilprin.
Catherine A Campbell, &c.
James S Curry.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

T Thayer Co<Strysower.
Aranow<Cooper & G.
Palmer Line, &c, Co<McDonald.
Bank of US<Goldstein.
Miller Rubber Co<Brand.
Schwartz<Laster.
Morrison<Williams.
Miller Rubber Co<Brand.
Gostind<Linch.
Kestenbaum<Fay.
Baker<McAleenan.
Fricke<Thorn, (2.)
Erickson<Howard.
Palmer Line, &c, Co<McDonald.
Fay<Town & Cemetery Est.
Green<Goldberg.
Lehman<Free Synagogue.
Rosefsky<Fidanza.
Simons<Montague M Mach Co.
Zubow<Univ. Disc Co.
Fred<Luxenburg.
Golub<US Trust Co.
Household Equip, &c, Co<Lanigan.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—At 9:45 A. M.

Watson<10th Av Thea Co.
Lantonia<Canavan Bros. Co.
Holmes<Van Gabalum
Medici<Man Deliv Co.
Wood<NY C RR.
Moonitz<Concannon.
Florence Eisenmann, Ann McGinnis, James Monograll, Margaret Price, Fannie King, John T Brush, Patrick Shade, Bridget McDermott, Filomina Deesaddonato, Nicolas Monograll, Maria M Deane. Estates of:
Michael O'Connell, (issue of fact.)
George W Crossman, (same,)
John A Haag, (same,)
Axel T Bergquist, (same,)
Evelyn M Dalley, (same,)
Annie McGee, (same,)
Mary Sheahan, (same,)
Isabella Tricarica, (same,)
John W Fitzgerald, (same.)

Wills for probate:
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Harriet L C Budd.
Anna Vergle.
John B Hauft.
Anestetia Bohan.
Benjamin F Einstein.
Valentine Friedrich.
Isabella F Ring.
Julia R Brown.
Newton M Shaffer, Jr.
Adele Ducomte.
Joseph C O'Keefe.
Adalia M Clifton.
Ernest W Sturtevant.
James S Curry.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar.
Julius Stern.
Gussie Wels, &c.
Rosalie Mosgiall.
John U Fraley.
Antonino Giordano.
John G Lindemann.
Elizabeth Fasbinder, Infnt.
Solomon Cohen.
Manuel J Suarez.
Sanford Ehrlich.
Lizzie Craig or Post.
John Ambrose.
Julius Hirschberg.
A Gertrude Cutter.
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Wilhelmine Detmold, &c.
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Aloysius F Dunne.
Marc A Blumenberg.
Christina Kronenberger (2.)
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Louis Tobias.
George A Pace.
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Bartolomeo Tenore.
Mary T Westcote.
Lena Wallach.
Nicholas G Kortright.
Nellie M Hall.
William Connelly.
Mary Hayes.
Elizabeth G Sloman.
Charles E Schultz, &c.
Joseph Vesely, &c.
Mary Woods.
Norbert D Tighe.
Helena Van Blema.
Bally Cahen.
John Petro.
Susan Heilprin.
Catherine A Campbell, &c.
James S Curry.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

T Thayer Co<Strysower.
Aranow<Cooper & G.
Palmer Line, &c, Co<McDonald.
Bank of US<Goldstein.
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Morrison<Williams.
Miller Rubber Co<Brand.
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Baker<McAleenan.
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Green<Goldberg.
Lehman<Free Synagogue.
Rosefsky<Fidanza.
Simons<Montague M Mach Co.
Zubow<Univ. Disc Co.
Fred<Luxenburg.
Golub<US Trust Co.
Household Equip, &c, Co<Lanigan.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—At 9:45 A. M.

Watson<10th Av Thea Co.
Lantonia<Canavan Bros. Co.
Holmes<Van Gabalum
Medici<Man Deliv Co.
Wood<NY C RR.
Moonitz<Concannon.
Florence Eisenmann, Ann McGinnis, James Monograll, Margaret Price, Fannie King, John T Brush, Patrick Shade, Bridget McDermott, Filomina Deesaddonato, Nicolas Monograll, Maria M Deane. Estates of:
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George W Crossman, (same,)
John A Haag, (same,)
Axel T Bergquist, (same,)
Evelyn M Dalley, (same,)
Annie McGee, (same,)
Mary Sheahan, (same,)
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John B Hauft.
Anestetia Bohan.
Benjamin F Einstein.
Valentine Friedrich.
Isabella F Ring.
Julia R Brown.
Newton M Shaffer, Jr.
Adele Ducomte.
Joseph C O'Keefe.
Adalia M Clifton.
Ernest W Sturtevant.
James S Curry.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

T Thayer Co<Strysower.
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PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

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Julia R Brown.
Newton M Shaffer, Jr.
Adele Ducomte.
Joseph C O'Keefe.
Adalia M Clifton.
Ernest W Sturtevant.
James S Curry.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Fred Goede.
Franziska Cooke.
Margaret Hogan.
Accts in estates of:
Cors L Lacoma.
Henry Batterman.
J Cunnion.
John Mikantrowetz.
Emily Bacon.
Hannah Plastrick.
Mary Thompson.
Thomas Cady.
Elizabeth Tull.
Charles McBirney.
Moses Karmal.
Estates of:
Esther Greenfield.
Jennie Benjamin.
William Watson.
Catharine Meyer.
Hannah Plastrick.
Barbara Bennett.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of: Lottie Wanzer.

County Court.

PART IV.—Roy, J.
Kane<Powell et al.
Casey<Metzler.
Relsing<Nass E RR.
Jordan<Harris & Co.
Schenker<Bkln H RR.
Crowley<Nass E RR.
Mullen<Bkln H RR.
Samuelson & ano<I & B H RR.
Spielberg<Bkln H RR.
Wahl<Bkln H RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Brand<B, Q Co & S RR.
Auer<Kohlman.
O'Grady<Orr & Co.
Palmisano<B, Q Co & S RR
Rosenberg<Marino.
Palenbaum<Q C & S RR.
Tucker<Russian Bath Co.
Cruickshank<Patterson.
O'Brien<Del Genovese.

Goldberg<NY Rys.
Ringler<McHugh.
Macarovsky<Int R T
Cogert<Chermorsky.
Brous<Union Ry.
Newman<Cab & Taxi Co. (2.)
Dienstfriend<Consol G Co.
Coles<Yellow T C Co.
Kellogg<Fields.
Schneider<Union Dime Sav Bank.
Federation Rty Co<James.
Kraut<O'Leary Const Co.
Rappaport<N Y Rys.
Perlmutter<same.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Halt<NY Cent RR.
Mirken<Nat Nass Bk.
Spritt<N Y C R R.
First Nat Bank<Longacre Sq The Co.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

Rabinowitz<Hendel.
Packard Acme Garage, Inc<Farlaghy.
Moline Auto Co<De Lamater-B Auto Co.
Slif<Nat Cloak & Suit Co.
Alexander<Coolidge.
Reichman Co<Brighton Beach Dev Co.
Altman Plumbing Co<Durkin.
Reliance Trading Co<Harris.
Schwartz<J Everard's Breweries. Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Clear.

PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.

PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Newburger, J. — The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.<McGowan—Geo. F. Roesch. Ziegler<Eastman—Henry Necarsulmer. Martin<Starbuck—Chas. L. Hoffman. Seamen's Bk. for Savings<Bach —Sol Kohn. Sanger<Power—Jacob A. Cantor. Union Trust Co.<Abelson—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Petri—Walter H. Liebman. Re Skellow—Patrick J. Walsh. Kingland<Block—John H. Rogan. Pegg<Bates—Walter Hirsch. Same<same—Fred'k J. Lockman. Powell<Carvel Co.—Wm. F. Cahn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—G. R. Smith< John L. Lytle—John Roy. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Altson Co.—Sampson Selig. Francis H. Ross<Ethel H. Moore—Henry Ottes. Corporation Relief Widows & Children< Florence M. Arnold—Dorothy Straus. Wm. N. Cromwell<Chas. B. Meyer—Arthur N. Giegerich.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Begiebing<Jagerhuber.
Kraus<Kraus.
Weber<Donnelly.
Diebold<Wolfrath.
Johnson<Haas.
Lippman Const Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—

Ickes, J. P.
Frank<Frank.
Lorenz<Lorenz.
Menaker<Menaker.
Chalkovsky<Chalkovsky.
Nolan<Nolan.
Zam<Techt.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.

Skurka<Brown & Lord.
Nieland<Beith & Reilly.
Carton<Shapiro.
Silverman<Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Tiernan, J.—Lent<Edmondson Const Co—Ellsworth J Healy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS — Part I. — Kelly, J.—Motions.

Samuels<So Pac C.
Re Roslyn Estates, (Union Mtg Co.)
Re Bartlett, (McKenna.)
Henriksen<Crane's Sons Co.
Hodgskin<Gartz.
N E RR Co<City.
Bklyn Poster Adv Co<Horn.
Bailey<Fitzgerald.
Higgins<Higgins.
Gruber<Gruber.
Re Amboy Road.
Leighton<Leighton.
Bailey<West Maryland Ry Co.
Kaplan<Cloth Hat Mak Union.
Municipal Liens Co<Walker.
Empire City Lum Co<Wilson Con Co.
Drey<Weil.
Kranitzky, (2.)
Bell<Bell.
Zeis<Lowenstein.
De Kalb Co<Marvin Rty Co.
Vitell<City.
Gardner<Gardner.
Wood<Koloke Rty Co.
Re Esterbrook, (Behman.)
Laimbeer<Brown Bros.
Lavine<Dugan.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Linn<Linn.
Re Triangular Parcel at Flatbush Av.
Re West 24th St.
Re 76th & 77th Sts.
Kenny<Bennis.
Sobotnik<Sobotnik.
Gallo<Hannibal R & I Co.
Levey<Levey.
So Rich Land Co<Purdy, (2.)
Man<same.
Kew Gardens Co<same
Landis<Bush.
Re Knox St & Bway.
Altkrug<Altkrug.
Schofield<Wolper.
Same<Meisinger Bk.
Same<De Waltoff.
Burt<Hudson.
Decker<Decker.
Kirkpatrick<Lorzer.
Staroglanis<Powers.
Quern<Schalk.
Ayres<Patrol J B Socy.
Weinstein<Kaplan.
People<Sieber.
Re 81st St. (Thomas.)
Vogel<Hoperaft.
Goldberg<Welnberg.

Wills for probate:
Fredrick Acme Garage<Parlaghy.
J Kessler & Co<Nolan
Liebowitz<Liebowitz Wool Stock Co.
Ludowici-

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Apartment House Held at $225,000 Sold to Western Investors—Greenwich Savings Bank Buys Fifth Avenue Loft for $575,000—New Jewish Home to Cost $300,000.

Western capital's confidence in Manhattan real estate as an investment was shown yesterday in the sale of Ulysses Court, a six-story apartment house at 528 Riverside Drive, to Samuel Kessler of St. Louis and Kolb & Tech of Chicago.

The structure, which was held by the seller, A. M. Bedell, at $225,000, occupies a plot fronting 51 feet on the Drive by 86 feet deep, located between Claremont Place and 127th Street.

It was taken by the buyers in part payment for a thirty-two-year leasehold at the southwest corner of Seventh and Washington Avenues, St. Louis, Mo. The aggregate of the lease brings close to $1,000,000, this being one of the best retail corners in St. Louis. Willard S. Burrows & Co. negotiated the trade.

Bank Buys Fifth Avenue Loft.

The Greenwich Savings Bank bought in the thirteen-story loft building at 85 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, at its sale yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company. The sale of the property was due to a foreclosure action brought bys the bank against W. D. Lewisheim and others on a mortgage judgment of $610,337. Taxes due amounted to $587. A representative of the bank bought the property for $575,000, the only bid. The plot is 49 by 141.10 and irregular. The defendants bought the property a year ago from the Assets Realty Company.

Buyer for Harlem Flat.

Estelle Hodgion has sold to Paul A. McGolrick 5 West 131st Street, a five-story tenement on a plot 25 by 99.11. Samuel Laskey represented the seller and Louis Block represented the buyer.

Bronx Sales.

Moses Lowenstein has sold to Clement H. Smith and George Wohn the three-story dwelling at 475 Tremont Avenue. The buyers own adjoining property, giving them a 60-foot site, which is to be improved with a business building.

James H. Janas has bought the lot, 25 by 80, on the east side of Walton Avenue, 125 feet south of 177th Street.

Brooklyn.

John Pullman has sold 526 Forty-ninth Street, a two-story and basement frame two-family house, on a plot 20 by 100, for Joseph Wilson to a client for occupancy.

I. Salzberg sold for Mrs. F. Meyer to A. Vogel a plot 40 by 100 on the northeast side of Forty-seventh Street, 140 feet off Sixteenth Avenue.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the estate of Adolph Huttemeyer to the Ridgewood Realty Corporation the business block fronting 252 feet on East Plaza, 107 feet on Franklin Avenue, and 130 feet on Chestnut Street, Ridgewood, N. J.

W. H. Parsons of Upper Montclair has sold for Benjamin Moore to Charles A. Capron of this firm of Geller, Rolston & Horan of Manhattan the residential site on the west side of Bradford Avenue near the Upper Montclair depot. The plot has a frontage of about 450 feet, with a depth of 450 feet, and will be improved by the erection of several residences costing about $15,000 each.

Westchester County.

M. A. Broderick has sold the one-family dwelling at 9 Odell Avenue, Yonkers, for George W. Peene to A. L. Batterton of Yonkers and the three-family frame building at 51 Groshon Avenue, Yonkers, to the City of Yonkers.

New Home to Cost $300,000.

Ground will be broken next week for the new home of the Daughters of Jacob to be erected on the block bounded by Findley and Teller Avenues and 167th Street, in the Bronx.

The new structure for which plans have been drawn by Louis Allen Abramson will cost $300,000. It will be of Colonial design, built of fieldstone and brick, and accommodate 600 inmates. The present home is located at 301 East Broadway.

Bronx Transit Plans.

A meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade has been called for tomorrow evening at the board rooms, 137th Street and Third Avenue.

The board is urging the Public Service Commission to connect the Ninth Avenue elevated with the new Jerome Avenue subway; the extension of the Third Avenue elevated railroad, from 145th Street up Willis Avenue to Bergen Avenue, connecting the elevated and subway lines at Westchester Avenue, and for a connection of the elevated line at West Farms with the new White Plains Avenue elevated.

New Dyckman Flats.

Sass & Springsteen are preparing plans for two five-story apartment houses to be erected by the B. & F. Construction Company on the plot taking in the block front on the south side of 215th Street, between Broadway and Tenth Avenue.

Leases.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building 42 Water Street to Giovanni Starace; also the store and basement, 35 Howard Street, to the Taunton-New Bedford Copper Company.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the Ninety-seventh Street and Broadway Realty Company the store adjoining the lobby on the north in the Riviera Theatre Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, to the Strand Men's Wear Company, Inc.

Louis Schrag has leased for Jane A. Stokes the store in building 408 Sixth Avenue to Felle & Luorio for a term of years.

Corn & Co. have leased for A. W. Mead, as agent, the store 22 East Forty-second Street to the Hartford Lunch Company.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to George H. Squier, Inc., jewelers, for the Lawyers' Title & Trust Company, the store 6 Maiden Lane for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $35,000.

Barnett & Co. have leased for G. S. Brush the dwelling house 139 West 131st Street to Mrs. Emma Murray.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Eugene J. Busher has placed a building and permanent loan of $5,500 at 5½ per cent. for four years for Thomas Basel on property situated on the north side of East 204th Street, 130 feet west of Webster Avenue, on which he will erect a two-story brick building with stores, rooms and offices.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

5th Av, 85, n e corner of 16th St, 40x141.10x irregular, thirteen-story loft building; Greenwich Savings Bank against W. D. Lewisheim et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $610,337.50; taxes, &c., $587.50; to the plaintiff for $575,000.

Amsterdam Av, 1,969 and 1,971, e s, 40.11 ft s of 158th St, 50x100, six-story flat and stores; adjourned to March 29.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Belmont Av, 2,142 and 2,144, e s, 127.9 ft n of 181st St, 58.10x164.1x58.5x166.10, two two-story dwellings; S. H. Jackson against Crotona Park Realty Co. et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; F. I. Haber, referee; due, $8,255.28; taxes, &c., $1,034.36; subject to a prior mortgage aggregating $9,350; to the plaintiff for $9,400.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

St. Ann's Av, 481, s w corner of 147th St, (548.) 25x99.4 five-story flat and stores; Empire City Savings Bank against W. H. Jeffers et al.; C. W. Dayton, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $29,754.92; taxes, &c., $611.25; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By George Price.

3d Av, e s, 52 ft n of 133d St, 26x20.1x25x27.1, vacant; S. E. Van Riper against W. J. Cornell et al.; J. W. Bryant, attorney; T. E. Clocke, referee; due, $1,414.19; taxes, &c., $238.96; to the plaintiff for $1,200.

Castle Hill Av, w s, 90.5 ft n of Starling Av, 28x68.6x51x64.6; Bronx Security and Brokerage Co. et al. against Carlo Antonino et al.; J. W. Bryant, attorney; H. J. Breen, referee; due, $1,773.28; taxes, &c., $590; to the plaintiff for $1,700.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

14th St, 344 and 346 West, s s, 550 ft w of 8th Av, 103.1x50x irregular, six-story tenement; Abr. L. Kass against Ig. Roth, Inc., et al.; Feltenstein & Rosenstein, attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $9,388.40; taxes, &c., $1,953; subject to first mortgage of $60,000.

167th St, 547 West, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11, six-story tenement; Leopold Marcus et al. against William S. Duncan et al.; Lese & Connolly, attorneys; Edw. R. Finch, referee; due, $29,108.20; taxes, &c., $2,166.20.

By Henry Brady.

28th St, 132 East, s s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x74, three-story laundry, one-story extension; Rose T. Kirk against Minnie L. Harris et al.; Hiram M. Kirk, attorney, Archibald E. Baxter, referee; due, $5,-696.41; taxes, &c., $100; subject to first mortgage of $17,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

179th St, 815 West, n w corner of Pinehurst Av, 100x100.7x150.2, three five-story apartments; Anna E. Benjamin against Raymond E. Appenzellar et al.; Ferdinand I. Haber, attorney; J. A. Clark, referee;; due, $35,-282.34; taxes, &c., $2,066.50; subject to three first mortgages aggregating $165,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 477 East, n s, 757 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x100, two-story dwelling; Frederic R. Coudert et al. against Jennie A. Powis et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee; due, $3,389.12; taxes, &c., $120.10.

By Henry Brady.

Brook Av, 553, w s, 184.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 27.1x82.9x30.7x68.6, four-story tenement and stores; Jonas Weil against Samuel Brener et al.; Action 1; Malcolm Sundheimer, attorney; Arthur M. Levy, referee; due, $1,680.60; taxes, &c., $2,035.02.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Bronx Boulevard, e s, 169.5 ft n of 224th St, 54.10x105, vacant; Gertrude Mayer against North Bronx Realty Co.; Clocke, Koch & Reidy, attorneys; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee; due, $1,170.01; taxes, &c., $950.12.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Haven Av, w s, 437.10 ft s of 181st St, for a five-story tenement, 38x88; Charles Hensle Realty, 580 West 207th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St. and 3d Av, architects; cost, $75,000.

187th St, n w corner of Hoffman St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50.11x88 and 46 x90; Garabaldi Realty and Construction Co., Saverio Guidera, 581 East 187th St, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Broadway, n e corner of 184th St, for a six-story tenement, 25.1x106.4; Cleo Construction Co., 51 Chambers St, owner; G. P. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $40,000.

180th St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, for a five-story tenement, 75x88; R. B. Realty Co., 21 Waverley Place, owner; Sass & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $75,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 25.11 ft n of 176th St, 78x102.9x75x8.13; Jacob Hirsh to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $43,500,; March 22; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co.) $100

SAME PROPERTY; Montrose Realty Co. to Garage Holding Co., Inc., 239 Walton Av, Bronx, (mtg $43,500,) March 22; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

CLINTON ST, 177, w s, 175 ft s of Grand St, 25.6x100; Standish Chard, referee, to Max Berman, 719 East 5th St, March 19; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $30,100

SAME PROPERTY; Max Berman to Wolf Karris, 29 Ludlow St, (mtg $18,000,) Feb. 19; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

LENOX AV, w s, 40 ft n of 127th St, 39.11x100; same to same, ½ part, all liens, March 22 ..... $100

WEST END AV, 584, e s, 48.8 ft n of 88th St, 20x100; Alice W. Harrison to Frank D. Lyman, 346 7th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $12,000,; Feb. 15) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

WEST END AV, e s, 60.8 ft n of 88th St, 20x100; Samuel T. Carter, Jr., to same, Feb 11; same to same $100

17TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 53x92; West 82d Street Realty Co. to 19 West 17th Street Corporation, 355 West End Av, (mtg. $190,000,) h. and s., all liens, March 20; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St $100

33D ST, 303 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Margery S. Ruttmann to Marie Campbell, 302 West 106th St, (mtg $21,000,) all liens, March 22; attorney, John J. Buckley, 80 Maiden Lane $100

77TH ST, 52 East, e s, 57.6 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; Lena Matherny to Justa Realty Co., 59 East 77th St, March 19 ..... $1

77TH ST, 54 East, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; same to same, March 2 ..... $1

93D ST, 180 East, s s, 116.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.8; Mary U. Quinn to Christina Senger, 206 West 50th St, (mtg $8,000,) March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11x irregular; Nathan M. Danziger et al., heirs, &c., of Simon Danziger et al., to Emma Koch, 1,219 3d Av, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, March 19; attorney, Christian G. Koch, 1,219 3d Av $1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Harry Bierhoff to Rhenane Realty Co., 345 Lenox Av, March 22, (mtg. $17,500,) 127TH ST, n s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; same to same, (mtg $10,000,) March 22. $100

127TH ST, e s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Harry Bierhoff to Rhenane Realty Co., 345 Lenox Av, (mtg $11,000,) March 22. $100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 125.9 ft s of 180th St, 119.6x151.4; Benenson Realty Co. to J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., 3,114 3d Av, (mtg. $17,000,) March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x115.7x irregular; Emily D. Hogan to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 148th St, 27.6x94; Hyman Nanes to Harry Steinberg, 226 East 10th St, (mtg $18,000,) March 19; attorney, Max Morrison, 320 Broadway $1

CROTONA AV, e s, 119.11 ft s of 183d St, 24.2x42; Margaretha Gleason et al. to Desider Schoen, 853 Westchester Av, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FULTON AV, n w s, 103.9 ft s w of 168th St, 69.8x irregular; Robert Gewosky to William Diamond, 336 East 166th St, June 27, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

GARFIELD ST, n e corner of Morris Park Av, 30x28; Choice Realty Co., Inc., to Smada Realty Co., 391 East 149th St, (mtg. $4,400,) March 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of Kirkside Av, 57.11x112.4; George H. Taylor, referee, to Morris Avenue Corporation, 333 4th Av, March 15; attorneys, Brewster & Fox, 40 Wall St $100

LOT 40, Block 2,954, tax map; Eugene F. McGee, referee, to Mary E. Roberts, Malden Bridge, N. Y., June 10, (transfer tax lien;) attorneys, Meacham, D. & M., 140 Broadway $2,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 120.5 ft s of Fordham Road, 37.6x75.11; Edward C. Podvin to Helen F. Podvin, 301 East Fordham Road, March 1; attorney, T. P. Burns, 154 Nassau St $1

VAN CORTLANDT AV, s w corner of Villa Place, 29.7x138.4; Adolph Steiner to Henry Elias Brewing Co., 408 East 54th St, (mtg $3,000,) March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

VYSE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 100x50; John W. Cornish Construction Co. to Trask Building Co., 1,062 Boston Road, March 19, (mtg. $100,000;) attorney, Trask Building Co., 1,062 Boston Road $1

3D AV, w s, 50 ft s of 10th Av, 25x100; also White Plains Road, w s, 75 ft s of 10th St, 25x100; Frank Piaseckl to Jadwiga Piaseckl, 3,041 White Plains Av, March 19; attorney, E. L. Brisach, 891 East 149th St $1

233D ST, s s, 55 ft e of 5th Av, 50x50; Sophie Zyika to Bronislawa Zyika, 3,029 Boston Road, March 20; attorney, E. L. Brisach, 391 East 149th St $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 177th St, Drexel Holding Corporation to Charles Kimmelman, March 10, prior mtg $152,600, due March 31, 1918, 4 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Wacht, 149 Broadway $2,100

BROADWAY, e s, 25.11 ft n of 176th St, 78x102.9; Montrose Realty Co. to Jacob Hirsh, 25 West 87th St, March 22, 1 year; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $16,500

BROADWAY, e s, 25.11 ft n of 176th St, 78x102.9; Garage Holding Co., Inc., to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, March 22, prior mtg $43,000, 1 year; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $26,500

CANAL ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 50x25; Phebe L. Donnelly to Annie M. Lesse of Glens Falls, N. Y., Feb. 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. W. Williams, at Glens Falls, N. Y. $2,000

CLINTON ST, 177, w s, 25.6x100; Max Berman to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, March 19, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $15,000

SHERMAN AV, s s, 50 ft w of Academy St, 50x160; Duluth Realty Corporation to William N. Cohen et al., trustees, 515 Park Av, March 18, 5 years; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. & W., 61 Broadway $41,000

WEST END AV, e s, 40.8 ft n of 88th St, 20x100, prior mtg $12,000; Frank D. Lyman to Alice W. Harrison of Milwaukee, Wis., March 20, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $13,000

WEST END AV, e s, 60.8 ft n of 88th St, 20x100; Frank D. Lyman to Samuel T. Carter, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., March 20, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

3D ST, 131 East, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2, leasehold; Sol. Metzner to John C. Forster, 13 West 90th St, March 19, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St. $1,000

107TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; 11th St, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 22x94.8; Gaetano Tantillo to Giuseppe Perniciaro, 175 1st Av, March 19, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abr. S. Weitfisch, 299 Broadway $4,000

24TH ST, n s, 211.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Eva N. Smith to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, prior mtg $2,000, March 22, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1,500

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Marie Campbell to Margory S. Ruttmann, 605 West 141st St, March 22, due Sept. 22, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sayers Brothers, 51 Nassau St. $6,000

36TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 25x49.5; William Hotmer et al. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 22, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St. $6,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 183d St, 50x irregular; Benenson Realty Co. to Emily D. Hogan, 101 West 81st St, March 20, 2 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Johnson & J., 256 Broadway $17,000

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 148th St, 27.6; Henry Steinberg to Henry J. Blumenson, 518 West 143d St. (prior mtg $18,000,) March 19, due as per bond; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $2,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 119.11 ft s of 183d St, 24.2x42; Desider Schoen to Ellen Mulhare, 404 East 141st St, March 20, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

LORING PLACE, 2,307, 25x100; Margaret M. Fealy to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 22, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St. $3,000

LOT 87, map of St. Raymond Park; Louis Modica and another to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, Feb. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $4,000

LOT 32, Block 47, map of Morris Park; John D. Dickson to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, March 20, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $500

SEABURY PLACE, 1,532-1,540, e s, 125x100; 173d Street Improvement Co., Inc., to Abraham Eisenberg, 1,500 Hoe Av, prior mtg. $96,000, March 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Rasch, 233 Broadway $3,000

VAN CORTLANDT AV, s s, at s w s of Villa Av, 29.7x138.4; Henry Elias Brewing Co. to Adolph Steiner, 2,076 Anthony Av, March 18, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x18.4; Maria M. O'Brien and another to George A. McDermott, 168 West 123d St, March 22, due as per bond; attorney, George A. McDermott, 168 West 123d St. $1,500

VYSE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 100x50; Trask Building Co. to John W. Cornish Construction Co., 805 East Tremont Av, March 19, due Oct. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $6,000

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 147th St, 30x100; Elizabeth C. Doherty to Knickmore Realty Co., Inc., 153 Brook Av, (prior mtg $40,000,) March 18, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Ave and 148th St. $6,000

147TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.10 x100; Ellen McLaughlin to Winifred A. Flynn, 341 East 134th St, March 13, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St. $2,500

162D ST, s w s, 90 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; also 161st St, n s, being Lot 71, map of North Melrose, 50x102.5; Ida B. Kunz to Augusta L. Wurm, 294 East 163d St, March 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. P. Orell, Jr., 256 Broadway $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 177th St, all; Drexel Holding Corporation to Charles Kimmelman, 3 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Wacht, 149 Broadway $13,000

CHERRY ST, 265 and 267, all; Louis Satenstein to Morris Berman and another, 12 West 115th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway $6,000

HOUSTON ST, 111 to 117 East, all; Minsker Realty Co. to National Winter Garden Co., 121 East Houston St, 5 years from May 1, 1915 ..... $18,500

HUDSON ST, 502, store and basement; Peter Quinn to George J. Louden, 504 Hudson St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $1,500

LAWRENCE ST, 90, all; Ada A. Vogdes to August F. Fruhling, 108 Lawrence St, 10 years from May 1, 1915 ..... $420

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, all; Assets Liquidation Co. to Joseph Shenk, 66 West 107th St, 5 years from April 1, 1917 ..... $16,000

9TH AV, 735, store and part 2d floor and basement; Fritz Guggenbühl to Frederick Schunck, 1,025 East 14th St., Brooklyn, 2 1-12 years and 10 days from March 20, 1915; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway $1,500

44TH ST, 110 West, all; Federal Estates Corporation to Peter da Prato and another, 110 West 44th St, 10 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, S. F. Frank, 170 Broadway ..$5,000

111TH ST, 302 East, a store and basement; William Oppenheim to David I. Albert, 302 West 111th St, 4 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Leo Schafran, 15 Chambers St. $720

131ST ST, 605 West, all; Peter J. Devine to Ursula M. Baumgartner, 401 East 175th St, Bronx, or 501 West 131st St, 5 years from March 1, 1915 ..... $840

135TH ST, 634 West, all; Emma B. Atterbury to Joseph Shenk, 66 West 107th St, 5 years from March 15, 1915 ..... $12,500

Bronx.

HOME ST, 781, store and cellar; William J. O'Grady to Anna Major, 1,149 Tinton Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. Sherer, 831 East 163d St. $420

MECHANICS' LIENS.

MACDOUGAL ST, 133; Alessandro Guastalla against Jennie Belardi and Mary Conti, owners; Silvia Belardi, contractor $435

PINEHURST AV, 44; Diatkin & Wald against Dunloe Holding Co., Inc., owner; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. and Bert G. Faulhaber, contractors $113

PINEHURST AV, 48; Duatkin & Wald against Dunloe Holding Co., Inc., owner; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. and Bert G. Faulhaber, contractors $85

WATER ST, 350 and 352; National Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Michael J. Glannane, owner; George W. Gregory, contractor $144

162D ST, 528 to 540 West; H. P. Wright & Co. against Edythe C. Hanckel, owner; James S. Hanckel, contractor and owner $12,426

179TH ST, 815 West; Diatkin & Wald against Dunloe Holding Co., Inc., owner; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. and Bert G. Faulhaber, contractors $159

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

7TH AV, n e corner of 110th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Olds Construction Co., Inc., et al.; Sept. 9, 1914 ..... $31

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 25.11 ft n of 176th St, 78.3x81; Montrose Realty Co. loans Garage Holding Co., Inc., to erect a one story building, (five payments) $26,500

Bronx.

STEARNS ST, n s, 135 ft e of Glover St, 20x100; Elisabeth K. Dooling loans Louis and Salvatore Modica to erect one two-story and cellar brick and stone two-family dwelling, (four payments) $4,000

LIS PENDENS.

50TH ST, 351 West; Dora Totenkopf et al. against Nathaniel Rosenberg, receiver, et al. (amended partition;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

STANTON ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, 30.8x100; Eugene L. Richards against Daniel Doher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Mahoney.

40TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Tenement House Dept. of the City of N. Y. against Number Three Hundred and Twenty-eight East Fortieth Street, (action to declare lien;) attorney, F. L. Polk

142D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 300x 99.11; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against No. 146 West 142d Street Corp. et al., (action to establish and foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Coombs & Wilson.

120TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 81.6x irregular; Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York against Florence M. Arnold et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

97TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 52d St, 75x180.9; Harry Passloff et al. against Delta Theatre Corp. et al., (action to foreclose liens;) attorney, S. S. Marcus.

59TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.5; Germanic Life Insurance Co. against De Anjou Fearsall et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 151.8 ft s e of Halsey Place, 25.3x94.8; Samuel Kolloff against Mary E. Gordes et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. J. Kalt.

BUSH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 42.9x100; William D. Lent against Frank A. Schorer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Shaffer.

136TH ST, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 37.7x140.1; Jennie Keyman against Kolloff Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Marks.

LOT 56, Block 3,286, Section 12; Mathilde Rosselman against Morris A. Tynberg et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Feldman.

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In Sprinklered Buildings Extinguished or Checked,

Resulting in Proportionately Reduced Insurance Rates, benefiting Owner and Tenant alike, affecting Contents and Building.

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"A Colony of Country Homes in New York City."

24 Minutes from Herald Square

In the highest and most picturesque residence section of the Borough of Queens a colony of attractive Homes is being established. Not in any sense a real estate development. A carefully restricted section with every street and sub-surface improvement.

$8,500 and Up,

(Including large Plot) on reasonable terms. Built from your plans, or we will submit new plans prepared by well-known architects.

Call, write or 'phone Murray Hill—7505.

H. C. McNULTY, Sec'y,

30 East 42d St., New York.

No salesmen employed.

SEE **Kew Gardens** FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. **JOHN J. BRITTON,** **Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y.** Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

A SELECT HOME

with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club and dock; tennis court, &c.; restricted neighborhood; this locality is the show place of the North Shore of L. I., suitable for all-year home; every improvement; elegant drives; macadam roads, sidewalks, curbs, sewers; beautiful shade trees; 2 minutes' walk from depot; 35 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; this home can be bought at a sacrifice; $500 cash required; title guaranteed. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT FOR THE SEASON—

A desirable country place situated directly on the Sound, within one hour's motor trip from town. Good house, attractively furnished, electric light, four baths. Garage, garden planted, lawns; two men, two fresh cows, etc. For further particulars address

M. M. MURPHY, 30 East 42nd St.

WHITE PLAINS.

Handsomely furnished dwelling, 14 rooms, 4 baths; every modern convenience; large garage, with chauffeur's quarters; garden planted; exceptionally attractive grounds; views.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 East 42d St.

THE PELHAMS

Attractive, high-class homes.

C. S. McCLELLAN & CO.

Opposite New Haven Station.

Phone 1997 ..... Pelham, N. Y.

CHOICE BARGAIN, NEW ROCHELLE

House 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, hot water heat, electricity; in splendid order; every convenience; garage; ½ acre; abundant shade, finest location in town.

Price—a sacrifice—$11,500; easy terms.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

5 ACRES ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE. LITTLE CASH NEEDED.

Modern, half-stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views; high elevation; excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes' walk. FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42nd St.

Sacrifice for $12,000 if sold this week.

12 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat; gas, electricity; garage; large plot. O'CONNOR & McCANN,

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594. New Rochelle, N.Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,

202 Huguenot St. Tel. 3242. New Rochelle.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42d St., N. Y. Depot Square.

Murray Hill—6561. (Phone) 759 White Plains.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Eleven acres, fine land, 10-room house, **all improvements**; fruit, barn, and other outbuildings; near post road and station; $12,500.

Attractive old-fashioned 10-room house, fine shade, seven acres; poultry house and barn; $4,000.

H. E. DANN & SON Norwalk, Conn.

Was England the first country to declare war on Germany?

When did Zeppelins first show their power as war machines?

What is the name of the second President of Mexico after Madero?

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AUCTIONEERS

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Weekly Bulletin of Auction Offerings

Sales at Noon at 14 Vesey St.

March 25—20 E. 119th St.
4-story dwelling, 15.8 x 100.11.
Assessed $8,000—claims about $8,600.
Abraham Oberstein, Esq., Referee.
Joseph F. Stier, Esq., Attorney.

March 29—1,969-71 Amsterdam Ave.
4-story apt., near 157th St., 50 x 100.
Assessed $78,000—1st mtg. $50,000.
Adam Wiener, Esq., Referee.
Joseph L. Prager, Esq., and
Lese & Connolly, Esqs., Attorneys.

April 2—1,935 Madison Av., nr. 124th St.
4-story building with store, 22 x 85.
Assessed $16,000—claims about $19,200.
Martin J. Keogh, Esq., Referee.
Duer, Strong & Whitehead, Esqs., Attorneys.

April 5—102 West 85th St.
4-story tenement, 35 x 102.2.
Assessed $47,000—claims about $46,100.
John H. Hogan, Esq., Referee.
Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, Esqs., Attorneys.

April 6—117 West 120th St.
4-story dwelling, 20 x 100.11.
Assessed $18,000—claims about $20,000.
John Gruenberg, Esq., Referee.
Harold Swain, Esq., Attorney.

Sales at Noon at 3,208 Third Ave.

April 6—134 Alexander Ave., near E. 134th St.
4-story dwelling, 19.6 x 80.6.
Assessed at $8,000—claims about $8,100.
Alexander Kariln, Esq., Referee.
Frederick S. Rauber, Esq., Attorney.

April 13—West Side Prospect Ave. 60 feet north 180th St., vacant plot 35 x 66.08.
Assessed at $2,900—claims about $2,900.
Enos S. Booth, Esq., Referee.
Elfers & Abberley, Esqs., Attorneys.

We specialize in mortgage investments.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT

38TH ST. Near MADISON AVE.

5-story English basement house, 16.8 x 100; ideal house for a doctor.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

41

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Police Department.

The following patrol, having been promoted to the rank of Sergt., Mar. 20, are temporarily assigned to the Training School for 8 days, from 8 A. M., said date: J. E. Liston, 6; W. J. Marjon, 43; O. H. Bohmke, 169; J. C. Hale, Traf. C.; P. J. Brophy, Dur. of Tel.; Francis McGee, D. B.; H. J. O'Connor, 23; H. W. Gifford, 80; Martin Gwendoff, 170; P. J. Gannon, Traf. C.; J. J. Gannon, B. B. H. Sq.; George Thomson, D. B.

Transfers and assignments: 8 A. M., Mar. 22: Mtd. patrol., from prects. indicated to 83: J. F. Myers, 63; J. G. Hynds, 66; John Bridegroom, 166; Harry Williams, 65; Andrew McGinley, 66; W. G. Sullivan, 274. From 63 to prects. indicated: J. W. Plate, 65; G. F. Monahan, 66; J. S. O'Brien, 274; T. F. Brady, 66; W. S. Reidy, 147.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol: D. J. Foley and W. J. Enright, 1, to office of Second and Deputy Com'rs., 10 days, noon Mar. 20; John Cunniff, 6, to office of Dist. Atty., 8 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 20.

To D. B.: J. R. Buckley, 15, 5 days, 4 P. M. March 23; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 30, and J. F. V. Patton, 65, 10 days, 9 A. M. March 23; J. Shields, 38, and W. C. Niemand, 40, 10 days, 4 P. M. March 23; C. H. Terhune, 40, 5 days, 9 A. M. March 23; G. Nuppenau, 283, 10 days, 8 A. M. March 21; J. Godley, 292, 30 days, 4 P. M. March 23; R. J. Walsh and S. Heher, B. B. H. Squad, 10 days, 8 A. M. March 24. Per 15 days from noon March 20, precincts indicated: F. J. J. Paton, 5; J. H. Fitzgerald, 7; J. P. O'Neil, 7; D. W. Hay, 12; L. B. Snowden, 28; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; C. P. Armstrong, 63; L. Lowenthal, 77; W. P. Dickson, 81; J. S. Maher, 146; W. S. Drum, 165; J. Noll, 265. To T. S. from precincts indicated, 14 days, 8 A. M. March 22: J. P. Kirsch, 1; V. J. Rushnell, 1; W. J. O'Donnell, 1; J. A. Jones, 5; T. Connor, 5; F. H. Gieselman, 5; H. Wolf, 7; M. Bloom, 7; E. Finneran, 7; F. Fleischmann, 13; J. O'Gorman, 13; J. T. Shaughnessy, 13; T. J. Lawlor, 15; J. M. McGowan, 15; G. A. Hackmann, 15; T. T. Hushion, 26; W. T. Menke, 26; T. J. Stokes, 26.

Pull pay while sick: Sergt. H. Brueck, 29, 11 P. M. Jan. 12, during disability; Patrol. J. A. Loughran, 68, 11:30 A. M. March 16, during disability; E. Grote, 164, 10:10 P. M. to 26 to 12 P. M. March 11; H. G. Corell, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, 4:10 P. M. March 15, during disability.

Fire Department.

Death Announced: Chas. Mosecker, H. & L. 16, at 5:19 A. M. Mar. 20. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 7,204 Third Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. today. Members of H. & L. 18 will act as funeral escort.

Penalty Imposed: Alexander Ungerer, H. & L. 23; absence without leave; 2 regular leaves of absence withheld.

Temporary Detail, 8 A. M. Mar. 23: Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, H. & L. 40, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention, as Theatre Inspector; Henry Fredenberg, H. & L. 49, is hereby designated as Act. Lieut. during the time of the temporary detail of Lieut. H. J. Gallagher as Theatre Inspector.

Special Leaves (without pay): J. J. Tierney, Eng. 86, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Mar. 19; Capt. Luke Flanagan, 38, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 25; Theodore Martinet, H. & L. 30, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 25; Lieut. H. F. Connolly, Eng. 15, 96 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 28; J. T. Sullivan, H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 23; J. R. Murray, Eng. 270, 24 hours, 8 P. M. Mar. 22.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The public schools will be closed from March 27 to April 5, the Easter holidays.

There will be a composition writing contest on April 15 between the pupils of Public Schools 5, 9, 12, and 15 in District 27, Brooklyn. The judges will be the teachers of English in the Erasmus Hall High School.

A meeting of public school teachers will be held on the afternoon of March 24 to oppose the Cromwell Senate bill, which empowers the Board of Estimate to deal with teachers' salaries.

The ungraded teachers of the Bronx will give a reception this evening in Public School 4, that borough, in honor of Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell director of ungraded classes.

The Vanderveer Park Tax Payers' Association has been trying for some time to bring about better conditions in Public School 69, Brooklyn, corner of Newkirk Avenue and East Thirty-first Street. It directed the attention of the Board of Education to the overcrowding at the school and lack of proper facilities, and on presenting the matter to President Churchill. William Wirt of Gary, Ind., was assigned to the school and he put into effect his plan for relieving these conditions. In order to carry it out successfully, however, facilities are required involving an expense of about $30,000. C. B. J. Snyder, Supt. of School Buildings, submitted plans for that purpose at the last meeting of the association, and a resolution was adopted approving of the plans and requesting the Board of Education and the city authorities to proceed to carry them out.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Second Lieut. S. B. Lane, C. A. C., from assignment to 82d Co. to unassigned, and report to disbursing officer, Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty as his assistant.

2d Lieut. B. Y. Read, 11th Cav., to Fort Logan, Col., for temporary duty, then to his station.

Leaves—First Lieut. M. Magruder, 6th Field Art., from date of relief from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., to Aug. 5. He will sail for the Philippines Aug. 5 instead of July 5, and Major W. Chase, 21st Inf., 15 days.

Navy.

Lieut. L. F. Welch, from command of the F-3, to connection fitting out the L-6, and in command when commissioned.

Junior Grade Lieuts. F. Stringluff, to connection fitting out the Aylwin and on board when commissioned; E. H. Connor, Bureau of Ordnance, to works Tredgar Co., Richmond, Va.; W. F. Cochrane works Wm. Cramp & Sons, to connection fitting out the Porter, and on board when commissioned; and H. H. Norton, to works Wm. Cramp & Sons, April 1.

Ens. L. L. Stolz, to naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.

Carpenter F. Weber, Phila. Navy Yard, April 1, to connection fitting out the Melville, and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yorktown, at Acapulco; Patapsco, Patuxent and Eagle, at Guantanamo; Standish, at Annapolis; Rocket, at Norfolk; Celtic, at New York yard; Goldsborough, at Tacoma; Maryland, New Orleans, Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry Preble, Truxtun, Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence, and the Stewart, at San Francisco; Tacoma, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Walke, at Key West, and the Galveston, at Shanghai.

Sailed—Ontario, Guantanamo for Key West; Arethusa, Guantanamo for Newport; Nero, San Diego for San Francisco; Sylvia, Norfolk for Washington, and the Wheeling, Port au Prince for Guantanamo.

The Celtic, now at New York, ordered to Boston yard for repairs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for morgue keeper, just announced, is as follows:

James P. Maguire, 91; Isaac W. Allen, 90; Dennis Lynch, 87; Joseph S. Macken, 82; Thomas J. Reed, 81.50; Frederick Tiemann, 81.50; Hubert T. Madden, 80; Fred A. Hageman, 78.50; John J. Hannan, 78.50; Bernard A. Gartian, 78; Thomas C. Schoonmaker, 77.50; Mark A. Wickes, 75; Manassa Levy, 75; George J. Frick, 75; James R. Sheehy, 75; Richard V. Sause, 74, Frank A. Muzzio, 73.50; Herbert L. Carr, 73.

United States.

The commission announces for April 6 a competitive examination for technical assistant in pharmacology, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health Service, at a salary of $2,000 a year. The duties will consist in research work in pharmacology, including original investigation in the physiological assay of drugs and of the action of drugs. Applicants should have a reading knowledge of French or German. Combinations will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, experience and fitness, and publications or theses. They must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BEERS, NATHAN P., (Feb. 19;) personalty about $2,000; all to second cousins, Clara Beers Grey, Sarah M. Bailey, and Herbert P. Beers.

BITTIG, GEORGE, (no petition;) all to William J. Kapp and Edward Giegerich.

GIFFORD, ELIZABETH, (March 17;) realty over $10,000; personalty over $20,000; granddaughter, Elizabeth, $5,000; residue equally to son, Stanley, and daughter, Jessie.

HEYMANN, JULIUS, (Jan. 17;) personalty $3,700; all to widow, Pearl L.

KROWL, MARY A., (March 6;) personalty $2,000; all equally to son, Harry Cates Krowl, and daughter, Elizabeth Krowl.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, (Feb. 2;) personalty $3,200; John Laurie, $500; residue to John Murray.

O'SHEA, CHARLOTTE A., (March 16;) realty $5,000; personalty $20,000; all to brothers and sisters.

PLEINES, HENRIETTA D., (Feb. 18;) realty over $10,000; personalty $400; all to two sons and three daughters.

WOLFF, ELIZABETH, (July 21, 1914;) personalty about $1,600; all to husband, Martin.

The New York Times is the best medium for recovering lost property. By a small outlay in the Lost Column owners frequently get it back in a few hours. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Watts Court, 161-9 West 140th St., leased for $14,400; guaranteed by cash security; price $200,000; very easy terms; only $5,000 down. Joseph Green, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

Completely furnished house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, gas, electricity, hot water, hardwood floors, open fireplace, tubs, open plumbing; for sale, easy terms. Owner, on premises, near Broadway, 122 West 95th St.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $18,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party, very much in need of little cash, will sell for $90 each two full-sized lots in Jamaica, few blocks from station, one block from trolley. This is giving them away. Must have all cash at once. Title guaranteed. D. WELSH, 171 Flatbush Av., B'klyn

Real Estate Wanted.

Retired builder would take few apartment houses on lease; will offer liberal terms. 2,000 Webster Av. Cigar store.

Will buy plot 50x100, preferably vacant, 23d St. to 63d St., west of 8th Av.; no brokers; all cash. S 341 Times Downtown.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT.

Splendid light; complies with factory laws; sprinkler system; two large electric elevators; store street level; two driveways; steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.

RENT, 30c. A SQ. FT.
Write for particulars.
G 376 Times Downtown.

LARGE STORE, READE ST., or whole building, heart of wholesale shoe district, any business; rent $200; long lease; remodeled to suit.
Apply DUROSS CO., 156 Broadway.

70 GREENE ST. — 25-foot, four-story store and loft building. Very low rent.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Twelve windows; 900 square feet. Munson-Whitaker Company, 470 4th Av., cor. 32d St., New York City.

8d Av., southeast cor. 72d Street.—Fine location for any business. Inquire Edward Jacobs, 25 Broad St.

200 8th Av., 20th St., store & basement; moderate rent. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Bwy.

WAREHOUSE, 263 Front Street, five stories, cellar. C. B. Meyer, 80 Maiden Lane.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PELHAM HEIGHTS.—Plot 125x125. Highest section. Surrounded by beautiful homes. Must sell. Will take less than cost. Owner, 30 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Room 23. Phone 3400 Mt. Vernon.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, 339 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon; lot 25x100; price $4,500; easy terms. Apply on premises.

Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.—Rent, furnished or unfurnished, attractive home, twelve rooms, improvements; garage; extensive grounds; station convenient. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COTTAGE.

7 rooms, large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables; fruit and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $150 cash; balance, $17 a month; one month free to responsible party. C. Doncourt, 243 West 34th St., New York.

$10 a month buys my fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house and enough land for chicks, vegetables, berries, &c., small amount down; possession at once. P. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near Subway station.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—15 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

6 rooms, bath, laundry pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley and stores; $2,600; $100 cash; $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Fifteen acres, 300 feet Sound front, high bluff, North Shore; 1½ hours out; bargain; also 4 acres, old-fashioned farmhouse, 400 feet shore front. Full particulars, Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

FOR LOW - COST, high - grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N.Y.

Furnished and unfurnished houses at Bay Shore. W. A. Schwab, Bay Shore, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Leonia, Morgemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

BACK TO NATURE.

Homelike, made-to-order kind of a house just built, 30 minutes from Broadway; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, 2 sun parlors, large closets; quick sale for $7,000; convenient terms; call Sunday, F. D. Osman, 88 Montross Av., Rutherford, N. J., via Erie R. R.

Farmers! Estate will sacrifice for half cost a great money making farm of 195 acres, near Washington, N. J. It cost deceased owner $136 per acre; price $68 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

For sale, at Plainfield, N. J., fine up-to-date bungalow, (good location,) seven rooms and bath; all improvements; hot water heat; particulars, E. Blankley, 47 Pearl St., city.

53-acre farm, all tillable; ten-room house, barn, outbuildings; fine water; half mile station; Round Brook section; big bargain. L. L. Parker, 503 5th Av.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Nearby Connecticut inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE;
100 FARM BARGAINS.
A. D. JENNINGS,
WINCHESTER, N. H.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

1,000 to 2,000 acres undeveloped land, within 70 miles of New York. McGuire & Lynch, 90 William St, City.

To Let—Furnished.

A few furnished cottages to rent for Summer season at beautiful Brightwaters, Long Island; finest salt water bathing on South Shore. For particulars apply T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York, or at office on South Country Road, Brightwaters, L. I.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57H AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Attractive double, also single rooms, with board; select neighborhood; adjoining 5th Av.; home cooking; reasonable rates.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Desirable single room; home table; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Large room; bath; small rooms; Southern cooking; private residence; references.

53D 37-53 EAST.—Rooms with board; parlor dining room; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy rooms; hot water, phone; home cooking; references.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First class; large private bath; excellent board; piano, telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior cooking and service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting; refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

72D, 260 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; refined surroundings; superior table; references.

73D, 302 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Nicely furnished rooms; with, without private bath; excellent board; high-class location; moderate prices.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th Year. Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Choice large room, with private bath; also medium-sized room; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; double; bath adjoining; sunny single rooms; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private baths; Subway; references; moderate.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 57 WEST.—Adjoining small room; excellent table; electricity, telephone; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Large, small rooms; exceedingly comfortable; table guests; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large room, single room; excellent table.

93D, 100 WEST.—Large and small, well furnished rooms; reasonable; board optional.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; table guests.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; good meals; moderate.

ELEGANT large front room, high-class apartment, suitable for couple. 740 Riverside Drive, Apt. 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Charming family house of high order
Where one MUST feel at home.
Most excellent cuisine, separate tables.
20 min. from B'way, lovely short sail.
Weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Ave., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L" or trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Congenial couple desires board; private family preferred. State price; moderate. Refined, S 343 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

PEPPERDAY INN.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Phone 2065.—Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

Long Island.

Lovely suburban home for gentleman in private family; large bay windowed room, generous, wholesome table, garage if desired, eighteen minutes Thirty-fourth St.; luxurious, homelike surroundings. Address K., 317 Fulton St., Jamaica.

New York State.

Dr. Knipe, physician and trainer, 85 Franklin St., Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; 4 tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate prices.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel,) Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

21ST, (48 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Attractive, newly furnished; $3-$7; connecting bath; telephone; housekeeping.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Large, elegant room, bath; electricity; $10; other.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and small room.

40TH ST., 5 EAST. 278 MADISON AV.—Elegant single, double rooms, private baths; kitchenettes; electricity; $3, $4, $5, $7, $9, $10; select house.

42D, EAST, (55 Prospect Place.)—Private house, three blocks Grand Central; $1.50 up.

43D, 130 EAST.—Attractive room, bath; business lady, gentleman; private; references; first bell.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large, elegant rooms, baths adjoining; greatly reduced prices; French teacher's.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single; suites; private baths optional; use kitchenette.

West Side.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Beautiful two or three-room suite, furnished or unfurnished, one suite with private bath; also single rooms; near 5th Av.; conveniences.

32D ST., off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.—Large, light rooms, with private bath; $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32nd St., Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave., Hotel Aberdeen, rooms with private bath. $9.00 per week.
Same price for 2 persons in room.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelor.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; shower bath, electricity, steam; select

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; steam; refined household.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive floor or part, furnished or unfurnished; three rooms, bath; kitchen optional; in refined home.

57TH, 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; $3 to $8; perfectly kept house; references.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; electricity; splendid location; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; one with private bath; references exchanged.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; conveniences; near transportation; telephone; investigate.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suite; singly; running water; conveniences; reasonable. V. G.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Single room on second floor; running water; references exchanged.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Private family will accommodate gentlemen or couple of refinement; breakfast.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

72D, 138 WEST.—House just opened; splendid double room, with private bath and dressing room; also a single room; very moderate rates; We are only a step to the Subway express and elevated.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; superior table. Tel. Col. 1894. References.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; exceptional location; breakfast optional; reference.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; running water, electricity, telephone; Subway express.

73D, 163 WEST.—Near Subway express; attractive, large room, with kitchenette; telephone; reasonable.

73D, 272 WEST.—Newly furnished double room; one medium; also single; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; private baths; refined surroundings; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; board if desired; excellent cooking; high-class references; owner.

75TH, 46 WEST, (near Park.)—Cosily furnished rooms; southern exposure; private house; telephone.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; doctor's office; studio, large and small.

76TH, 141 WEST.—Elegant rooms, baths; electricity; phone; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive sunny front room; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny, large, small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also small room; private house; reference.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping; next bath.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished rooms; front and back parlors.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

70TH, 140 WEST.—Small room; all conveniences; private house; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 137 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; all conveniences; telephone; private house.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Two choice rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. HOLTON.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable; southern exposure; large and small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 152 WEST.—Southern exposure; top-floor room; reasonable; all conveniences.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light, outside rooms; ample closet; quiet, refined surroundings; reasonable.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny, medium rooms; refined, private apartment; $3.50; references, Ochs.

87TH, 120 WEST.—Private house, attractive large and small rooms; telephone; references

88TH ST., (540 West End Av.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; private home.

87TH, 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, bath, overlooking garden of The Belnord; every convenience; bachelors. Apt. D, Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with bath; also medium, single; southern exposure; electricity.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, private house; rooms en suite, with baths, electric lights; also medium rooms; very reasonable.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large room, $4.50; housekeeping, separate kitchen, $5; small, $2.75; phone.

93D, 99 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Dainty, sunny room; elevator; breakfasts; home comforts.

93D, 148 WEST.—Sanitary, large, small rooms; private baths; $2.50 up.

94TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman, second floor; all conveniences; telephone. Sprague.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Most desirable outside room; high-class apartment; Subway. Morden.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, sunny room; high-class apartment; moderate. Linz.

97TH, 158 WEST.
Large, desirable room. Phone Riverside 7296.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Back parlor and large room, newly furnished; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

103D, 73 WEST.—Comfortable, large, medium room; private house; telephone; reasonable; gentleman; references.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Handsome, sunny front room; private family; worth investigating. Phillips.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Two front rooms, connecting; parlor, bedroom; piano, electricity, elevator, telephone; $10 weekly; breakfast optional. Band.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; $4; New Englanders. 5th floor, south.

113TH, 501 WEST.—All conveniences; single, $3; double, $5; kitchen privilege. Walker.

115TH, 357 WEST, (Morningside Park.)—Large, outside room, adjoining bath; elevator; private; nurses or business women; near 116th "L." Apt. 6E.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Well-furnished, sunny, airy room; private apartment, near Columbia; excellent service; rent, $5. Inquire Apartment 62.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Neat single room, running water. Camp.

119TH, 420 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Pleasant sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

126TH, 174 WEST, (Cor. 7th Av., The Norwood.)—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; convenient all cars; reasonable.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; $1.50 up. Phone.

149TH, (Broadway, 3,609.)—Large, light room; adjoining bath; modern; $4. Apt. 5D.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Desirable front suite or single room; reasonable; subway. Apt. 44.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST., (For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $5.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,030, Corner 70th St.—Magnificent room, overlooking river; southern exposure; lavatory; 10th floor. Railing, 6314 Columbus.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.)—Large, sunny room, $4.50; private residence; references; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106—Beautiful outside room; rooms; single, en suite. Apt. 92.

PRIVATE FAMILY wants gentleman roomer; high-class apt. Phone Mad. Sq. 2602. Holcombe.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (587, (137th Subway.)—Room; best accommodations; hotel service. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676, (Apartment 10C.)—Outside room; in private family of two.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, (151st St.)—Only particular people invited; unusual accommodations; private family; beautiful modern house; cars near by.

WEST END AV., 842.—Bedroom; lavatory, bath attached; en suite; for two people; no other roomers; refined family of mother and daughter; independent. Coleman, 6243 Riverside.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN wants furnished room and bath with private family; prefers below 50th St.; permanent; good references; state terms. San, Box 50 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds and jewels at wholesale prices; resetting and repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 West 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds Retailed at Wholesale Prices.—Bought, sold, exchanged and appraised. A. Mandelberg, 180 Broadway, Suite 72.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Knitting mills' underwear, hosiery, advanced orders financed; customers' notes discounted. S 331 Times Annex.

Manufacturers' outstanding accounts financed; reasonable terms. Hartman Brothers, 463 Broome St.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; 4 years' experience; dependable; alert and conscientious; $10-$12. K 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; excellent references; low salary. K 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; seven years' experience; highest references; will start $15. K 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER (22); 5 years' advertising experience. K 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER; expert; understands modern methods; references; $12. K 263 Times Downtown.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER. — Excellent credentials, 4 years in present position; would act as chaperon to young girl or governess to children; consider any position in refined home where conscientious young woman is needed. Please give particulars. S 163 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic evening, street gowns, suits; remodeling; $2.50 daily. Phone 1689 Harlem.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, remodeling; reasonable. Madam Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Telephone 2280 Stuyvesant.

GOVERNESS. Companion-Housekeeper, or Mother's Helper. — Young woman wishes position; best references. N 173 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent American Protestant woman, 30, wishes position, housework, adult family; city, country; no incumbrance; no washing or ironing; personal reference. T 62 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Woman able to take entire charge of children; assist in home; country preferred. S 48 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS; fond of children; best physical care; children over three; willing; sew; best references. Refined. 37 Times.

NURSE.—Girl, 16, light colored, wishes place as nurse; $4. "M. C.," 1,364 Broadway.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Capable assistant to busy man; good judgment; initiative; executive ability; stenographer; college education. K 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance, hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) fluent correspondent, versed up-to-date office methods, well educated, good grammarian, beautiful hand; five years one concern; references; $10. K 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—High school graduate, 5 years' experience, general office routine; excellent reference; moderate salary. K. Rothstien, 1,391 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years with one firm; valuable services rendered; nice appearance; exceptional references; salary $15. "Efficient," Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' mechanical experience; Christian; have brains, grit; not afraid of work; need employment; $12. K 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) experienced, well grounded in English; Christian; operate all machines; with board; refined, businesslike; $6. K 262 Time Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (Beginner.)—Takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Sadie Hartstein, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 1709.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Helen Tietrowski, 606 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; Christian; thoroughly competent and reliable; refined; neat appearance; $15. K 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; versed up-to-date methods; high school graduate; $10; Christian. Alice, 330 West 41st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four

M'MANUS'S STORY OF KILLING MEXICANS

American's Frank Report of the Tragedy That Finally Led to His Own Death.

EXPECTED MORE TROUBLE

In Letter to Wisconsin University Professor He Complained of Our Course in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., March 22.—Professor G. H. Benkendorf of the University of Wisconsin made public today a letter written to him on Feb. 4 by J. B. McManus, the American who was killed at Mexico City on March 11 by Zapatistas to avenge the death of two of their comrades at the hands of McManus and his employes. The letter contains a frank statement of the shooting of the Zapatistas in the course of a raid on the McManus place and various events leading up to it.

McManus wrote that on Nov. 26 last, when Carranza left Mexico City for Vera Cruz, after having made sure that the American troops had evacuated that port, the Zapatistas swarmed into the capital and began looting stores, dwellings, and nearby ranches. Carranza, he said, carried off all the money in the treasury and nearly everything of value in the Government Palace. The First Chief's men even removed all the electric light globes from the public buildings.

On the heels of the Carranzistas came several thousand half-naked and half-starved Indians belonging to Zapata's band. About 100 of them rode into McManus's yard firing off their guns and demanding horses. He fled, and the Mexicans stole a dozen of his horses and looted several of his rooms.

Colonel Couldn't Read.

In his letter he described a visit to the Zapatista Colonel in search of his stock, some of which he recovered. He said the Colonel was a common peon without any semblance of uniform and unable to read the official order served on him for the surrender of the stolen animals.

Then followed the period when General Gutierrez was in charge of the city and there was some pretense of good order, but when Gutierrez and his troops evacuated the city the looting began again. Of this McManus wrote:

My dairy was again favored with a call, but this time I had received word from friends in town to look out, so I had my two Krag United States Army rifles placed on the roof of the house with about 500 cartridges. The house at the dairy is a very old one, one story occupying three or four hundred feet frontage and inclosing a large patio, or garden, in the centre. The walls of the house are of stone and three feet thick, extending above the level of the roof about four feet. This afforded an excellent protection from any one attacking the front entrance.

About 11 in the morning I heard a racket at the front door and noticed that my portero, or door man, was lighting out for the tall timber. I made sure that the door was locked and that the bunch of eight or ten were Zapatistas, and then I went up on the roof, from which place I asked them what they wanted. They said they wanted to get in, and promised to take nothing, I refused to let them in and said: "If you try to climb over the wall you will get shot." This made them peevish, and sure enough one "geezer" was boosted up and succeeded in mounting the wall, saying: "We just want a half hour in your house."

Shot Under Stars and Stripes.

I plugged him with the Krag just about where his stomach is located. He made a grab for the flag staff, where the Stars and Stripes were flying, by the way, and fell back into the street. I then started in mussing up the balance of the bunch, who lit out across the prairie, leaving their horses. It was lots of fun then trying to pick them off, and it did me good to see how accurate the Krag was. One of the men, evidently the Captain, crawled along the wall, and under protection of a pile of rocks he tried to plug me with his Mauser. But his shots went wide, and I was too well protected by the parapet wall. By this time three of my men gained enough courage to come up on the roof. One, a mere Indian boy of 16 years, asked me for my pistol, and offered to sneak around to the rear and root out the "geezer" behind the rocks. I loaned him the pistol, and advised him to be careful. That fool boy walked right out into the open and across an exposed placed of forty or fifty feet and grabbed the duck by the neck and shot him three times in the breast. I never saw such a plucky thing in my life. The Zapatista Captain got down on his knees, but my man emptied the pistol in his head.

By this time the coast was clear and ten or fifteen of my men began to bob up and take possession of the horses and stuff that the bunch had abandoned. There was the oddest collection of truck you ever saw. New shoes, sombreros, blankets, clothing, a small phonograph, and some disks, &c. They even took the clothes from the two dead ones. Nothing of value was overlooked by them. I expected more of the gang back later, and got four of my best men ready to give them a warm reception, but nothing transpired and I have heard nothing further about the matter since.

It is funny to see some of my men in the clothes they annexed. One cowboy has no shoes, but he sports a silk-lined overcoat. Another has a $50 sombrero, but no shoes. That phonograph is kept going every evening. I am sorry that I showed them how to work it. I think I will place a little dynamite on it some dark night to discourage these musical entertainments.

Carranza has again taken the City of Mexico, and has hard work to control it and keep out the Zapatistas. They are thick as flies all around the surrounding hills and are raiding the ranches beyond the lines of the occupation force.

In closing his letter McManus expressed the fear that more serious trouble would follow and the wish that the American Government could realize that the Mexican revolutionists were incapable of governing themselves. Of this he wrote:

I look for more trouble soon, and wish Uncle Sam would only realize that these people are mentally, morally and physically unfit to maintain an honest and permanent government. No two factions seem to ever agree, and when one is eliminated they split up into others. I wish I could clean up my interests here and invest in a good proposition in the States. The profits here are big, and money comes easy, but I am getting tired of the unrest and uncertainty.

CARRANZA CONTROLS YUCATAN

Insurgents Defeated by Alvarado—Sisal Shipments Are Moving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Bryan received a report today from Commander John R. Y. Blakely of the cruiser Des Moines at Progreso, Mexico, stating that General Carranza was in control of the situation in Yucatan, General Alvarado, who was sent to Yucatan by the Carranza Government, has defeated the insurgent Yucatecas, and is in control of Progreso and Merida.

Commander Blakely said that excellent order was being maintained by Gen. Alvarado's forces, and that sisal hemp shipments were moving to the United States from Progreso. On Saturday, he said, health clearances had been given to all the vessels then in the harbor desiring to leave, and at 8 o'clock that night the schooner J. W. Paul sailed with a large cargo of sisal hemp. Commander Blakely reported that the only vessels remaining at Progreso were the American steamer Honduras, the British ship Jupiter, the Norwegian steamer Alm, and the American Ward liner Auxilia.

The gunboat Zaragoza, owned by the Carranza Government, which was sent last week from Vera Cruz to Progreso, left the latter port today and sailed eastward. The Des Moines is still guarding American and foreign interests at Progreso. Carranza has given assurances that the port will remain open and that he will protect lives and property, but these assurances only cover the region he controls.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, visited the State Department today to inquire as to the situation at Progreso, taking with him a delayed report from that port regarding the treatment that had been accorded a British vessel. The report said that on March 10 the crew of a British ship that had put into the port had been set ashore by Mexicans, who boarded the vessel, mounted guns, and used the vessel for a while in trying to maintain a blockade.

The committee of hemp growers from Yucatan, composed of Carlos Urcelay, Ricardo Molina, and Julian Aznar, which arrived in Washington last Saturday, conferred with Secretary Bryan today about the sisal situation in Yucatan. The committee also visited the British Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 22.—A commercial house here has received advices from an agent in Yucatan to resume shipments, as Merida is absolutely quiet, business being normal, and all stores open. The railroads have resumed traffic. No alarm is felt, as the revolution is considered ended, so far as that part of Mexico is concerned.

The Maya Indians near Uxmal having refused to take the part of the rebels, their houses were burned and a number of the Indians were killed. The Indians profess loyalty to the Constitutionalists.

The State of Vera Cruz is absolutely quiet, except for a small band of bandits near Tesuacan. Passengers arriving by train from Orizaba report no signs of Zapatistas en route to this city. As usual, it is impossible to know that there is a revolution except by seeing troops leaving on military trains for Pachuca.

MEXICO POLICY UNCHANGED.

President Won't Recognize Villa—Tax on Merchants Explained.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Recent events in Mexico have not changed President Wilson's determination not to recognize any Government there which is not the result of orderly elections. Various reports of efforts to induce the United States to recognize General Villa were met at the White House today with the statement that the President's policy was unchanged, and that he had no intention of departing from it.

General Villa, at Monterey, has explained to the American Consul there, Secretary Bryan today announced, that the purpose of his tax on foreigners and others was to relieve the destitute. In consideration of the relief rendered by the American Red Cross, Americans were not taxed. Only a few foreigners were taxed, some moderately and others not at all, the General explained. Villa stated that measures would be taken to keep food prices as low as possible. The city was reported quiet.

EL PASO, Texas, March 22.—General Raoul Madero, Governor of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, has addressed the following communication to Enrique C. Llorente, Villa agent at Washington, relative to the tax imposed upon the merchants of Monterey, the imposition of which has caused a protest from the British Government:

"In view of the alarming increase of prices on prime necessities, which placed the poor people in a serious condition, General Villa called together the Monterey merchants who, by their immoderate speculation, had caused an exorbitant increase in the price of merchandise, and made them comprehend the urgent necessity of remedying the critical situation they themselves had created. He indicated to them the convenience of subscribing 1,000,000 pesos to help the needy people.

"The Mexican merchants agreed at once, and the foreigners present, when asked directly and individually by General Villa, also expressed their willingness to co-operate in this beneficent idea; therefore all versions made regarding a forced loan are baseless, as the Board of Trade itself has made the apportionment of the subscriptions in an equitable manner to all merchants. It is false that a tax has been imposed upon the clergy."

General Hypolito Villa, brother of General Francisco Villa, the Mexican revolutionary leader, who with Juan Gonzales and Carlos Tauresco, prominent in the Villa faction, and R. D. Martin, secretary to General Francisco Villa, has arrived at the Astor, sent word yesterday that he was too ill to be seen. Through Mr. Martin he denied he had come here to get money.

"In a measure this is a pleasure trip," said Mr. Martin, who said that he could not give further particulars.

SPLIT IN CABINET DENIED.

President Continues Policy of Silence Regarding Japan and China.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Wilson refused today to give any information regarding negotiations between the United States and Japan over the demands made by Japan on China for commercial and other concessions. Reports of a split in the Cabinet over the policy of silence adopted by the Administration on the Japanese-Chinese situation were denied at the White House.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, called at the State Department late today and conferred with Secretary Bryan for nearly an hour. Later the Ambassador was asked whether he had talked about the Japanese-Chinese situation.

"I absolutely cannot discuss that situation at all," he replied. Mr. Bryan was equally as uncommunicative.

Before the conference it was stated at the Japanese Embassy that late advices indicated that prospects for an early settlement of the negotiations between Japan and China were brighter.

SPRECKELS AT WHITE HOUSE

May Have Discussed California's Taking Over of Western Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Rudolph Spreckels of California, one of the men who has been seeking to have the State of California take over the Western Pacific Railroad, was in conference with President Wilson for nearly an hour at the White House tonight.

Mr. Spreckels said later that he would have nothing to say about the Western Pacific until he returned to the Pacific Coast. He declined to divulge the subject of his talk with the President.

KAISER TO SEE HIS CHILD.

Court Makes Rules for Mother, Who Attempted Suicide Twice.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday made an order permitting Emanuel M. Kaiser to see his seven-year-old daughter Eleanor in this city at certain stipulated times and prohibiting Mrs. Kaiser from taking the child away from this city, except during July and August, and then not further than a two-hour journey from New York. Mr. Kaiser may see his daughter on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between 5 and 6 o'clock; on Saturdays, from 2 to 6; on Sundays, from 3 to 5, and all day on every alternate legal holiday.

Mr. Kaiser is a lawyer, and his wife's father is Dr. Isaac Oppenheimer of 60 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser were married in 1902, but became estranged, and entered into an agreement to live apart. It was stipulated that Mr. Kaiser might see his daughter whenever he wanted to, and that his wife should not remove the child from this city. Mr. Kaiser, hearing that his daughter had been removed to another State, appealed to the courts.

Mrs. Kaiser testified that her husband grew to be brutal. She said that twice she made up her mind to end her life, once in the Summer of 1913 at Milford, Penn., and again in the Fall of that year in her father's home, where she lived. On the first occasion her husband rescued her from herself, and the next time her father saved her.

Shepherd and Police Dog Show.

Arrangements have been completed with the Edgewood Kennel Club to hold a specialty show for German shepherd dogs and police field trials on the grounds of the Edgewood at Greenwich, Conn., on June 12, which will be the day preceding the regular dog show to be given by that club.

LOW FARES
To The Pacific Coast

Every day from March 1st to Nov. 30th round trip excursion tickets to the entire Pacific Coast will be on sale at extremely low fares—three months return limit—liberal stopovers.

Make the
"Grand Circle Tour"

Go to California Expositions immediately and without travel worries by taking the fastest no extra fare train—*"The Pacific Limited."*

Return via the North Coast—Portland, Tacoma and Seattle and over the "St. Paul's" northern line—the picturesque *"Trail of the Olympian"*—one road all the way—the

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Send for our literature—it will help you plan the entire trip—address
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THIS hat is the greatest achievement that the Stetson and Wallach forces working together have made.

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For years we have been striving to produce the perfect derby.

A derby as comfortable, as easy to wear as a soft hat.

Here it is—the softest, lightest, most comfortable stiff hat ever made. Stetson quality and workmanship—Wallach style.

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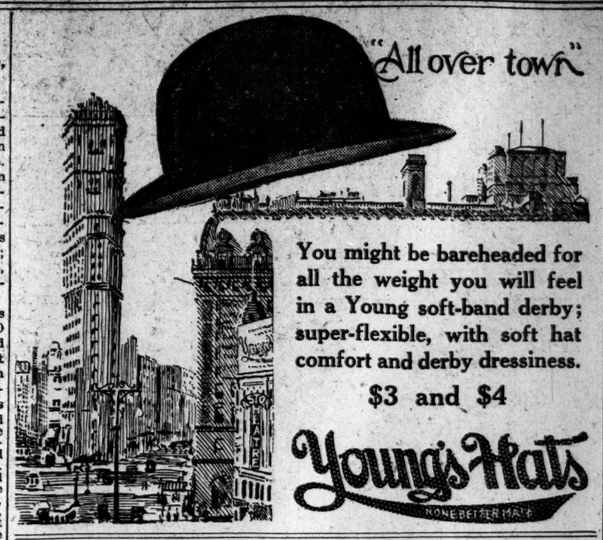

You might be bareheaded for all the weight you will feel in a Young soft-band derby; super-flexible, with soft hat comfort and derby dressiness.

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An Exceptional Dinner Dansant $1.00

Dine and Dance Between Courses. Wonderful Cabaret.

A la Carte Portions—Cooked to Your Order.

Served Every Ev'g 5 to 10 and Sunday Noon to 10

Gherkins, Cold Slaw, Pickled Beets, Olives.
Choice
Grapefruit au kirsch. Selected Blue Points, Little Neck Clams, on Half Shell or Cocktail. Canape Reisenweber's.
Soups (Choice)
Chicken Mulligatawney. Bisque of Tomato. Cream of Corn. Consomme.
Fish or Entrees (Choice)
Coquille of Salmon. Fried Smelts. Baked Sea Bass. Halibut Salad. Fried Chicken Legs. Epigrame of Lamb. Leg of Mutton, Beef Saute.
Roasts
Roast Guinea Hen. Roast Stuffed Suckling Pig. Roast Sirloin or Beef.
(10 to 15 Minutes)
Half Broiled Spring Chicken on Toast. Entrecote of Veal. Bombe of Rice a l'Indienne. Small Steak, Catalane. Chicken Hashed in Cream with Green Pepper. Broiled Deviled Pigs' Feet. Fried Pork Chop. Bonne Femme. Lamb Chops Saute, Robinson. English Mutton Chop en Casserole. Printanier. Omelette aux Fines Herbes. Omelette with Ham or Cheese. Spanish Omelette. Scrambled Eggs with Sausages. Scrambled Eggs with Kippered Herring. Scrambled Eggs with Mackerel Roe.
Cold
Ribs of Beef. Sliced Virginia Ham and Chicken. Star Ham. Virginia Ham. Bologna. Salami. Sliced Chicken. Sliced Ham and Turkey. Liverwurst. Smoked Beef Tongue. Pickled Lamb's Tongue. Assorted Cold Cuts of Meat and Swiss Cheese. Deep Sea Herring in Wine Sauce. Bismarck Herring. Delicatess Herring. Marinierter Holland Herring. Rolled Mackeral Roe. Potato Salad. Cold Slaw or Dill Pickle served with every Cold Dish if desired.
Salads (Choice)
Romaine. Lettuce. Beet. Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice)
Homemade Boston Cream Pie. Peach Tartlette. Strawberry Ice Cream. Sorbet. Vanilla Ice Cream. Coffee Cake. Macaroons. Raisin Cake. Fancy Cake. Lady Fingers. Gorgonzola. Cafe. Port du Salut. American. Demi-Tasse.

CONTINUOUS CABARET Beginning Dinner to Close
5 DANCING FLOORS ALL STAR ACTS DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSE

AFTER-THEATRE SUPPER $1.00 BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25

H. H. FRAZEE'S
LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST.
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THRILLING AS ACTUAL WARFARE WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED.
Pop. Mat. To-mor'w, 50c to $1.50.

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"BEST WAR PLAY SINCE SECRET SERVICE."—*Evg. World.*

AT 39TH ST near B'WAY, at 12:30 A. M.
AT BOTH RESTAURANTS TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THEREAFTER
AT 60TH ST on B'WAY, at 10 P. M.

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A Midnight Musical Dream, by Lea Herrick & Percy Elkeles. In two smiles. Staged by Julian Alfred. Cast includes the famous English comedian, FRED WALTON; Maude Gray, of "Fads and Fancies," "Hazel Kirke," "Sweethearts," &c.; Paul England of the "Gaiety," London, together with our regular entertainment.

DANCING Dinner, $1.50 Served till 10 P. M. CABARET

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6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Direction Messrs. Shubert. Moving Pictures Hippodromic and Divertissements de luxe—Operatic Soloists—Chorus—Organ Recitals—floating symphony orchestra—instrumental virtuosi, and
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
(exclusively here, in her greatest success)
THE HEART OF MARYLAND
Every seat, front and back, affords a perfect view of "something doing" every minute. Continuous from 12:30 noon to midnight, including Sundays. A boon to shoppers and suburbanites—just the place to enjoy "that hour" waiting for the train. The only big dinner-hour show in town.
10c—15c—25c—50c

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings, 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50.
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BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Beg. TONIGHT 8:30. ALICE IN Wonderland
Daily Mats. Begin Tom'w at 3. 50c to $1.50, as produced at the Fine Arts Theatre, Chicago.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8.15. Only Matinee Saturday 2:15.
"Excels 'The Merry Widow.'"—Press.
EMMA TRENTINI BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT SINCE THE WAR!
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CLIFTON CRAWFORD EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.
PRICES FOR MUSIC LOVERS
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GOOD GALLERY SEATS 50c.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. & Mat. Sat. 2:15. 25c to $1.50. Children's Mat. Tom'w & Fri. at 3:30, 25c to $1.
BLUE BIRD FAREWELL TO N. Y.

COMEDY 41st, E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:15.
$1.50 MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
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PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.
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Seats Now for Easter Monday Matinee.

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LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
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By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

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MARGARET ANGLIN in LADY WIN-DERMERE'S FAN

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Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
Last Week Phyllis Neilson-Terry in The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

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Wed. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
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Thurs. at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:30. Amore del tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Botta, Amato, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Tues. at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
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LITTLE THEATRE, This Afternoon at 3.
VIOLIN RECITAL NICOLA THOMAS
Tickets $2, at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Saturday Aft., March 27, at 3.
Schumann Chopin Recital. GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy.
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Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight, Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Evs. 8:15.
Wed. Matinee 2:15, Bernard Shaw's ANDROCLES AND THE LION.
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Sat. Mat., Midsummer Night's Dream.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
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LIBERTY 42d St., West of Broadway.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, $1. TwiceD'ly, 2:15, 8:0
D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle! BIRTH OF A NATION
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead
Symphony orch. of 40.

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The last days of Sir Douglas' personal appearance.
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EVERY EVENING 6 to 9
$ DOLLAR DINNER $
SELECTED FROM OUR A LA CARTE MENU

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New Amusement Features During Dinner
Celery, Gherkins, Mexicaine Relish, Olives. CHOICE—Oyster Cocktail, Clam Cocktail, Grape Fruit. CHOICE—Beef Broth with Barley a la Anglaise, Consommie aux Macaroni. CHOICE—Boiled Sea Trout, Anchovy Sauce; Fried Filet of Sole, Sauce Tartare. CHOICE—Boiled Sugar Cured Ham with Spinach, Veal Cutlet, Breaded, with Red Cabbage; Banana Fritters, Glace au Cognac; Boiled Potatoes, French Peas, Mashed Potatoes, Succotash. CHOICE—Roast Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus, Roast Long Island Tame Duckling, Apple Sauce; Roast Leg of Lamb, Green Mint Sauce; Bonnah Salad. CHOICE—French Neapolitan Ice Cream with Fancy Cake, Baked Cocoanut Custard au Rhum; Camembert or Roquefort Cheese, Toasted Bent's and Saltine Crackers, Demi-Tasse.
Handsome Favors Gayest Spot in Town

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DINNER DE LUXE, FINEST TABLE D'HOTE IN TOWN, $1.00
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Splendid Food, Quick Service, Moderate Prices. Club and Theatre Parties. Accommodation 4—100.
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Conte's Celebrated Philharmonic Orchestra, at Luncheon, Dinner, and Supper. Heart of Shopping District.

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BEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK.
THE BEST SERVICE AND POSITIVELY THE BEST VALUES.
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Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
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